"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow; rising temperature tomorrow; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,893. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ALBANY TO STUDY CITY'S PROBLEMS

Constitutional Convention Takes First Step as Officials Assail Pending Legislation.

MARSHALL URGES ACTION

Challenges Ex-Mayor Low—Bankruptcy Reference No Mere "Figure of Speech."

MAYOR NOW AT CAPITAL

With Budget Committee Will Plead Today for Economies to Avoid Direct Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The New York City debt limit, the structure and the administrative methods of the City Government, and in what measure mandatory legislation at the capital and lack of authority for the city to manage its own affairs are responsible for the enormous growth of the city budget, will be investigated by the Constitutional Convention with a view to easing the burden of the taxpayers.

At its brief session today the convention expressed its determination to look into all these matters when it adopted a resolution introduced by Louis Marshall, calling upon the Legislature to provide the necessary appropriation to permit the commission which has been preparing data for the convention to compile information giving a survey of the New York City Government and of the government of other cities and counties in the State.

The resolution was adopted unanimously after Mr. Marshall had made a speech in its support, in which he repeated his assertion of yesterday that New York City virtually was on the verge of bankruptcy. Mr. Marshall pointed as a pattern to a similar work on the New York State Government which was prepared by Commissioner John H. Delaney, late head of the defunct Department of Efficiency and Economy, in conjunction with the Bureau of Municipal Research. Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Commission, informed the convention that the bureau was at work now collating the data Mr. Marshall's resolution called for, but that lack of funds prevented presentation of the material at hand in the form it should be, if it was to be of any material use to the Constitutional Convention. The Legislative leaders have been urged to provide $30,000 for the purpose.

In his speech Mr. Marshall said:

"The distinguished former Mayor of New York [Seth Low] took exception to my remark yesterday to the effect that the City of New York, in which we both reside, is on the verge of bankruptcy, fearing that thereby the credit of the municipality might be affected.

"In view of the huge indebtedness of $1,537,000,000, greater than the national debt, which has been rolled up by it, that would not be an unmixed evil. While there will probably not occur today or tomorrow a general suspension of payments and the city as an aggregation may not literally go into the hands of a receiver, the individual units—the taxpayers, who collectively constitute the corporation—are struggling under such burdens as to make a reference to bankruptcy something more than a figure of speech.

"It may at the same time be said that when honest creditors of the city are kept out of their just dues for long periods a virtual state of bankruptcy exists. Property has been assessed in thousands of instances at more than its market value; rates of taxation have steadily risen higher and higher; on several occasions the constitutional provision restricting the debt limit has been expanded. The annual budget is growing mountain high. The taxpayer of the city and State is regularly encountering new forms of taxation which never occurred to Sydney Smith when he portrayed the life and death of the taxridden Englishman of a century ago.

Pleads for Economy.

"We have tried numerous new devices for raising more and more income. Perhaps the time has arrived when it would be well to diminish the outgo—to return to the ancient, homely, well-nigh forgotten virtues of economy of administration and curtailment of expenditures; to clean house; to cut off excrescences; to simplify an over-organized instrumentality of government which has all the members of a centipede, too many of them, however, exercising no useful or necessary function.

"I firmly believe that our visualization of the public service of New York may lead to a proper appreciation of the causes of existing mischiefs and the suggestion of the required remedies. We may find that our public treasuries have become the feeding places of supernumeraries and useless hangers-on. We may begin to appreciate that there has been created a despotic bureaucracy and that we are weighed down by barnacles which impede progress and efficiency and threaten destruction.

"If he is a public benefactor who enables two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, he is none the less entitled to gratitude who shall make one officeholder suffice where two now vegetate. Let us have the facts and it will then be within the possibilities of the analytic and synthetic chemistry of this laboratory to evolve if not a complete at least a partial remedy of what is rapidly becoming an immeasurable evil and which if not speedily crushed will result in literal bankruptcy."

Elaborating on his statement to the convention after its session had adjourned, Mr. Marshall said that the situation affecting New York City and the duty of the convention toward it was akin to that of a family sitting by the bedside of a member who was grievously ill.

"Their first concern would be to get

Continued on Page 4.

OUT OF JOB, HE LOCKS FAMILY UP TO STARVE

Worry of New Baby on Day of Discharge Sends Father to Observation Ward.

Henry Fornberg, a carpenter's helper, had been out of work six months when he got a job on the Fourth Avenue subway construction in Brooklyn, six months ago. He was just getting on to his feet financially again when he was discharged, three weeks ago. When he went to break the news to his wife, Reba, at their home, 5,811 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, he was met by neighbors, who told him that he had just become the father of a new daughter.

So Fornberg kept his misfortune to himself for a few days, each day growing more worried. He was a nervous wreck when he finally told the news to his wife in the presence of the children, Eva, 7 years old; Harry, 4, and Roy, 3. Mrs. Fornberg, nursing the baby, Edith, almost collapsed herself.

The little money the family had was exhausted. There was no food and neighbors tried to help, but Fornberg drove them away. Then he locked his wife and children in the flat. Apparently he meant them all to starve together.

Mrs. Fornberg was terrified, believing her husband had lost his mind, but she could do nothing until yesterday, when she eluded him and slipped to a rear window, where she called to a neighbor and told her troubles.

A policeman called an ambulance and Fornberg was taken to Kings County Hospital for observation as to his sanity. Neighbors brought food to the family, but last night Mrs. Fornberg admitted she didn't know what she'd do for food and money in the future, as she had no relatives to whom she could apply, and Fornberg's only relative, a brother, is far away, Mrs. Fornberg didn't know where.

20,000,000 IN PEACE STRIKE.

Labor Leaders Talking of a Plan to End the War.

Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union said yesterday that international labor leaders here were trying to arrange a strike throughout the world of 20,000,000 trades unionists as a means of stopping the European war. The International Federation of Trades Unions, said Bohm, has a membership in excess of this number.

A peace meeting will be held in Cooper Union next Thursday. Senator Robert M. La Follette and Samuel Gompers will speak. It is hoped that delegates will be selected then to visit Europe and perfect the plan for a world strike with President Carl Legien of the International Federation. Outlines of the plan will be sent to Mr. Legien and to the French and English labor leaders at once.

Mr. Gompers, as President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a call yesterday to the trades unions and peoples of the civilized world to establish a world federation and world parliament for the maintenance of permanent peace. Mr. Gompers outlined roughly a plan for a single world government composed of a union of nations as the United States is composed of a union of the States.

MAN BURIED ALIVE IN A CAVING WELL

Gang of Men Digging to Rescue William Esser of Brooklyn, but With Little Hope.

William Esser employed Louis Sturz of 19 Downing Street, Woodhaven, L. I., to dig out an old well in the yard of his home in East Fortieth Street, between Lenox Road and Clarkson Street, Brooklyn, yesterday; but when Sturz declined to descend into the well, thinking it likely to cave in, Esser decided to do the work himself. The old well was 25 feet deep, and Esser had deepened it about 5 feet more, sending the dirt up in buckets to Sturz, when the lower sides began to cave in on him.

Esser was pinned down by the earth and called for help. Sturz's yells brought Esser's wife, but while she called to him the caving earth buried him completely. Half a dozen laborers from a near-by florist plant started digging for Esser, but the earth fell in quicker than they could remove it, and presently almost the whole well was filled up.

The reserves from the Snyder Avenue Police Station and firemen from Truck 63, in Rogers Avenue, near Midwood Street, Flatbush, joined the diggers, but it quickly became evident that they could not reach Esser for hours. Then two gangs of men came from the Building Department with wood for shoring, and began the work on a businesslike basis.

It was said it would take at least twenty-four hours to reach Esser, however, and there was little doubt that he was already dead. Esser was 51 years old, and came from Germany ten years ago. He owned the place in East Fortieth Street.

CALL ENDS IN A WEDDING.

Miller and Miss Ringelberg Get Pastor Out of Bed to Marry Them.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7.—Robert G. Miller, son of Mrs. Jeremiah Miller of 275 Summer Street, a former Yale student, and now a Sergeant in Company 7, C. A. C., and Miss Elizabeth Ringelberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ringelberg of 85 Marvin Street, a member of the choir at St. John's Episcopal Church, visited friends in Sound Beach last evening. They stayed late and started home by taxicab.

But, instead of going home, they drove to the home of Assistant Town Clerk George R. Close, woke him up and got a marriage license. Then they went on to the home of the Rev. J. W. Richardson, roused him, and persuaded him to marry them. Next they drove to the Hotel Davenport, where they will make their home for the present.

It was about 4 o'clock when the ceremony was performed, and, a few hours later, the young couple were receiving the congratulations of their friends, whom they notified by telephone.

BRYAN MAKES RUM AN ISSUE FOR 1916

Urges Iowa Democrats to Put a Prohibitionist on the National Committee.

ASSAILS LIQUOR INTERESTS

Declares They Are in a Conspiracy Against All That Is Pure in Society.

SOUNDS 'DRY' CALL TO PARTY

Roused by Fight of Liquor Men to Elect a Successor to Martin J. Wade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Bryan today issued a statement of his position on the prohibition question and at the same time made public a letter he had written, declaring in favor of a "dry" candidate to succeed Judge Martin J. Wade as Democratic National Committeeman from Iowa. The letter is a denunciation of the liquor cause and a declaration that the Democratic Party must line up on the "right side of this and other moral issues or suffer defeat."

In political circles in Washington the declaration of Secretary Bryan's position is regarded as a preparation of the way for making the liquor question a dominant issue in the national campaign of 1916 for the Presidency. Mr. Bryan says he does not know to what extent the liquor question will be an issue in the 1916 campaign. He asserts his belief that at the present time it does not seem probable that it will find a place in the platform of either the Democratic or the Republican Party, but he thinks that "there is no reason why the national committeeman should not represent the sentiment of the party on this subject, as on other subjects."

Secretary Bryan says that prohibition is not an issue in all the States, but that wherever it is an issue, he hopes to "see the Democratic Party take the prohibition side" because "it cannot ally itself with the liquor interests without losing its moral standing." In his letter, which is written to L. S. Kennington, member of the Democratic Central Committee of Iowa, Secretary Bryan says:

"In any contest between a 'wet' and a 'dry' candidate for national committeeman, I am for the 'dry' candidate, and I shall be greatly disappointed if the Democratic Party in Iowa does not throw the weight of its great influence against the liquor interests."

Explains His Letter.

In giving out the text of this letter to Committeeman Kennington, Secretary Bryan issued this supplementary statement:

"The letter of Committeeman Kennington explains itself. It was being urged in behalf of one candidate that I favored his selection. When this was brought to my attention I felt that if my opinion was desired it ought to be given to all, and that the reasons for that opinion should be stated so that the Democrats of Iowa would know what weight, if any, to give to it.

"The prohibition question is an issue in Iowa, and this fact is so clearly understood by the liquor forces that one of the leaders of the wet element of the Democratic Party in Iowa objected to a very excellent man on the ground that he belonged to the drys.

"If the liquor interests insist upon making the question an issue in the selection of a National Committeeman those opposed to the liquor traffic cannot well ignore the issue. As a matter of fact, the liquor question now being before the people of Iowa, it could not be ignored in the selection of party officials, no matter which side desired to ignore it.

"I do not know to what extent the liquor question will be an issue in the campaign next year. At the present time it does not seem probable that it will find a place in the platform of either the Democratic or Republican Party, but there is no reason why the National Committeemen should not represent the sentiment of the party on this subject as on other subjects.

"Prohibition is not an issue in all the States, but wherever it is an issue I hope to see the Democratic Party take the prohibition side. It cannot ally itself with liquor interests without losing its moral standing, and the moral standing of a party is the thing that gives it permanent strength. A surrender to vice or immorality seldom gives even a temporary advantage to a party, but even if temporary advantage could be secured by such a course it would be at the expense of the permanent welfare of the party. It is not only right for a party to take the moral side of a question, but it pays to do so."

Bryan's Letter in Full.

Here is the text of Secretary Bryan's letter:

"The Legislature of Iowa has voted statutory prohibition, and has also submitted to the people a prohibition amendment to the Constitution. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the voters of Iowa to act upon the liquor question, both in choosing another Legislature and in voting upon the amendment submitted. The Democrats of Iowa, constituting a considerable portion of the voting population, must take action upon this subject both in the nomination and election of legislators, and also directly as they vote upon the prohibition amendment. I take it for granted that the Democratic Party will act upon the subject in its State and local conventions, and even if it does not, the individual action taken by the members of the organization will, to a greater or less extent, commit the party on this subject and thus affect the party's strength in the State.

"It is proper that the National Committeemen should represent the attitude

Continued on Page 4.

"Excelsior"

The average daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended April 1st, 1915, was 298,248—an increase for the six-month period of 38,575. This is the greatest increase for the last six months in average daily and Sunday circulation reported to the Post Office Department by any newspaper in the United States. It exceeds the total combined gains of all the other morning newspapers in New York City.

ACCUSE CLEARY OF KEEPING POOR FUNDS

Investigators Find $17,000 Was Deposited to His Account Out of Money Set Aside for Needy.

MAY START CRIMINAL ACTION

Supervisor and Overseer of Haverstraw Poor Testify Against ex-Town Clerk, Who Is Still Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Criminal proceedings may be begun against William V. Cleary, the former Town Clerk and Democratic Boss of Haverstraw, as a result of discrepancies in the financial accounts of that municipality, brought to light through an investigation by State Controller Eugene M. Travis.

Cleary, after slaying Eugene Newman, his youthful son-in-law, was acquitted of a murder charge by a Rockland County jury last December, and as a result District Attorney Gagan of Rockland County is under charges filed against him with the Governor, on the ground that he failed to conduct the prosecution of Cleary with necessary zeal and vigor.

Deputy Controller Warren I. Lee and four examiners of municipal accounts from the Controller's Office, who conducted the investigation, found a most astounding condition of affairs. They have been unable to trace the books containing the financial accounts of Haverstraw, which were in the keeping of Cleary, whose whereabouts are not known, though he is supposed to be staying with relatives in Brooklyn.

The investigation has disclosed that amounts, aggregating more than $17,000, were deposited to Cleary's personal account with the National Bank of Haverstraw in 1912 and 1913, out of money set aside for the care of the poor, without any record to show that these amounts had been spent for the purpose for which they were intended. Cleary's salary as Town Clerk was $600 a year.

Josiah Felter, Supervisor, and Warren Pasley, the Overseer of the Poor, both of whom owed their appointment to the influence of Cleary, furnished much interesting testimony. Both were compelled to sign immunity waivers before they were permitted to testify. The former testified that Cleary rendered bills for claims which were paid without questioning or investigation. Old claims which Cleary was supposed to have settled, kept coming in, and were promptly paid. Pasley admitted that he signed blank checks for Cleary whenever asked to do so, and that he permitted the Town Clerk to keep all the accounts which he should have kept himself.

The examiners found that on his $600 salary Cleary had deposited to his own account with the National Bank of Haverstraw $7,164 in 1912 and $10,162 in 1913. All these checks were drawn by Josiah Felter. In 1912 checks aggregating $3,701, deposited by Cleary, had been drawn by Josiah Felter. The checks of Overseer Basley, deposited in the same year, were to an aggregate amount of $1,313. Checks on town orders in 1912 deposited to Cleary's account were to the amount of $2,149.

During the following year Cleary's deposits increased at an astounding rate. In that year he deposited Felter checks for $5,030, Basley checks for $1,992, and town orders for $3,139. The checks from Felter and Basley, the examiners observed, always were coming in when Cleary's account had reached low ebb.

Felter testified that Cleary kept the minutes at all meetings of the Town Board, and that from 1910 to 1913 Felter had filed all records with the Town Clerk.

"What did you do with the stubs from your check book?" asked Mr. Lee.

"My wife burned them," the witness replied. "I thought it was all right."

Felter swore that he gave Basley from $6,000 to $7,000 annually for the care of the poor. After Cleary left town, the witness said, it had cost only $2,200 a year for their support.

Overseer Basley testified that he owed his first appointment to Cleary's influence and that later on he was elected for two terms with Cleary's support.

The Overseer's relief book showed that in 1910 $1,455 was furnished for poor support.

"Are you aware the report to the County Supervisors shows that the sum of $2,349 was spent for that purpose?" Basley was asked.

"I don't know anything about it; Cleary made out that report," said the witness.

"Don't you know that in the same year $4,779 was withdrawn from your account in the bank for poor relief?"

Basley said he did not know and could not say where the difference had gone.

There were similar discrepancies in all the following years. In 1911 Basley's books showed that $1,504 had been spent on the poor. His report to the Supervisors gave the amount as $2,056. Withdrawals from the bank that year totaled $4,302. In 1912 the amount entered on Basley's books for poor relief was $1,-683, against a report of $2,056 to the Supervisors and withdrawals from the bank of $3,751. In 1913 the books showed expenditures of $2,416 and withdrawals from the bank of $4,205.

Controller Davis has instructed Deputy Controller Lee to continue his investigations. It was intimated that more than one indictment would be asked for after the inquiry had been completed.

SULTAN DEPLORES ALLIES' 'INJUSTICE'

Why Should They Attack the Dardanelles Just to Get Wheat? He Asks Interviewers.

THINKS FORTS IMPREGNABLE

Tells American Correspondents of His Admiration of the Kaiser and the German Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via The Hague and London,) April 7.—"I am convinced that the Dardanelles cannot be forced. The brave conduct of the Turkish troops in the recent operations against the strait permits me to conclude that, although the Allies bend every effort and use every means at their disposal, they will be unable to achieve their purpose."

Thus spoke Mehmed V., the Sultan of Turkey, today in the course of an audience which he had granted the Associated Press correspondent—the first ever accorded to an American newspaper man. The Sultan throughout the audience expressed the greatest confidence in Turkey's ability to withstand the onslaught of the allied forces, and followed with the keenest interest a description of the operations by the Allies on March 18 against the Dardanelles forts given by the correspondent of The Associated Press, who acted as spokesman for those to whom the audience had been granted.

The various phases of the bombardment were discussed by his Majesty in a manner demonstrating that he was well informed. He was greatly interested in the human aspect of this tremendous action. What was the effect of the enemy's fire? What impression was made upon the mind of the Turkish troops, and what was the fate of the population of the towns near the forts bombarded? All these were things as to which the Sultan showed deep concern.

His Majesty's Cordial Spirit.

Mehmed V. was in a most cordial frame of mind. Many of the incidents related by the correspondents brought to the Sultan's face broad smiles of satisfaction, appreciation, and amusement. The manner in which the correspondents had been obliged to make a hasty retreat when Kale Sultanie was reached by the Allies' shells appeared to be of special interest to his Majesty. One of the correspondents told the Sultan that he had been rendered nervous in Chanak Kalessi by the explosions of large shells, which impelled him to stoop at every detonation, and how an old interpreter, who also was retreating, touched him on the arm each time, saying, "Yock kismet."

The Sultan was much amused, and touching the newspaper man on the shoulder in a most fatherly fashion, proceeded to explain that the use of the word "kismet" was improper under such circumstances.

"The old man should have used the word 'kader,' because that term expresses more fully what he wanted to convey," said his Majesty. "The word 'kader' means that our fate is in the hands of a superior force, and that what is to happen will happen anyway. The idea is known among you. I believe, as fatalism. But 'kader' alone will not do; we must also work."

This incident disposed of, his Majesty asked the correspondent of The Associated Press to continue his description of the sinking of the French warship Bouvet and the British Irresistible. That the former had disappeared within three minutes brought a look into the kindly gray eyes of his Majesty as if he regretted that so many human beings had perished without a chance to fight for life.

The Sultan then asked if his troops appeared to be happy and contented. The answer being emphatically in the affirmative, a new smile of satisfaction lit up his face.

It has been said that it was the factor of luck that made our victory on March 18 so complete and great," he remarked, "but we have in the Turkish a saying: 'Luck is infatuated with the efficient.'

Dardanelles Attack "Very Unjust."

"It appears very unjust to me that the Allies want to force the Dardanelles and take Constantinople just to import foodstuffs from Russia. But our army and coast defense force have shown their ability and willingness to do their duty. I am speaking here not alone of the Turkish defenders of the Dardanelles, but also of those Germans who have so efficiently and bravely cooperated with them.

"I would thank you if you would say for me that my admiration for the German troops in the east and the west is so great that it is impossible for me to express in words my high opinion of their valor and efficiency. Concerning their chief commander, Emperor William, I can only say that we in Turkey pray that he may enjoy the best of health for many years.

"I have seen stories in the newspapers asserting that the German Emperor is on the verge of a breakdown, but I assure you that I place no faith in what part of the press alleges nowadays. I regret having to say that but no other course is possible."

The Sultan was informed that Emperor William was sending with Field Marshal von der Goltz Iron Crosses of the first and second classes, with which he intended to decorate his Majesty, and

Continued on Page 3.

FRENCH FORCING MEUSE FIGHTING

Capture Two Lines of Trenches Near Pareid, to the East of Verdun.

ADVANCE AT LES EPARGES

German Counter-Attacks Repulsed at Ailly, Near the St. Mihiel Salient.

ATTACKS FAIL, BERLIN SAYS

But Admits That the French Show No Sign of Relinquishing the Offensive.

LONDON, April 7.—Evidence of the formidable character of the French offensive in the Woevre district and southward between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson is found today not only in the official announcements of its successful course given out in Paris, but in the language in which the Berlin War Office, while minimizing the results attained, admits the determination with which the attacks on ther positions are being maintained.

Official claims of today's successful operations are made as follows in tonight's Paris report:

The very unfavorable weather continues. Nevertheless activity has been pronounced between the Meuse and the Moselle, where we have maintained all our gains and made further advances.

Near Pareid, east of Verdun, we have taken two lines of trenches. On Tuesday night at Les Eparges we made an important advance.

All today the Germans were engaged in violent counter-attacks, but they regained nothing. Their last attack was particularly heavy, but they were mowed down by our fire.

The same thing occurred in Ailly Wood. After several counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed, we remained masters of the position which we gained yesterday. On this part of the front we captured numerous prisoners.

Among the prisoners taken yesterday in the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf were men of the guard brought into this region by the Germans after their defeat of March 26.

The German headquarters tonight issued the following description of the fighting in this district:

When the enemy's infantry began to deploy on Easter Monday the German outposts retreated, according to a prearranged plan, from Regnieville and Fey-en-Haye to their main position.

The French attack against the southern front, at first to the north of Toul and then in the forest of Le Prêtre, began simultaneously with attacks against our north wing to the south of the Orne and between Les Eparges and Combres, but the French were nowhere successful, they being everywhere thrown back.

The severest fighting took place between the Meuse and Apremont, where, in the wooded country, the French were able to approach close to the German positions, but were received with an annihilating fire at short range.

The Germans served their guns with tremendous effect, and in a short time the French reserves were in full flight, while their rifle attack broke down under our infantry fire.

On April 6 we observed the French piling hundreds of dead in front of their positions.

The same day attacks by the French in the forest of Le Prêtre and near Flirey failed. So far the French have only to record fresh failures on the ground which has been the scene of repeated struggles, but it seems that their attacks are not yet at an end.

The Germans officially admit the abandonment of the village of Drei Grachten, on the left bank of the Yser, forced by the Belgian artillery fire.

GERMANS HIT AT OUR NOTE.

Permits England to Carry Out Blockade, Is Press View.

BERLIN, April 7 (via London).—The Berlin newspapers today publish summaries of the American note to Great Britain on the Order in Council. With few exceptions they make no comment upon it. The Kreuz Zeitung, however, says:

"If this summary is correct, the note means the far-reaching retreat of America, inasmuch as it permits Great Britain to carry out its 'blockade' measures against American ships even when they carry goods which are not contraband, but come from or go to ports of hostile lands. In this America surrenders the principle that every blockade must be effective."

AMSTERDAM, April 7, (via London).—Commenting on the published summary of the American note to Great Britain, the Cologne Gazette says:

"It appears to be a note against Germany rather than against England, and it is so framed that England may leave it unnoticed without having reason to fear any serious steps from the American Government.

"Against Germany, however, although in a veiled manner, the reproach is made that she does not observe the principles of warfare as recognized by civilized countries. The note, in fact, gives the impression of an anti-German measure, since it affords England certitude that she may continue her illegal blockade of Germany. It is carte blanche for the English war of starvation.

"Thus ends this second American protest against the sea tyranny of England as pitiably as did the first. America submits to every English act of violence, while at the same time she continues eagerly to supply our enemies with arms and other war material, and even advances them money for these supplies."

ITALY'S BIG FLEET NEAR THE ADRIATIC

Vessels Concentrate Suddenly at Augusta and Taranto—Future Plans Secret.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, April 7, (Via Paris.)—The warships of the Italian fleet departed suddenly on Monday from the Mediterranean naval stations at Spezia, Gaeta, and Maddalena Island. They concentrated at Augusta, Sicily, and at Taranto. They are thus within a few hours of the Adriatic.

The departure of these warships caused a profound impression, particularly at Spezia, where until last Sunday the harbor was crowded with dreadnoughts, cruisers, and torpedo boat destroyers, while the town was filled with officers and sailors.

Italy now has the finest fleet in her history. It is headed by several new dreadnoughts, of which the most formidable is the Conte di Cavour, which corresponds in the Italian Navy to Great Britain's Queen Elizabeth.

The future movements of the fleet are veiled with absolute secrecy. It is asserted that only the King and one or two of the highest Government officials are acquainted with the plans which have been decided upon.

THREAT TO BULGARIA BY PARIS NEWSPAPER

France Angered by Reply to the Serbian Note—Italian Paper Suggests Bulgarian Duplicity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—The farcial nature of Bulgaria's reply to Serbia—a tissue of shrieking improbabilities, the Journal des Débats calls it—has caused a marked change in the attitude of the French press, which previously was inclined to consider the incident as devoid of serious significance. The Temps says:

"It is with literal stupefaction we see the Bulgarian apology converted into a complaint of Serbian ill-treatment of Turkish subjects. The document takes its place among the least satisfactory ones of the war, rivaling those of Berlin, with whose chiefs it is difficult not to perceive Bulgarian complicity.

"The frequency of the attacks on the Nish-Salonica Railway raises the matter above a mere incident. Let Bulgaria remember that hostility to Serbia means war with France, Great Britain, and Russia. The affair may be a plot of the Radoslavof Cabinet to prevent rumored changes. If so, it shows how greatly the changes are needed. If the present Cabinet is incapable of wisdom let it resign or take the consequences."

ROME, April 6, (via Paris, April 7.)—Commenting upon Bulgaria's reply to Serbia's protest growing out of the Valadovo incident, (the attack by Bulgarian irregulars upon Serbian frontier guards,) the Tribuna says the clash must have displeased the Triple Entente Powers, while reviving the hopes of the central empires and Turkey. The newspaper thinks that Bulgaria is negotiating with the Allies, while at the same time maintaining intimate relations with Austria and Germany.

Bulgaria, hoping for a realization of the provisions of the Treaty of San Stefano, the Tribuna declares, "is playing a most audacious game which may cause all sorts of surprises."

The treaty of San Stefano, to which the Tribuna refers, was signed on March 3, 1878, at San Stefano, a small port on the Sea of Marmora west of Constantinople, and put an end to the Russo-Turkish war. Under its provisions a principality of Bulgaria was to be created extending from the Danube to the Aegean. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro were recognized as independent. The provisions of the treaty were greatly altered, however, by the Congress of Berlin, June-July, 1878. Some of the territory which Bulgaria was to obtain under this treaty was awarded to her as the result of the last Balkan wars.

POLES GET CIVIC AUTONOMY.

Native Language Is Recognized for Local Proceedings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A law just promulgated gives local municipal self-government to all towns in Poland, a substantial earnest of the promised emancipation.

The language question is settled on common-sense lines. Correspondence with State Departments, as also with public bodies or private persons outside Poland must be in the common language of the State, namely, Russian. Replies to letters addressed to Polish municipal departments in Russia must be in Russian.

Municipal placards and similar notifications must be in both languages in parallel columns. Debate in either language may be at the speaker's discretion, but the President is obliged to explain the substance of a speech if any member present announces his inability to follow it. Minutes of meetings and other official proceedings must be recorded in both languages. It is provided that any cases of disputed interpretation where both languages have been used shall be decided according to the State language, namely, Russian.

The municipal autonomy now granted to Poland is equivalent to that enjoyed by Russian towns. Particular care has been taken to give the Jewish population of Poland, which is larger than is to be found anywhere else in the world, some degree of representation.

The new law is welcomed alike by Russian and Polish organs of public opinion.

WAR TAKES BARRIE'S DAVID.

Novelist's Adopted Son Dies with Forces in Flanders.

LONDON, March 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The original David of The Little White Bird (Sir James M. Barrie's story that led to the creation of Peter Pan) has been killed in action in Flanders. He was Lieut. George Llewellyn Davies of the Rifle Brigade, the adopted son of the novelist.

Once he collaborated with his foster father to the extent of suggesting a line in Little Mary, which was adopted, and for that line he received a royalty of one cent for every production of the play. Davies's mother also figured in some of Sir James's books.

ACCUSE SWOBODA AS SPY.

Case of American Shifted to French Military Jurisdiction.

HAVRE, April 7.—The case against Raymond Swoboda, accused of being responsible for the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine, has been transferred from civil to military jurisdiction. He is charged with espionage as well as with arson.

EITEL INTERNED; HAD LOOKED FOR AID OF WARSHIPS

Thierichens Abandons Dash to Sea Only When Notified His Time Is Up.

VON DER TANN HIS HOPE

Says He Thought German Cruiser Was Coming with Submarines to Help Him.

U. S. OFFICIALS IN CHARGE

Will Lay Up Eitel in Norfolk Navy Yard for Rest of War, Paroling Officers.

COMMANDER'S QUAINT NOTE

"Relief Appears Not to Arrive," and He Won't Deliver Ship and Crew to Destruction.

SHIPPING EMBARGO LIFTED

Dozen Merchant Vessels, Held Back for Eitel's Possible Sprint, Leave Virginia Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 7.—The United States Government at 12 o'clock tonight, at the request of Commander Thierichens, took over for internment the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, to hold her till the end of the war.

Collector of Customs Hamilton informed the German officer on March 20 that the departure of the ship must not be later than midnight of April 7, or internment would follow. Mr. Hamilton at 7 o'clock this evening presented a further requirement that the Prinz Eitel pass the three-mile limit, leaving American territorial waters not later than 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. Commander Thierichens, who was expecting the Collector's visit, answered by presenting a typed letter in which he asked for internment. The letter follows:

To Collector of Customs:

I inform you I intend to intern S. M. S. Prinz Eitel Freidrich. The relief I expected appear not to arrive in time, so the number and force of the enemy cruisers watching the entrance of the bay makes to me impossible the dash for the open sea with any hope of success. I have decided not to deliver crew and ship to the fruitless and certain destruction.

Being obliged for the courtesy shown by all United States authorities, I am expecting your orders. I have sent the same information to Rear Admiral Helm, U. S. S. Alabama. Respectfully,

April 7, 1915. THIERICHENS.

Hoped for the Von Der Tann.

The commander of the German raider indicated that up to the last moment he had hoped to put to sea—that he had looked forward for four weeks to the arrival of a German force off the Capes that by attacking the British and French ships there would give him a chance to break through. It is understood that the relief he expected was the German battle cruiser Von der Tann, which is said to have left Germany some weeks ago carrying submarines on her deck and which since then has been reported to be in the South Atlantic. The plan was for the submarines to attack the enemy, while the Von der Tann made a diversion from the sea and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich escaped from the harbor.

Though Commander Thierichens had known for almost three weeks just when his time would expire, not once did he give any intimation that he would intern, and his sailors tonight were in ignorance that internment was an accomplished fact. The Commander was a sad sort of man when the Collector visited him this evening, and his face expressed his disappointment at the failure of aid to reach him.

"I would like to go out," he said with a little smile, "but I have had to think of my men."

The last few days of the Eitel's free stay in this port proved to be a serious embarrassment to British commerce. Since a few days after her arrival here she has held not less than three British cruisers and one French warship in idleness off the capes in expectation of her departure. Yesterday, in order to give the cruiser a free exit if she decided to go, the American Government held up a dozen British and Russian ships that were ready to sail, and today twice that number of ship Captains were complaining of their inability to get away.

Mr. Hamilton did his best tonight to lessen the inconvenience the necessities of the case had put upon the allied shipping. After receiving Commander Thierichen's request for internment at 7 P. M. he reported at once to Acting Secretary of the Treasury Peters in Washington, then called up the various ship Captains and informed them that the embargo was lifted. He kept the Custom House open till 10:30 o'clock tonight to permit clearings, and eight or ten ships left port before midnight.

Officers Will be Paroled.

After presenting his letter, Commander Thierichens had five hours remaining in which he was at liberty to start for sea. But his ship remained moored to her pier and the military and naval guard kept its post. Rear Admiral Helm, on board the battleship Alabama, was requested by Mr. Hamilton to prevent the Eitel's departure if attempted after midnight, and tomorrow the Admiral and Mr. Hamilton will formally take possession. The cruiser will then be taken

to the Norfolk navy yard. Her officers will be paroled and, although the men will remain on board, they will receive a shore leave under American guard. The officers will have the freedom of the country, under obligations not to leave American soil.

Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, arrived in Hampton Roads late tonight and took charge of the situation. A conference will be held early tomorrow by Admiral Fletcher, Rear Admirals Helm and Beatty, and Collector Hamilton, acting for the Treasury Department, to arrange details of the internment.

Tonight's developments put an end to reports that the Government at Washington had been extending the period for the Eitel's repairs from time to time. Mr. Hamilton made public the letter he wrote to Commander Thierichens on March 20, setting forth the time that would be allowed for repairs and departure. That time never has been extended or modified.

The American Government, in pursuance of its responsibility as a neutral, was scrupulous in keeping secret the time at which the German cruiser would be compelled to take to the sea or intern. To prevent any possibility of leakage of information, Mr. Hamilton himself wrote on his typewriter his letter of March 20 to Commander Thierichens, and until tonight the only copy of the letter here was locked in the safe in the Custom House. The letter follows:

Notification to the Eitel.

The Commander, S. M. S. Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Sir: Further governing the stay of S. M. S. Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the territorial waters of the United States, I have, in compliance with instructions from my department, to advise you as follows:

The Department of State has received from the Navy Department the report of the board of naval officers who made an examination of S. M. S. Prinz Eitel Friedrich, now in this harbor, with a view to ascertaining the repairs necessary to put the vessel in a thoroughly seaworthy conition, and from this report it appears that the time required for these repairs will and from this report it appeared that

The Government has concluded, therefore, that S. M. S. Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be allowed until midnight of the close of the sixth day of April next to complete her repairs, and that she will be allowed twenty-four hours in addition, or until midnight of the seventh day of April, to leave the territorial waters of the United States, or, failing this, that she will be under the necessity of accepting internment within American jurisdiction during the continuance of the wars in which your country is now engaged.

This information will, of course, be held in the strictest confidence, it having been imparted only to yourself in this letter and by the Honorable Secretary of State to his Excellency, the German Ambassador at Washington.

With renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

NORMAN R. HAMILTON, Collector.

To this Mr. Hamilton added this letter, which he presented in person this evening to the German commander:

Commander S. M. S. Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

Sir: By direction of my department, I have to advise you that if the Prinz Eitel Friedrich departs from this port by 12 o'clock midnight of this day, April 7, 1915, which is the time limit prescribed by the Government of the United States in which she must depart or otherwise be under the necessity of accepting internment within American jurisdiction during the continuance of the wars in which your country is now engaged, it will be necessary for her to depart from the territorial waters of the United States by 4 A. M., April 8, 1915.

This is imperative.

NORMAN R. HAMILTON, Collector.

Undecided Up to Noon.

The secret of the German officers' plans has been as well kept as the secret of the time granted by the Government. Indeed, it is understood that Commander Thierichens did not reconcile himself to internment until noon today. For the last three days he has been ready to leave at a moment's notice, and rumors that the Eitel was slipping into the stream through Newport News about four times a day. Last night, indeed, a group watchfully waiting for developments was thrown into confusion by the silent passage down stream of two lights, supposed to be the lights of the Prinz Eitel. But a cruise to her pier showed her still there, with smoke curling from both funnels.

This preparedness continued throughout the early part of today. The Eitel's false funnel of canvas was left on deck ready for hoisting. At the same time tackle was ready to lower one of the regular funnels, so that, in the efforts for disguise, the converted cruiser might appear within a few minutes as a ship of one, two, or three stacks.

The Eitel this afternoon warped herself away from her pier, and, as her signal flags were drying in the wind, the rumor spread again that she was starting. But soon she slipped back into her old position, and the flags were lowered and stowed away.

When the Eitel is taken to the Norfolk Navy Yard she will be under a naval guard. But the ship will remain under the immediate command of her own officers, and they will enforce such discipline as is required.

On being taken to the Navy Yard the breech blocks of the cruiser's guns will be removed and the connecting rod of her engines detached.

After announcing his decision to intern, Commander Thierichens stated that the action he had been forced to take "made him sick," that he was heart-broken to be compelled to resort to such a step. Unofficially, he said that he had never intended to intern if it were possible to prevent it—that he had hoped for the arrival of German forces to do battle with the British and French warships off the American coast and thus clear the way for his return to the open sea.

Up to the last few hours of grace, the German Captain had not said a word to Washington officials about interment. He had coaled and provisioned his ship. Repairs to her boilers had been made, and everything was prepared for a dash to sea.

BIG FLEET IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Fletcher's Battleships Arrive on Schedule—Coming Here in May.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—With the sudden arrival of the Atlantic battleship fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Fletcher in Virginia waters, the United States Government was again today in a position to utilize a strong force, if necessary, for enforcement of neutrality.

Since January, when the fleet was sent to Cuban waters, the Navy Department has had a difficult time finding vessels for use in guarding the Atlantic coast ports against violations of neutrality that might occur. To more effectively guard New York Harbor it was necessary to use the naval yacht Dolphin. When it was deemed wise to send a warship to Boston the obsolete cruiser Brooklyn was utilized, and when it became necessary to send a warship of some power to the vicinity of Newport News to guard against any violation of neutrality in connection with the case of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the battleship Alabama was taken from the reserve fleet at Philadelphia.

With the return of the Atlantic battleship fleet with all the latest American dreadnoughts in commission, with the single exception of the Delaware, to the Virginia Capes, the strategy of the situation has changed, and the Administration can again, at least for several months, command the use of a strong naval force on the Atlantic Coast at a moment's notice. Admiral Fletcher was not scheduled to arrive off the capes before Friday or Saturday. Had he carried out certain manoeuvres, that would have been the time of his arrival. These were eliminated, and Admiral Fletcher lost no time in steering his course straight for the capes.

Big Fleet in Roads.

Although there is no official admission of the fact, it is suspected that the Navy Department timed the movements of the fleet so as to have it arrive in Virginia waters and Hampton Roads on the day when the Prinz Eitel had to determine whether it would go to sea or intern. Admiral Fletcher today notified Secretary Daniels that the battleship fleet, consisting of seventeen battleships, arrived off Cape Henry late yesterday afternoon. The battleship Delaware, which has been relieved by the cruiser Olympia, is en route from Vera Cruz to rejoin the fleet in Chesapeake Bay for gunnery exercises, and the battleship Georgia, it was announced today, will soon leave Mexican waters for Hampton Roads.

Admiral Fletcher's battleships proceeded to an anchorage at Hampton Roads this morning, anchoring off Old Point Comfort at 8:30 o'clock. Concerning the plans for the fleet during the next two months, as far as they have been tentatively arranged, Secretary Daniels gave out this statement:

The destroyers of the fleet have proceeded to their home yards for one month's overhaul, in accordance with schedule, excepting those which have not completed target practice, which will be held on the southern drill grounds. The battleships will carry out an extensive program of gunnery exercises off Chesapeake Bay until May 8, when they will proceed to an anchorage in the North River, New York, for recreation well earned by their strenuous practices in Southern waters.

Since Jan. 21, when the fleet left Northern waters, the battleships and destroyers, with their attending auxiliaries, have been conducting a series of extended manoeuvres under the direct supervision of the Commander in Chief, basing on Guantanamo, Cuba, where there were assembled twenty battleships and twenty-one destroyers, with auxiliary vessels, including two tenders to destroyers, two supply ships, three fuel ships, one ammunition ship, one repair ship, one hospital ship, and three tugs. Seven destroyers of the reserve torpedo flotilla joined the destroyers of the active flotilla at Guantanamo for manoeuvres with the fleet from March 14 to April 2, when they proceeded to Pensacola, in accordance with schedule.

This is the largest number of vessels which had been assembled for manoeuvres in several years, and the reports from the Commander in Chief indicate a gratifying state of progress in the fleet assembled at Guantanamo during the Winter.

A definite schedule of employment of the fleet has been made out until June 15, 1915, when it is planned to assemble the fleet at Hampton Roads preparatory to the cruise to the Pacific. Prior to going to Hampton Roads, at a date to be fixed next week, after Secretary Daniels confers with Admiral Fletcher, there will be a review of the fleet at New York. The President is expected to go to New York to review the fleet. The fleet will assemble at New York about May 5 for recreation until May 15. On May 18 the fleet will proceed to sea for extensive manoeuvres in Narragansett Bay and around New York. They are being planned by the General Board and the War College. The manoeuvres will be completed on May 30, when the vessels of the fleet will disperse to their home yards for docking and stores, preparatory to proceeding to San Francisco via Hampton Roads and the Panama Canal.

Praise for the Solace.

The hospital ship Solace, with Dr. Kennedy, Medical Inspector, in command, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard today from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, with 130 patients on board, seventy-four of whom were transferred to the naval ship.

The ship has been in attendance on the Atlantic fleet during the manoeuvres in West Indian waters during the Winter months. Her services during the past season have been more than usually active.

The usefulness of the Solace is highly spoken of throughout the fleet. Many important surgical operations have been performed during the season. She was likewise able to care for many seriously sick, affording them the care and attention of an accomplished hospital staff, and was able to offer surgical and medical resources which are not available in the limited space of the battleship sick bay. Week by week in the neighborhood of fifty patients were admitted for treatment, and a like number discharged to duty. When she returns to the fleet this week nearly one-half of her 130 patients will go with her to rejoin their ships.

Before her departure from Washington she will be visited by Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, accompanied by Surgeon General Braisted of the Navy.

WASHINGTON NOT SURPRISED.

Expected Internment After Eitel Failed to Put Out in Snow Gale.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Officials of the Treasury and Navy Departments were not surprised to learn tonight that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's Captain had announced his intention to intern. Examination of the ship's engines by naval officers soon after she steamed through the Capes showed that it would be at least a three months' job to put her in condition to make a race with the warships the Allies had sent scurrying down the Atlantic Coast to watch her every move. Three months the United States Government could not allow, and after the naval officers decided that fourteen working days were sufficient to make the vessel seaworthy there was little doubt that their verdict spelled an end of the Eitel's spectacular war career.

The activity that Commander Thierichens displayed in repairing the Eitel's engines, the fact that she took on coal and provisions and made all the preliminary moves that a ship about to start on a voyage might be expected to make, were heard with keen interest in official circles, but most of those familiar with the facts declined to be impressed with the idea that she ever would attempt to dash to sea. The last lingering suspicion that she might prove them all wrong seemed to be dispelled Saturday last, when for more than ten hours Hampton Roads and the capes were shrouded in a snow storm that made objects a half mile away undiscernible. When the Eitel failed to take advantage of that opportunity to slip out there was no more doubt in official circles that she would become the guest of the United States for the period of the war.

The Prinz Eitel and Her Commander.

SIXTH WARSHIP TO INTERN,

Kronprinz Wilhelm Alone of Germany's Raiders Still on the Seas.

It was on Wednesday, March 10, with no wireless announcement of her approach, that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich entered the harbor of Newport News, Va., and came to anchor. She was at the end of a voyage of more than 30,000 miles, having navigated three oceans in seven months and captured and sunk or otherwise destroyed eleven merchant vessels—five British, four French, one Russian, and one American. For the last, the William P. Frye, sunk on Jan. 28, the United States Government has demanded payment.

The vessels sunk represented a gross tonnage of 26,000—just 1,500 less than the displacement of the new British super-dreadnought the Queen Elizabeth—while the officers, passengers, and crews taken numbered 360, most of whom were on board the auxiliary cruiser when she came to anchor.

With the exception of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, still on the high seas, the Prinz Eitel is the last of Germany's fleet of fourteen auxiliary cruisers which were in operation at the begining of the war. Aside from the Kronprinz, however, there is the light cruiser the Karlsruhe, but she has been reported sunk in the West Indies. The Prinz Eitel is the sixth German war vessel to intern and the third to intern at an American port since the war began, the other two being the Geier at Honolulu and the Cormorant at Guam, Philippine Islands.

When the Prinz Eitel left Tsing-tau last August, just before the investment of that place by the Japanese, she carried off the officers, crews, and principal guns of the dismantled German gunboats, the Tiger and the Luchs. She was thus armed with four three-inch and eight five-inch guns, besides some machine guns. The cruiser, which belonged to the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company, was built in 1904 in the Vulcan Yards at Stettin, had a gross tonnage of 8,797 tons, and plyed between Bremen and Chinese ports.

Since March 10, the Eitel has been the centre of newspaper stories and comments. She was entered at the dry dock of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and her bottom scraped and painted. Provisions and lighting were bought for the crew and finally, when the vessel got out of the dock, a supply of coal was put on board, sufficient to take her to the nearest home port, as is permitted by international law. Meanwhile the repairs permitted under international law were made.

ONE OF EITEL CREW KILLED.

Reported to Have Fallen on Cruiser and Fractured His Skull.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 7.—A member of the crew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was killed accidentally on board the raider today, but his identity and details concerning his death were withheld.

The sailor was reported to have fallen and fractured his skull.

EFFECTS OF SUBMARINE WAR.

Berlin Hears That Food Prices Are Advancing in England.

BERLIN, April 7, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Certain local newspapers today declare that reports are beginning to be received in Berlin which show that the submarine warfare of Germany is having an effect in England. In addition to the daily announcement of the sinking of vessels, reports have been received showing great increases in the price in England of commodities necessary to the maintenance of life, many of which appear to be greatly above the prices prevailing in Germany.

SWEDES PROTEST TO GERMANY

Submit an Urgent Demand for Release of Steamer England.

STOCKHOLM, (via London,) April 7.—The seizure by the Germans of the Swedish steamer England is expected by shipowners to meet with greater activity by the Government in defense of Swedish rights, particularly since the vessel belongs to Naval Minister Bronstroem. Urgent representations have been made to Germany as to the desirability of releasing the vessel.

The newspapers express indignation over what they term "this inexplicable blockade of a neutral country." If such a blockade be established, they ask, to what extent will belligerent Powers proceed to take property belonging to a country which unquestionably is neutral?

SULTAN DEPLORES ALLIES' 'INJUSTICE'

Continued from Page 1.

the news appeared highly to please him. "I am proud of receiving medals which decorate so many brave men," he said.

Courtesy to American Correspondents.

So far the Sultan had occupied himself entirely with recent developments in the Dardanelles. Addressing himself to the American correspondents present he now said:

"I am pleased to see that two American journalists had an opportunity to witness the attempts to force the Dardanelles. I value the opinion of neutrals highly, and wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express the greatest satisfaction that the relations between the United States and Turkey are so cordial."

With this his Majesty indicated by a slight movement of the hand that the audience was ended. Although in his seventy-first year, the monarch rose from the divan with alacrity and shook hands with the correspondents in a democratic fashion, and, as at the beginning of the audience, expressed his pleasure at having made their acquaintance.

The audience took place at the Dolmabaghcheh Palace, Brig. General Salih Pasha, the Sultan's first aide de camp, acting as marshal. Salih Pasha received the correspondents and entertained them with huge cigarettes and coffee. A little later a Court official announced that his Majesty was ready for the audience.

Then followed a long march through magnificent halls decorated in European style, and finally a splendid stairway with a crystal balustrade was ascended to the second floor, where his Majesty was waiting in a small, plainly furnished private parlor. The audience was somewhat remarkable because of the absence of anything to remind one of the Orient. The Sultan was seated on a divan, but arose on the entry of the correspondents and returned their salutations warmly. He then invited them to be seated, which was an unusual honor, for all but the highest officials are usually left standing in his presence.

His Majesty expressed his pleasure at meeting men who had been in the Dardanelles, and on behalf of the newspaper men The Associated Press correspondent thanked his Majesty for the cordial reception. This done, the Sultan started the conversation with the remark: "Kindly relate your experiences during your stay on the Dardanelles."

The Sultan seemed to be in the best of health and wore the conventional red fez of Turkey—the emblem that all Osmanlis are equal—a low white collar, gray tie, blue serge suit, and black shoes of comfortable cut. He displayed no jewelry of any sort.

HINTS GERMANS LAID BRITISH 'PLOT' HERE

J. H. Flannery of a Towing Line Tells Collector Malone of "Capt. Wilson's" Work.

VESSELS HIRED, NOT USED

G. B. Means Admits His Connection With Wilson, Who Talked of Provisioning Warships.

James H. Flannery, part owner of the Flannery Towing Line of 32 Coenties Slip, shed new light yesterday upon the "plot" which Collector of the Port Malone alleges has provided British warships with supplies from this port. He was sent for by the Collector to give what information he possessed regarding the hiring of towboats to take provisions to the ships.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter last night Mr. Flannery said that from what he had heard the whole thing looked like a plan to make trouble between Great Britain and the United States.

"I told the Collector's secretary," Mr. Flannery continued, "that previous to March 15 a man calling himself Capt. Wilson went about among the towing men along the water front and said he was looking for tugboats and lighters to take out food and provisions to the British fleet off Fire Island.

"Wilson stated that he was indirectly working for the British Consul General through his employer G. B. Means who was staying at the Hotel Manhattan. As a reason for our undertaking to do this work Capt. Wilson said that the British had been very kind to the American Navy at Manila in 1898 during the Spanish-American war and this was a little reciprocity which would be winked at in Washington.

Hired Five Crews.

"Five captains were hired at $140 a month by him with five engineers, five cooks and five crews for tugboats and lighters. They were to be paid their money monthly and stand by to start out at any hour of the night on receipt of a wireless message from the ships.

"After the crews had been hired to start work on March 15 Wilson sent out word that the business had been postponed until April 1 and that everything would be all right. I did not like the looks of things and went to consult my attorney at 1 Broadway, who told me that I should be breaking the United States neutrality laws and advised me to drop it or I might get into serious trouble.

"When I related these facts to the Collector's Secretary at the Custom House today he gave me the impression that Mr. Malone was of the opinion that it was a German plot contrived to make trouble for the British Government with the United States.

"In order to stifle any compunction we might have in making a contract to carry the supplies outside, Capt. Wilson said that the Dalzell tugs had already been engaged in the business. This I found out afterward to be untrue. The statement made by a tugboat Captain that the Peerless had also carried out supplies to them in February is equally untrue.

April Fool's Day a Good Date.

"I know her owner, William B. McElwee, who runs his boat himself, and was offered work the same as I was to commence on March 15 and later April 1, which seems a good date for the plot to start, I'm thinking. The man who made the statement yesterday about the Peerless was one of the five Captains engaged by Wilson, and no doubt put up the yarn that he had done the work previously in order to get the job."

Mr. Flannery said that the whole thing was "off," so far as he knew, except the inquiry that was being made by the Collector of the Port, and there was no foundation for the report that the engaging of vessels had emanated in any way from the British Consulate at 17 State Street.

Sir Courtenay Bennett, the British Consul General, when informed what Mr. Flannery had told the Collector through his secretary, replied that he was not at all surprised.

"I did not take the matter seriously in the first place," he continued, "because it was too ridiculous to be worthy of consideration. Evidently the Collector has allowed himself to become entangled with the German agents in this port who have been working to stir up trouble."

G. B. Means, which is the name he is registered under at the Hotel Manhattan, admitted that he had indirectly employed Capt. Wilson, but denied that he had any connection with the German or any other Government.

"I am making it my business," he said, "to see that the neutrality laws are being kept in all ports of the United States, as well as the Port of New York."

"Was your object in hiring these tugboat crews to discover whether men were willing to violate the Federal laws if they were well paid?" he was asked.

"Perhaps it might have been to find out whether they had been broken previously."

"Did you discover this to be the case?"

"That I cannot say. You had better ask Collector Malone."

Employed Wilson "Indirectly."

"Did you know that the tugboat Captain, who was engaged by Wilson because he claimed to have carried provisions to the Essex and unarmored cruiser off Fire Island in February last, had never been in charge of the tugboat at that time and had said it only to get a job at $140 a month?"

"We are all likely to meet with unreliable people at times," he replied. "Those details were not dealt with by me."

"Wilson stated he was an employe of yours."

"He was indirectly. I employ a number of people in my mission, which is to see that all the belligerents keep the United States neutrality laws without impartiality."

When asked if he represented a peace society in this country Mr. Means replie dthat he was acting for a large society, but was not at liberty to give out any particulars.

Mr. Means said that he traveled to all parts of the country and made his headquarters in Washington. Inquiries made in Washington elicited the suggestion that the initials might stand for Great Britain and that G. B. Means might be construed as "means Great Britain." Nothing was known there of any person by the name of G. B. Means.

Collector Malone said that he had nothing to give out regarding his evidence that British warships had been making this port a base for supplies.

United States District Attorney Marshall denied yesterday that he had heard anything to show that agents of the German Government were responsible for Mr. Malone's plot and its investigation.

An official of the British Government told a reporter for THE TIMES on Tuesday that the charge made by Collector Malone was started by a leading shipping butcher in Brooklyn, who had been backed in his campaign by a Chicago packing concern whose meats sent to Canada had been refused by the Government there. This authority gave as a reason for the butcher's action the fact that the firm bore a German name.

F. L. Johann of Johann's Steamship Provision Company, the largest steamship provision house in Brooklyn, believed that his firm was the object of the anonymous charge. The company's warehouse is at 14 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

"I want to deny most emphatically that our firm is in any way connected with the giving of information tending to show there is a plot here to provision British war vessels," said Mr. Johann yesterday. "Ever since the war started our competitors have sought to make trouble between us and those engaged in British shipping trade, in an attempt to damage our business. These have never ceased in the attempt to direct suspicion against us because of a German twist to our name. As a matter of fact, there are no Germans in the firm."

BRITISH DENY PROVISIONING.

Ships Have Taken No Supplies from Port of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The British Government, both through the British Embassy at Washington and the British Admiralty, has promptly met the suggestion from Collector Dudley Field Malone of New York that British warships were receiving provisions, supplies or information from the ports of the United States in alleged violation of neutrality.

Counselor Lansing of the State Department permitted it to become known late this afternoon that assurances had been given that British warships had not only not been taking on supplies from American coasts, but that these vessels were under strict instructions not to attempt to take on such supplies or in any way infringe on American neutrality.

Mr. Lansing said this afternoon that since the beginning of the war there had been only one case of such a use of an American port by British warships, and that was the incident in which a tug was used in taking something to a British warship from New York last September. Since then, he said, there had been brought to the attention of the State Department no other case of using an American port to provision or supply a British warship.

When the tug incident occurred last September the matter was brought to the attention of the British Government by the State Department. Responding to these representations, the British Government replied that it had issued strict orders through the British Admiralty to all its warships warning them not to use American ports as bases. At the British Embassy today it was explained that British warships on this side of the Atlantic had been obtaining their supplies from Bermuda and Halifax.

There have been several cases handled by the United States Government involving the use of American ports as bases of supplies for German belligerent vessels. These have resulted in indictments being brought in New York and Grand Jury proceedings at San Francisco.

SCANDAL IN ARMS ORDERS.

Allies' Agents in America Said to Have Accepted Bribes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—The Cologne Gazette prints the following:

"The Allies recently found it necessary to replace the Commissioners who were in North America looking after deliveries of arms because they worked too much for their own pockets. They had demanded such high commissions that in order not to work at a loss the armament factories had to deliver bad material. This was openly admitted by the manufacturers.

"It is said English, French, and Russians all shared in the bribes, so that they have no grievance against one another. In many cases Commissioners of different countries even co-operated.

"The investigation is still going on, but probably will soon develop into a pretty scandal."

DOUBT KAISER'S SUCCESS.

German Socialist Leaders Show a Lack of Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—The Echo de Paris from a Spanish correspondent receives interviews with the German Socialists Sudekum and Bernstein, both showing considerable doubt of German success.

Sudekum began with apparent confidence, but admitted a lengthy war would be serious for Germany. Bernstein said:

"We are living on capital; our financial prosperity is only outward show. In this respect Germany resembles an invalid to whom oxygen inhalations give the temporary appearance of strength."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Large Cargoes of Grain Shipped from Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The following vessels cleared from this port today for the war zone:

The Veendyk, Dutch, with a cargo of grain and a general cargo for Rotterdam and Dublin.

The Lord Roberts, British, with a general cargo and grain for Belfast.

The Rudolf Hansen, Norwegian, for Korsoer, with a cargo of grain.

The Gronfoft, Norwegian, for Odense, with a cargo of grain.

The Troutpool, British, for St. Nazaire, with a cargo of grain.

The Trongate, British, for Marseilles, with a cargo of grain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, April 7.—Only one ship left this port today for the war zone. It was the Otterstad, Norwegian, for Aarhus, with a cargo of 34,287 sacks of cottonseed cake, valued at $124,500.

SINK GERMAN SEAPLANE.

Airmen Who Dropped Bombs on Libau Brought Down and Captured.

PETROGRAD, April 7.—An official statement issued tonight says:

"A German seaplane was sunk off Libau yesterday after it had dropped bombs on the city. The aviators were rescued and made prisoners."

UNION FOR WAR WOMEN.

British Federation Wants Men Protected Against Competition.

LONDON, April 7.—It has been suggested by the official organ of the General Federation of Trade Unions that to women employed as war workers a war trades union ticket be granted in order to avert the danger of unorganized women workers being used by employers to reduce the wages of men.

HOLD THREE NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Norwegian, Swedish, and Greek Vessels Detained by the English.

LONDON, April 7.—The Norwegian steamer Stava, which sailed from New York March 10 for Gothenburg, Sweden, and the Swedish steamer Japan, from Yokohama Jan. 8, for Gothenburg, were taken into Leith by a naval escort on Saturday for examination of their cargoes.

The Greek steamer Sypros Vallianos, from Savannah March 10, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of cotton, has been detained at Falmouth.

Earl of Crawford Joins as Private.

LONDON, Thursday, April 8. — The Earl of Crawford has just enlisted as a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps for the duration of the war. The Earl was born in 1871.

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Battle Line From the Meuse to the Moselle

Along which the French are developing a violent offensive in order to force the Germans to abandon their strong position at St. Mihiel.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

Germany.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre of the war the village of Drei Grachten, which was occupied by our troops the day before yesterday, and which the enemy has bombarded with his heaviest artillery and mine throwers, was for this reason again abandoned by us last night.

An attack in the Argonne broke down under the fire of our Chasseurs.

Northeast of Verdun a French advance approached only as far as our outer positions. To the east and southeast of Verdun a series of attacks made by the enemy failed with extraordinarily heavy losses.

In the Combres Hills, two French battalions were destroyed by our fire.

At Ailly our troops commenced a counter attack and threw the enemy back into his old position.

At Apremont the enemy had no success.

The other French attacks at Flirey likewise completely failed.

Numerous bodies cover the fields before our front, and the number is increasing, owing to the fact that the French threw those who had fallen in their trenches in front of our positions.

On the western border of the Bois le Pretre, one of our battalions beat back strong forces of the Thirteenth French Regiment after a bayonet engagement.

Notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm, fighting has been going on since yesterday afternoon at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

In the Eastern theatre, during an advance on Russian territory in the direction of Andrejew, thirty kilometers southeast of Memel, our cavalry annihilated a Russian battalion. The commander, five officers and 300 men were taken prisoners, while 120 were killed and 150 seriously injured. Another Russian battalion which hurried to the rescue was repulsed. We lost six men killed.

Russian attacks to the east and to the south of Kalwarya as well as those against our positions at Augustowe were repulsed. Otherwise nothing special occurred on the eastern front.

[A night report concerning the operations in the Meuse-Moselle region is published elsewhere.]

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—In the Carpathians, despite counter attacks by the enemy, who has obtained large reinforcements detached from the German and Austrian armies, our offensive continues between the River Toplia and the region in the direction of the Uzsok Pass.

All the summits of the principal chain of the Beskid Mountains, to the west of the region of the Village of Ustszyki Gornia, are in our hands, and our troops are capturing in succession the southern spurs.

On April 5 we took about 2,900 prisoners and three guns and several machine guns.

In the other sectors along our front there is no essential change. Collisions of secondary importance and fusillades have continued.

Austria.

VIENNA.—Fighting continues on the Carpathian front. An additional 930 Russian prisoners were captured on the heights east of the Laborcza Valley. We also took two guns and seven machine guns and much war material, including 5,000 rifles.

In Southeast Galicia only local artillery duels have taken place. In West Galicia and in Russian Poland there is no change.

In the southern theatre we have bombarded Belgrade as a reprisal for the shelling on Tuesday of the open town of Orsova in Southeast Hungary.

France.

PARIS.—A German detachment with three machine guns succeeded in crossing to the left bank of the Yser, south of Drei Grachten. It was attacked yesterday and dislodged by Belgian forces.

An attack made by us in the vicinity of Etain rendered us masters of Hills 219 and 221, in addition to the Haut Bois and the hospital farms.

In Eparges we gained ground and maintained our advances, at the same time taking sixty prisoners, including three officers.

In the Ban-de-Sapt we mined and blew up a German position.

[The night report, concerning the operations in the Meuse-Moselle region, is published elsewhere.]

DANGER OF FALABA SHARED BY CYMRIC

White Star Liner Sailed Out of the Mersey in Sight of Torpedoed Steamer.

DARED NOT GO TO GIVE AID

Heard Distress Call, but Obeyed Admiralty Regulations as to Running Into Peril.

Capt. F. E. Beadnell, of the White Star steamship Cymric, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said his ship was only twenty miles away from the African liner Falaba when the latter was sunk on March 28 by a German submarine. Capt. Beadnell said he went on board the Falaba on Saturday, March 27, in the dock at Liverpool to inspect her, as she was a new ship and fitted out with the latest improvements with regard to ventilation, sanitation, heating and lighting.

"The Cymric left the landing stage at 3 P. M. just ahead of the Falaba," he continued, "and the two vessels kept in that position down the Mersey and dropped their pilots to the same cutter at Holyhead. That was at 7 P. M. Afterward the two ships separated in the Irish sea, the Cymric making for the westward to pass Fastnet for New York and the Falaba steering to the southward for Las Palmas.

"At 7 o'clock Sunday morning the wireless operator of the Cymric picked up the distress call sent out by the Falaba which read 'Submarine alongside. Am putting off passengers in boats.' Capt. Beadnell said that after receiving the message he wanted to steam full speed to the assistance of the stricken steamship, but the Admiralty instructions to all shipmasters forbids them to enter into the danger zone when the enemy's warships are near, so he continued on his course.

A little later the operator heard the answering calls to the S O S from British warships and thought that they would rescue the passengers and crew of the Falaba, he said.

The Cymric brought 195 cabin and 150 steerage passengers from Liverpool. They were not informed of the sinking of the Falaba until the Cymric was 400 miles west of Fastnet and out of the German submarine zone.

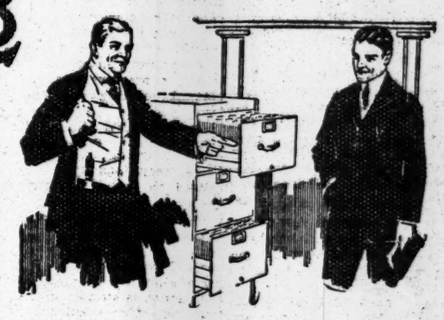
Lady Bullock, wife of Sir Frederick Bullock, Governor of Bermuda, was on board with her daughter Evelyn.

THE SYDNEY BOUND THIS WAY.

Destroyer of the Emden Coming Up the Atlantic Coast.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 7.—The Australian cruiser Sydney sailed from this port yesterday after having remained here less than twenty-four hours.

The Sydney is the ship which destroyed the German cruiser Emden in the Indian Ocean last November. She evidently is making her way up the Atlantic Coast of South America. A week ago she stopped at Montevideo.



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FRENCH FIND JOY IN DYING FOR IDEALS

Jules Bois, Playwright and Poet, Says France Is Fighting Battle of Democracy.

NOT WARRING FOR REVENGE

Quotes ex-Senator Root as Voicing the Principles for Which His Country Strives.

Jules Bois, French playwright, poet, philosopher, and feminist leader, spoke on French ideals and French gratitude for American sympathy yesterday afternoon to a gathering at the home of Mrs. F. H. Harriman at 1 East Sixty-ninth Street. He represented the war as a conflict between the ideals of democracy and of hegemony, and declared that France was fighting in order that there might eventually be established an entente générale among all nations, which would recognize the merits and the rights of all.

M. Bois began by expressing the gratitude of the French, and also of the Belgians, for whom he said he could speak in this case as for the French, for the relief work done by Americans in the war zone, praising particularly the American hospital service and the energy and efficiency of the relief work. Then he branched off and spoke of "l'allegresse de mourir—the joy of dying."

"Yes," he said, "there is a joy of dying among our soldiers. I do not mean a recklessness in the face of danger, the hereditary bravery of the French race—I mean a divine spirit of sacrifice. The French on the battlefields are dying with ecstacy; in the hospitals they are suffering with happiness. It is not with resignation, but with joy, that they offer this great sacrifice, for they know that they are the chosen ones. They are the instrument selected to bring about this great step in the development of the human race.

No Hatred in French Hearts.

"I bring you a message from France, which is fighting, suffering, praying. You have heard the German 'Chant of Hate,' but there is none of that hatred in France. A minority of Frenchmen want revenge, but the French armies are animated by a passion for justice, which they want to spread over the world. We took up arms because of our love for Belgium, because of our love for our own country. France has been misjudged by those who have seen her only in times of peace, when Virtue sometimes is asleep, but dominant among her people today is the sentiment of sacrifice, a sentiment essentially feminine.

This is not a war of revenge, it is a conflict between the ideals of democracy and liberty on the one hand and of hegemony on the other. The Germans not only want a Kaiser, they want to elect themselves the Kaiser nation. But the day of a Kaiser nation is past. It died with Napoleon. You and we would march together toward the ideal of peace and liberty according to the principles of justice.

"Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Berlin, had a conversation before the opening of hostilities with the German Foreign Minister, von Jagow, and was told that there was a new ideal, a new conception in world politics, in which little states must not be allowed to interfere with great empires. 'There is no place,' said von Jagow, 'for little states.' That was well enough in barbaric times, when the faraway tribes had to be brought under the influence of civilization, but the peoples of Europe have now developed according to the talents and tendencies of their races. Each excels in a certain line. We must let this development continue, not blight the buds by oppression.

French Want No World Empire.

"And because of this ideal of democracy the soldier dies with his face radiant with joy. There have of late been two faiths in France, the traditional religion and secular religion of humanity and justice in human relations. These have now been magnificently united by the war. There is only one symbol that makes the joy of dying possible—Christ crucified. As we walk along the streets of Paris, once so gay, so debonair, now so calm, so serious, we see the figure of a woman, veiled and sobbing. She has offered her son to humanity.

"France will never again aspire to world empire. I have been among our men in the trenches, and I know all classes of my countrymen well. They desire only one thing—to finish this war and with it all wars. A definite peace is the greatest aspiration of the true democracy. We are fighting for a patriotic ideal—not only to liberate Alsace-Lorraine, but for the liberty of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Italy, Rumania. We are fighting for peace and for America, for you, too, were menaced by German aggression, which had extended all over the world.

"France's feelings cannot be better expressed than in the sentiments of the United States, put into words by Secretary Root at the conference of American republics at Rio de Janeiro July 31, 1906:

> We want no victories but those of peace, no territory except our own, no sovereignty except over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. * * * We wish to increase in prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom and in spirit; but our conception of the true way to accomplish all this is not to pull others down and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may become greater and stronger together.

Men Dying for Ideals.

"And as France believes these to be the sentiments of the great American Nation, so we ask America to believe that these highest of democratic ideals are as dear to us as to you. We are sacrificing thousands of our sons to these ideals. They know they are dying for high ideals, and that is what I mean by the joy of dying. Come to France when peace reigns once more; you will find her joyous as ever, but more sound. She will be a country for all the world."

GERMAN WASTAGE IN ARMS AND MEN

Frenoh Reviewer Says Lack of Officers, Guns, and Ammunition Is Established.

'MORAL WASTAGE,' TOO

Prisoners Have Lost the Confidence in Victory Which They Felt Earlier in the War.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE SOON?

Prediction That It Will Come When Germany Is at the End of Her Resources.

LONDON, March 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The eighth installment of the French official review of the war, previous chapters of which have been given by The Associated Press, takes up the German losses of officers, the wastage of guns and projectiles, and "the moral wastage of the German Army."

The chapter on losses of officers begins with the statement that the condition of the cadres, or basic organizations, in the German Army is bad. The proportion of officers, and notably of officers by profession, has been enormously reduced, it says, and a report made in December showed that in a total of 124 companies, active or reserve, there were only forty-nine officers of the active army. The active regiments have at the present time, according to the review, an average of twelve professional officers, the reserve regiments from nine to ten, the reserve regiments of new formation from six to seven; and it is to be remembered that these officers have to be drawn upon afresh for the creation of now units.

Few German Professional Officers.

"If Germany creates new army corps, and if the war lasts ten months," it continues, "she will reduce almost to nothing the number of professional officers in each regiment—a number which already is very insufficient."

The French report points out that, on the other hand, all the French regiments have been constantly kept at a minimum figure of eighteen professional officers per regiment. At the same time it admits that the commanders of German corps, commanders of active battalions, and the officers attached to the commanders of army corps, are officers by profession.

The French report then addresses itself to the wastage of material. Discussing the wastage of guns, it says:

"It is easy to ascertain the German losses in artillery. On Dec. 28 the Sixty-sixth Regiment of Artillery entrained at Courtrai for Germany twenty-two guns, of which eighteen were used up. This figure is extremely high for a single regiment.

"The same facts have been ascertained as regards heavy artillery. On Dec. 21 and 22 guns of heavy artillery which were no longer serviceable were sent to Cologne. These movements, which are not isolated facts, show how ill the German artillery has withstood the ordeal of the campaign.

"Other proofs, moreover, are decisive. For some weeks we have noted the very peculiar aspect of the marking on the bands of a great number of shells of the 'seventy-seven' gun. When these markings are compared with those of shells fired three months ago, it is plain beyond all question that the tubes are worn and that many of them require to be replaced. This loss in guns is aggravated by the necessity which has arisen of drawing upon the original army corps for the guns assigned to the recently formed corps or those in course of formation. Several regiments of field artillery have, in fact, had to give up two batteries.

"These two phenomena—wearing out of material and drafts upon batteries—will inevitably result either in the reduction of batteries from six to four guns, a reduction of the number of batteries in the army corps, or the partial substitution for 'seventy-seven' guns of 9-centimeter cannon of the old pattern, the presence of which has been many times perceived at the front.

Germany's Lack of Ammunition.

"Furthermore, the German artillery lacks munitions and has lacked them for a very long time. It has been obliged to reduce its consumption of shells in a notable degree. No doubt is possible in this respect. The statements of prisoners since the battle of the Marne, and still more since the battle of the Yser, make it clear that the number of shots allowed to the batteries for each action is strictly limited. We have found on officers killed or taken prisoners the actual orders prescribing positively a strict economy of munitions.

"For the last three months, too, we notice that the quality of the German projectiles is mediocre. Many of them do not burst. On Jan. 7, in the course of a bombardment of Laventie, scarcely any of the German shells burst. The proportion of non-bursts was estimated at two-fifths by the British on Dec. 14, two-thirds by the Belgians at Furnes in January, and at two-thirds by ourselves in the same month. On Jan. 3, at Bourg-et-Comin, and at other places since then shrapnel fell the explosion of which scarcely broke the envelope, and the bullets were projected without any force. About the same time our Fourteenth Army Corps was fired at with shrapnel loaded with fragments of glass, and on several points of our front shell casings of very bad quality have been found, denoting hasty manufacture and the use of materials taken at hazard.

"From numerous indications it appears that the Germans are beginning to run short of their 1898 pattern rifle. A certain number of the last reinforcements (January) are armed with carbines or rifles of a poor sort without bayonets. Others have not even rifles. Prisoners taken at Woevre had old pattern weapons.

"The upshot of these observations is that Germany, despite her large stores at the beginning and the great resources of her industrial production, presents manifest signs of wear, and that the official optimism which she displays does not correspond with the reality of the facts."

"Moral Wastage" of German Army

Under the caption "Moral Wastage of the German Army," the review continues:

"The material losses of the German Army have corresponded with a moral wastage which it is interesting and possible to follow both from the interrogation of prisoners and the pocketbooks and letters seized upon them or on the killed.

"At the beginning of the war the entire German army, as was natural, was animated by an unshakable faith in the military superiority of the empire. It lived on the recollections of 1870 and on those of the long years of peace during which all the powers which had to do with Germany displayed toward her a spirit of conciliation and patience which might pass for weakness.

"The first prisoners we took in August showed themselves wholly indifferent to the reverses of the German Army. They were sincerely and profoundly convinced that if the German Army retired it was in virtue of a preconceived plan, and that our successes would lead to nothing. The events at the end of August were calculated to strengthen this conviction in the mind of the German soldiers.

"The strategic retreat of the French Army, the facility with which the German armies were able to advance from Aug. 24 to Sept. 5, gave our adversaries a feeling of absolute and final superiority, which manifested itself at that time by all the statements gleaned and all the documents seized.

"At the moment of the battle of the Marne, the first impression was one of failure of comprehension and of stupor. A great number of German soldiers, notably those who fell into our hands during the first days of that battle, believed fully, as at the end of August, that the retreat they were ordered to make was only a means of luring us into a trap. German military opinion was suddenly converted when the soldiers saw that this retreat continued, and that it was being carried out in disorder, under conditions which left no doubt as to its cause and its extent.

"This time it was really a defeat, and a defeat aggravated by the absence of regular supplies and by the physical and moral depression which was the result. The severity of the losses sustained and the overpowering effects of the French artillery began from this moment to be noted in the German pocket books with veritable terror. Hope revived, however, at the end of some weeks, and there is to be found in the letters of soldiers and officers the announcement of 'a great movement' which is being prepared, and which is to lead the German armies anew as far as Paris.

Germans Staggered by Yser Defeat.

"This is the great 'battle of Calais, which, contrary to the anticipations of the enemy, was in reality fought to the east of the Yser. The losses of the Germans, which during those ten days exceeded 150,000 men and may perhaps have reached 200,000, produced a terrifying impression on the troops. From that moment prisoners no longer declared themselves sure of success. For a certain time they had been consoled by the announcement of the capture of Warsaw. This pretended success having proved to be fictitious, incredulity became general.

"During the last two months the most intelligent of the prisoners have all admitted that no one could any longer say on which side victory would rest. If we think of the absolute confidence with which the German people had been sustained, this avowal is of great importance.

"Letters seized on a dead officer speak of the imminence of a military and economic hemming-in of Germany. They discuss the possibility of Germany finding herself after the war with 'empty hands and pockets turned inside out.' There is no longer any question of imposing the conqueror's law upon adversaries at his mercy, but of fighting with the energy of despair to secure an honorable peace. An officer of the General Staff, who was made prisoner on Jan. 18, said: 'Perhaps this struggle of despair has already begun.'"

There follows a chapter bearing the title "The System of Lies." In which the review describes the methods, by which it is alleged the German Government "made a sustained effort to create in the army an artificial state of mind based entirely upon lies and a scientific system of fables."

The ninth and tenth installments deal respectively with military supplies and the conclusions as to the war up to date as formed by the writer.

Under the caption, "The Scarcity of Primary Material for Projectiles," the review points out that the chief explanation of the imperfections noted in the German projectiles is to be found in the bad quality of the primary material. It declares that there is "a terrible scarcity of rubber," and that still more serious is "the scarcity of copper, which is indispensable for the manufacture of shells and munitions." The same condition, it is asserted, holds true of saltpetre and of the nitrates necessary for its manufacture.

Says Germans Are Ill Fed.

The review then presents tables and quotations from German writers to prove the scarcity of food supplies within the empire. It says:

"It has been observed on several occasions that the revictualing of the German Army has not been as regular as that of the French. In the case of the battle of the Marne and in the weeks which followed, the German prisoners were famished and declared they had eaten nothing for several days."

In the tenth and last installment the writer proceeds to draw his conclusions, which he places under four heads, as follows: "The Bearing of the German Defeat," "The Bearing of the French Success," "The Three Points of French Superiority" and "The Faith of the French Army in Its Offensive Power."

Under the first he says: "On the events of which an abridged recital has now been completed, it remains to appraise the results of these six months of war and to define the possibilities which those results have in store for us in the further operations. It may first of all be affirmed that the fundamental plan of the German General Staff has completely failed. This plan has been superabundantly set forth by German military writers, as also in the Reichstag by the Ministers of War. It aimed at crushing France by an overwhelming attack, and at reducing her to a condition of helplessness in less than a month.

"Germany has not succeeded in this. Our army is, as we have seen, not only intact, but strengthened, full of trust in its leaders, and profoundly penetrated with the certainty of final success. Germany has not attained, then, the essential object which it publicly set before it. But the defeat which she has sustained does not apply only to her fundamental plan. It extends also to the various operations which she has essayed to secure partial advantage over us in default of the decisive advantage which she has failed to achieve.

Tells of Seven German Defeats.

"To sum up, the German General Staff has placed upon its record since the beginning of the campaign—apart from the failure of its general plan, which aimed at the crushing of France in a few weeks—seven defeats of high significance, namely, defeat of the sudden attack on Nancy, defeat of the rapid march on Paris, defeat of the attempt at the envelopment of our left in August, defeat of a similar attempt in September, defeat of the attempt to break through our centre in September, defeat of the coast attack on Dunkirk and Calais, and the defeat of the attack on Ypres.

"The German Army, powerful and courageous as it may be, has therefore succeeded in gaining the advantage upon no single point, and its forced halt after six months of war condemns it to a retreat, the pace of which may be accelerated by the Russian successes, but the necessity of which is now a foregone conclusion independently of those successes.

"Against the extent of the German defeat has to be placed that of the French success. All that our enemies have failed to gain we have gained, and our faith and confidence in ourselves. It is certain, and it could not be otherwise, that at the outset our troops and the country itself still remained under the impression of the defeats of 1870. The victory of the Marne, confirmed by the victory of Flanders, the impassable barrier set up against the most formidable effort which has ever been attempted in the military history of the world, have created a feeling of security which grows stronger every day.

"Every one is aware that in order to gain the day against the coalition which incloses her Germany needed a rapid success. This rapid success lacking, her defeat is certain. If for the last three months the French command has not engaged in a general offensive it has had three decisive reasons for this. The first is that, having time on its side, it intends to make its efforts only after it has assembled all the means upon which it can rely, within a more or less near interval of time, with absolute certainty. The second is that the example of the Germans at Ypres has shown us what may be the price of an offensive, vigorous indeed, but insufficiently prepared. The third reason is that the weather has been almost incessantly bad.

Allies' Vast Gains in Numbers.

"We have seen that the French Army is strengthening itself every day, in heavy artillery, in explosive weapons for the trenches, and in projectiles. It is known that the British Army in France, which at first consisted of four divisions, is today (beginning of February) composed of ten British divisions, two Indian divisions, and two cavalry corps, with 900 guns, of which 100 pieces are of heavy artillery. It is known also that the number of troops now with the colors and being trained in England is very large.

"It is known that the Belgian Army, which is reconstituting itself, will shortly have six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry. It is known that the Serbian Army, supplied afresh with material and munitions, is once again prepared to show its splendid qualities. It is known finally that Russia continues to draw upon the immense reservoir of her recruits, having up to the present utilized only the twentieth part. These are the reasons why the French command has not hurried and awaits the hour which it considers favorable. These reasons, based on precise motives, which are easy to test, are entirely irrefutable.

Claims of French Superiority.

"If then we turn to the future we note that:

"The wastage of the German Army is in all respects greater than that of the French Army. The principal cause of this is the superiority of our artillery and the fighting methods of the German infantry, which attacks in closer formation than ours does. It is now certain that the losses of our adversaries are double ours.

"The possibilities of the German Army from the point of view of effectives will go on decreasing more and more. The German population capable of bearing arms is, in comparison with the French population, in the proportion of three to two. Now, at the present time, Landsturm included, Germany is employing on the French front a number of men representing two-thirds of her resources against one-third on the Russian front. On account of the Austrian defeats Germany will be obliged to strengthen her forces against Russia more and more. The number of troops opposed to France will, therefore, continually decrease. Our position will be improved by this circumstance, as also by the number of German losses, which will always remain larger than ours, and finally by the large reinforcements which the British between now and July will send to the Continent.

"The capacity of the German Army in the matter of regimental organization, already inferior to ours, is becoming still more so. Granted that our adversaries at the beginning of the war had more cadres than ourselves, the textbooks show that their superiority in this respect was considerably less than their superiority in men. It was not as much as three to two. Now it is an established fact that the German losses in officers are greater than ours. We shall, therefore, certainly have the advantage from this point of view, if, indeed, we do not have it already.

"Out of all these elements has been born the faith of the French Army and its leaders in its offensive power. We have before us two systems. The one, the German system, demanded a rapid success at the opening of the campaign—a success against France before the Russians could come upon the field, before the British reserves could intervene, before economic trouble could make itself felt. Hence the creation in all haste of new corps, whether or not they could be kept up for a long time. By predetermination the victory was to be immediate. Now this necessary victory the Germans did not have.

"The other system, the French system, consists, with the advantage of the freedom of the seas, in maintaining in good and complete form a number of sufficient formations, and in creating new ones only in the measure in which they can with certainty be kept up and suitably and durably equipped with regimental organization.

German Organization Crumbling.

"This system is established with a view to a prolonged war. Of these two systems which, after six months of trial, shall triumph? To put the question is to answer it. The Germans can no longer oppose us with forces superior to ours. They will therefore not be able to do in the future what they could not do in the past, when they were one-third more numerous than ourselves. Consequently our final victory must follow by the imperious necessity of the concordant force of facts and figures. Our effort, too, is from now onward directed toward that offensive which we shall take at our own good time, the issue of which cannot be doubtful.

"Our reinforcements are being trained in the instruction camps with a view to that offensive. It is in view of the offensive that from day to day our stores of munitions, food and transport are being increased. It is in view of the offensive that important reserves of telegraphic, telephonic, railway, and shipping material have been established. It is in view of the offensive that reoccupation of Belgian, Luxemburg, and Alsace-Lorraine railway networks are being prepared for, and that a military commission—English, French and Belgian—is preparing to work them. It is in view of the offensive that to our 10,000 heavy motor trucks we have added, with the powerful aid of our automobile industry, more than 4,000 new transport wagons since the beginning of the war. Against all this, which on our side is sure and available, Germany can offer nothing either equivalent or analogous.

"The large resources in men, officers, material and munitions which she had at her disposal six months ago have been largely expended in the hope of crushing the opposing forces under the weight of mass and the effect of surprise, and they are today scarcely sufficient, after the defeat of that attempt, to offer defensive resistance. The military wastage goes on progressively at the same time as the economic wastage, and the moral wastage which is the consequence of them. The creation of new units can have no other object than to re-establish the equilibrium of the balance of numbers, which leans more and more to the side of the Allies. Every further development given to the order of battle will result in a diminution of the general value of the German Armies, and accelerate the wear of them. We will bring nearer the moment when Germany will be at the end of her military resources and incapable of ever regaining her numerical superiority.

"At that moment France, taken by surprise in August by a premeditated act of aggression, will begin the war in very truth with the full strength of her forces."

OKUMA DEFENDS DEMANDS ON CHINA

Japanese Premier Attributes Mistrust of Japan to "Interested Mischief-Makers."

The Independent has received from Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, the following "message to the American people":

"Tokio, April 3.—The uneasiness and suspicion in the United States in connection with Japan's negotiations at Peking are based on misunderstanding and misinformation scattered broadcast by interested mischief makers.

"When the negotiations are disclosed it will be found:

"That Japan has not infringed the rights of other nations.

"That Japan has adhered strictly to the principle of equal opportunity.

"That Japan is not attempting to secure a monopoly over China.

"That Japan is not attempting to create a protectorate over China.

"That Japan is not seeking to secure in China any advantage which does not accord with the Anglo-Japanese alliance or with any treaties or undertakings with the United States.

"We have fully informed the United States and other interested powers as to Japan's purposes.

"We believe that they are satisfied.

"The negotiations between Japan and China are nearing a satisfactory conclusion.

"I am now willing to state publicly through The Independent that Japan is quite confident of the rectitude and good faith of her position.

"Japan is merely seeking to settle outstanding troublesome questions in a way looking toward permanent peace and good understanding."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Pure, Light, Delicate, Old.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

RUSSIANS MAY FLANK AUSTRIAN ARMY

Manoeuvring Down the Carpathians to Get in Rear of Uzsok Pass.

GERMANY RUSHING HELP

Kaiser's Forces In Poland Also Said to be In Danger of Being Cut Off.

LONDON(Thursday, April 8.—The Carpathian Mountains continue to be the scenes of most sanguinary engagements, but little or no news is forthcoming of the progress of the battles.

Except in the Uzsok Pass, where the Austrians, assisted by Germans, are offering a most stubborn resistance, the Russians are said to have crossed the first range of mountains and from the heights which they have taken from the Austrians in bitter hand-to-hand fighting can look down the southern slopes toward the plains of Hungary. It is asserted that part of the army which has crossed the mountains is manoeuvring to get behind the Austro-Germans holding the Uzsok Pass.

The Austrians admit that things are going badly with their armies and are anxiously awaiting German reinforcements, which are being hurried to their aid.

The Austrians also are fighting in Bukowina, but this is only a secondary operation.

The engagements in progress in northern Poland, where the Russians are trying to push back the Germans into East Prussia, also appear to be small affairs.

Invasion Making Progress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian armies in the Carpathians are now well advanced upon the southern slopes of the great mountain barrier of Hungary. Even Austrian official reports, after disguising the progress of the Russian arms for the last couple of months, at length have been compelled to admit some degree of success on the part of the Russians and their own failure to stay the tide of invasion on the plains of Hungary.

In mountain warfare on a front exceeding a hundred miles in extent it is always possible to pick out odd spots where perhaps a score of men have gained a little success, if at the same time other spots where thousands and even tens of thousands of men are engaged are ignored because success belonged to the enemy, and a remarkably false picture can be drawn of the general progress of the war on this front. This is the manner in which Austria, imitating the German bulletins, has proceeded for a long time past. The truth can now no longer be concealed, as any day may bring Russia's cavalry sweeping across the rich plains of Hungary.

As the Austrians relate the events of the last fortnight one would suppose they had merely taken up stronger positions a couple of miles to the rear on a narrow section of front. The fact is, the Austrians are in retreat and hard pressed by the continually increasing forces of Russia over a front between fifty and sixty miles and have already retreated over sixteen miles as the crow flies. In operations like those in the Carpathians a sixteen-mile retreat represents the equivalent to a hundred miles retreat in level country.

At Przemysl the River San is being dredged to recover enormous quantities of arms and ammunition sunk before the fortress surrendered. From the first hours of the Russian occupation the soldiers have been amusing themselves by fishing these out by primitive methods. Austrian bayonets are appreciated by Russian soldiers and are being used for kitchen knives, to which their shape particularly adapts them.

On the Prussian frontier front the Germans are still fighting isolated little battles and are still unable to extricate themselves from the unpleasant position into which they advanced. On Monday Russian horse artillery got behind the German line of retreat toward Myschinetz and destroyed a bridge over Rozoga, that carried a high road to the frontier a mile or two from the village of Wakh. Altogether the German remnants of the raid are now in an uncommonly tight corner, being unable to move either forward or back, according to military rules, the choice being between total loss and a prolonged hopeless struggle which must end in a break and run for it to the frontier. At different parts of this front the border is five to fifteen miles distant, mostly with impracticable marshland without roads to retreat.

Russian Series of Successes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 7, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The Army Messenger, giving details of the Carpathian operations from March 31 to April 3, states that a series of successes had been achieved by the Russians in the direction of Mezo Laborcz, Baligrod and Sriysk, and that bold attacks on the steep icy heights in the Lutovisk region resulted in the capture of the whole of the Polonin ridge. In the fighting during these three days over 10,000 prisoners were taken, as well as rich booty in the form of artillery, ammunition, and transports.

These successes, together with a partial but brilliant cavalry victory on the Prussian front between Calvaria and Suwalki, create a feeling of satisfaction and assurance in Petrograd.

Bulgaria Quarantines Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—The American Embassy was notified today from Budapest that travelers from Serbia and Saloniki are barred from Bulgaria because typhus is epidemic in Serbia.

RUSSIA CELEBRATES FIRST "DRY" EASTER

Attempts to Obtain Alcohol by Means of Bogus Prescriptions Foiled by Chemists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Easter has been celebrated throughout Russia much as usual, the churches being, if possible, even more crammed with worshippers on this the greatest of all Russian festivals than in ordinary years. The great State ceremonials alone have not taken place with the customary pomp, but services have been conducted quietly at Tsarskoe Selo.

A new and most gratifying feature has been the entire absence of the drunkenness or even undue exhilaration which formerly were universal and inseparable from Russian Easter celebrations. Strenuous efforts, of course, were made to obtain alcoholic liquors, but for the most part nothing beyond light red and white wines could be procured.

Chemists' shops, in particular, had to keep a sharp lookout on doctors' prescriptions authorizing the dispensing of proof spirits, which is one of the methods occasionally tried for evading the law. One doctor's name appeared on so many prescriptions and for such unusually large quantities that suspicions were aroused and many chemists hastened to ring up the doctor in question. The poor man was distracted and not a little alarmed. It appeared that his headed letter paper and rubber stamp had been stolen by some enterprising topers, who proceeded to do a roaring trade in proof spirits for Easter. Half a dozen arrests have been made, but the principals have not yet been caught.

The Easter holiday, which in ordinary years means ten days' entire cessation from work of all kinds, this year has been restricted to two days, or even one, in all that concerns the single business upon which Russia has been wholeheartedly engaged for eight months past, namely war.

The reserves and new formations have resumed their daily drills and yesterday the despatch of reinforcements for the front was again proceeding as usual. These reinforcements are of a quality such as to rejoice the heart of any soldier and after eight months' strenuous warfare against three empires on three fronts, totaling 1,500 miles in extent, it is encouraging to see these splendid fellows between the ages of 20 and 30 thoroughly drilled and keen to get forward to the work which all Russia has set before her.

AUSTRIANS LESS CONFIDENT.

Officials Warn That Foe's Successes Must Be Reckoned With.

VIENNA, April 7, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The official Correspondence Bureau has circulated the following:

"The increased violence to be observed in the fighting in the Carpathians is co-incident with the advent of the warmer season. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who from the first has taken such an active part in the consideration of the problem, will receive a deputation from the licensed trade tomorrow to hear their views of restriction or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in war areas. Delegates from the Scottish Licensed Trade Defense Association, accompanied by several prominent Glasgow licenseholders, left for London last night and will consult with English delegates today.

The Daily Mail says:

"There is a growing volume of testimony that the example set by the King in abolishing alcoholic liquor from the royal household is being widely followed among his Majesty's subjects. The number of those in high places who publicly proclaim they are joining the ranks which the King has headed is increasing, and among the people generally hundreds of private households are quietly putting themselves into line with Windsor Castle.

"In restaurants and all other public places the change has not been instantaneous and sweeping, but none the less the number of tables at which bottles of aerated water replace beer or light wines is on the increase.

"Those who have joined the movement include the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Armagh, Dr. Robert Bridges, Sir A. Conan Doyle, John Galsworthy, and Maurice Hewlett. At some of the chief restaurants in London yesterday a definite increase was noted in the number of drinkers of mineral waters.

"All the chief temperance drinks are now on the tables at Windsor Castle, including aerated waters, barley water, and home-made lemonade."

"In view of all that is now happening and following the unprecedented lead of his Majesty, the King," writes the Archbishop of Canterbury in an appeal just published, "we desire to press seriously upon the minds of those whom we can influence the duty and privilege of bearing voluntary part in the nation's self-discipline and self-sacrifice by abstaining from all alcoholic drinks during the continuance of the war.

"Some definite act on the part of us all is due to our brave men, to the nation at large, and to God."

LONDON, Thursday, April 8.—Several more Cabinet meetings will be required, according to The Times, before the Government is able to place definite proposals before the country for dealing with the drink problem, but it already is possible to indicate in what direction the Ministers are moving.

"They have ruled out total prohibition as impracticable," The Times continues, "and so far as the discussions have gone favor the following measures: First, prohibition of wines and spirits; second, encouragement of lighter beers by compulsory reduction of their strength; third, further restrictions in the sale of intoxicants in the military areas and in districts where munitions of war are being manufactured."

BRITISH CABINET 'DRY,' BALKS AT PROHIBITION

Ministers Follow King's Example but Hesitate to Ban All Sale of Alcoholic Liquors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 8.—At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday, The Daily News understands, steps which it may be possible to take to restrict the use of alcohol during the war were further considered. There is no expectation at present that the Government will recommend a measure of total or general prohibition, certainly they will take no premature decision on the subject. Temperance advocates are themselves divided in opinion as to what the effects would be of any such violent measure. Prohibition of sale, it is pointed out in ministerial circles, would not affect the well-stocked cellars of the rich and would thus involve inequalities which might create class animosity.

But while the Government has taken no definite decision and the whole subject is still under their consideration, it may be said there is a trend of ministerial opinion in favor of curtailment of the sale of spirits or possibly its prohibition. The question of taxation and whether the curtailment of sale can judiciously be effected by means of specially heavy taxation will be considered separately in connection with the budget. The need for facilitating by every means the production of munitions on which the War Office has laid such stress is matter, however, calling for special treatment.

In the meantime everything that can be done by example and influence will be done and it is understood the Cabinet as a whole have followed the example set by the King and decided that no alcohol shall be consumed in their households during the war. It is, therefore, a teetotal Cabinet for the first time in English history. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who from the first has taken such an active part in the consideration of the problem, will receive a deputation from the licensed trade tomorrow to hear their views of restriction or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in war areas. Delegates from the Scottish Licensed Trade Defense Association, accompanied by several prominent Glasgow licenseholders, left for London last night and will consult with English delegates today.

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AUSTRIAN RAID UNCHECKED.

Bucharest Hears Column from Bukowina Has Passed the Dniester.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, April 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—As a result of their offensive tactics, the Austrians have won fresh ground for a considerable distance along the River Pruth. From an Austrian source it is reported that they have passed the Dniester and are advancing on Kamenitz Podolsky, in Russian territory.

It is said the Russians are permitting the advance in order to defeat the Austrians in the open field.

SERBIAN TOWNS SHELLED.

Austrian Artillery Active Along the Danube and Save.

NISH, April 7, (via London, April 8.)—The Austro-Hungarian artillery yesterday bombarded Serbian towns on the Danube and the Save. Twenty-eight heavy projectiles fell in the central quarter of Belgrade, killing three persons and wounding six.

The Serbian artillery shelled the Austro-Hungarian positions, but avoided shelling the towns on the Austro-Hungarian banks of the rivers, which are inhabited exclusively by Serbians.

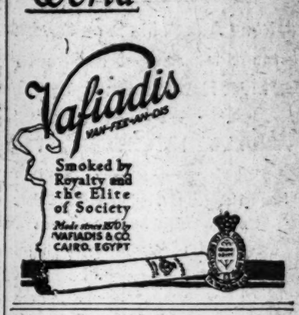
RUSSIAN LOSSES AT MEMEL.

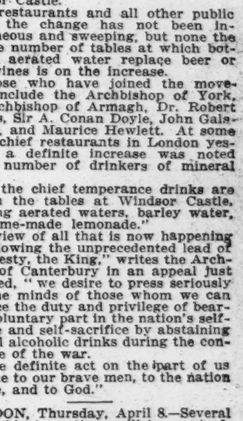
Germans Say They Totaled 1,235 Instead of 149 as Claimed.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Berlin received here today by wireless telegraphy quotes the Russian official report of April 4 which said that during a raid on Memel, the Northern extremity of the boundary of East Prussia, the Russians had lost 149 men, and then adds:

"It has been ascertained that 300 Russians were buried at Memel. At Memel and Polangen 500 Russians were captured, including three officers, and 430 men, who were transported by way of Tilsit. Some of the Russians still at Memel are being used as laborers. Others are in the hospital there."

The Most Famous Cigarette in the World





Some Shops Are Like A Bathtub

WHAT'S more narrow and shallow than a bathtub? Some shops are like that. They haven't the breadth or depth to tell the sane fashion from the silly fad.

We don't appeal to fops, popinjays or stage-door Johnnies. We keep ahead, but with a level head.

Our Clothes, Haberdashery, Hats are for The Well Dressed New Yorker with brains, brawn and biceps.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20.00 to $45.00

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Men's Braided Sack Suits
In plain Grays, Blues and Tartan effects, Pencil and Chalk Stripes
At $20, $28, $30 and $35

Made as only Saks' Apparel for Men is made. Finished with exceptional care. In styles reflecting the latest commands of fashion, which include the soft roll lapel and high-cut waistcoat. Trousers of medium width.

Saks & Company have no fear of contradiction in proclaiming their absolute leadership in these Braided Sack Suits.

Fifth Floor

CABINET MUDDLING, SAYS LONDON TIMES

Strong Attack Made on Government for Alleged Failure to Meet Nation's Emergency.

ASSAILS KITCHENER, TOO

Intimates He Is Trying to Do Everything—Daily Mail Criticises Booth Appointment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 8.—A sharp editorial attack is made by The Times this morning on the Government for its conduct of the war. In part The Times said:

"Are we really going the right way to work? After eight months of war we see no evidence yet of vision and insight on a scale commensurate with our vast needs.

"At the present time we are nowhere near attaining the success which France, with far greater trials and with part of her territory in the grip of the enemy, has reached in the organization of her war industries.

"For our failures and our shortcomings, the Government, individually and collectively, are to blame far more than the workmen. They wasted valuable months with inadequate measures and a muddled pretense at organization. They are wasting time now, although Spring is here and Summer will soon be upon us.

"Even Lord Kitchener must bear his share of responsibility for our lack of preparedness at this stage of the war. He has done great things, but with all his admirable qualities he cannot expect to be able to improvise and train armies of a size, unprecedented in our history, and to control the greatest business in the world as well as the War Office.

"It has sought to do too much. It has kept too many strings in its own hands. It has been jealous of civilian aid and has made the mistake of supposing that only soldiers can control and direct the supply of the multifarious requirements of war. It cannot hope to organize a nation, which is its own chief has in many ways curiously failed to understand.

"The War Office should certainly devote itself to the task of organizing its armies. It should state its requirements as to supplies and leave to others the far more complex task of organizing industry. The Government should no longer shelter themselves behind the War Office and evade responsibility. We urge them to grip this issue more firmly and in a larger spirit."

Daily Mail Also Assails Government

LONDON, Thursday, April 8.—The Government was the object of attack by The Daily Mail this morning in connection with the appointment of George Macaulay Booth to head the committee appointed by Lord Kitchener to take steps to provide such additional labor as may be required to insure the manufacture of munitions of war sufficient to meet the Government's requirements.

The Daily Mail assumes, despite Mr. Booth's previous disavowal, that he is actually the "strong business man" foreshadowed in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan to mobilize the industrial resources of the country.

"There is a suspicion, amounting almost to a certainty," The Daily Mail continues, "that, as the Americans say, Mr. Booth fills the bill, and his reticence may be due to the feeling that his severest handicap lies in the fact that Mr. Lloyd George has aroused too great expectations as to the miracles he is expected to perform. The war has become a battle of warships, and Mr. Booth has a stupendous task of competing with the Krupps and the colossal German organization."

VON DER GOLTZ IN VIENNA.

German Defender of Turkey Says He Found Emperor Confident.

VIENNA, April 7, (via Amsterdam and London.)—Field Marshal von der Goltz, on his way back to Constantinople from Berlin, stopped in Vienna and saw Emperor Francis Joseph. Later he spoke to a reporter of the Neue Freie Presse of his visit, saying, "I found Emperor Francis Joseph in a serious mood, but resolute and very confident."

Regarding the situation in Turkey Field Marshal von der Goltz spoke as follows:

"Turkey today is better prepared than ever. She has 1,250,000 well-trained men, in addition to several hundred thousand reserves for any emergency. As the entente powers are interested politically in exaggerating news, the destruction of the outer forts at Seddel-Bahr and Kum-Kaleh, which was only partly favorable to them, was made to appear a great victory. How little Constantinople was alarmed by these attacks may be seen from the fact that the Sultan remained in his palace a short distance from the sea. Nor did the attacks have the least effect upon the population."

LONDON, April 7.—"How the great fight between the allied fleet and the land batteries will end cannot be predicted at present, but we can say that all pessimistic prophecies have been silenced," so said Field Marshal Von der Goltz in a letter to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, a copy of which has been received here.

"On the whole the results of the Turkish war thus far have been satisfactory. The Turks have not gained successes everywhere, but no decision has yet been reached. They are holding up a strong fleet in the Dardanelles and a strong army in the Caucasus and are threatening Egypt."

NO PROTEST ON PINCHOT.

Relief Work Held Too Vital to Permit a Controversy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Although the action of the German military authorities in expelling Gifford Pinchot from Belgium has aroused considerable ill feeling, there is no disposition on the part of the American Legation here to magnify the incident or make it the occasion of a formal protest. Both Mr. Pinchot and Minister van Dyke are of the opinion that the work of providing relief for the unfortunate people of Belgium and Northern France is far too important to be imperiled by permitting a diplomatic controversy to arise as to the way in which it is done.

It is recognized, furthermore, that while Mr. Pinchot is formally accredited to the American Legation at The Hague, he was technically without official status in either Belgium or France, and the Germans would probably seek to justify his expulsion on this ground alone.

Mr. van Dyke, however is waiting instructions of his Government in the matter. Two of the five American military attaches who have been on duty with the German Army and were suddenly recalled a few days ago by the United States Government, Captain W. J. Shartle and Capt. J. D. Rockenbach, arrived in Holland this morning. They sail for New York next week. The other attaches serving with the German Army have left for America by way of Switzerland and Italy.

FRENCH FRAME A BILL TO BUY DACIA CARGO

Cabinet Measure Provides for Payment for All Neutral Goods Seized.

PARIS, April 7.—The Minister of Marine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Finance are preparing a bill jointly which will be submitted to the French Parliament authorizing the Government to pay for cargoes belonging to neutrals which may be taken by the French Government in transit to belligerents.

The bill will contain an authorization to pay for the cargo of cotton on board the former Hamburg-American Line steamer Dacia, which was seized by a French cruiser while on a voyage from Galveston for Rotterdam and was taken into Brest on Feb. 27.

The Cabinet Ministers desire a free hand in dealing promptly and liberally with seized cargoes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—The publication of the American note regarding the blockade has produced an even more favorable impression here than did the preliminary cables regarding it. The Temps remarks upon the "delicate diplomatic attention" of Mr. Bryan's implied distinction between the allied and German methods of naval blockade, and continuing says:

"The general tone of the note seems to contain a nuance of criticism toward the innovations which the Germans introduce against the rights of humanity."

The note's effect, the Temps thinks, will be increased care on the part of the Allies against infringing upon American rights beyond the utmost degree compatible with the necessity of barring imports from Germany.

GERMANY ADMITS U-29 WAS SUNK BY BRITISH

Submarine Commanded by Capt. Weddigen, Who Destroyed Three Cruisers in September.

BERLIN, (via Antwerp and London,) April 7.—The German Admiralty has given out an official statement in which the loss of the submarine U-29 is accepted. The communication follows:

"The submarine U-29 has not returned from its last cruise. According to a report of the British Admiralty of March 26, this vessel, with her crew, was sent to the bottom. She therefore must be regarded as lost."

The U-29 was generally believed to have been commanded by Capt. Otto Weddigen, who had charge of the U-9 when that submersible sank the cruisers Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy last September. The Captain of the British steamer Andalusian, among the vessels destroyed by the U-29, was taken on board the German submarine. The face of the submarine commander seemed familiar, and the Britisher asked him if he was not Weddigen. This the Captain admitted.

Referring to his new command, the U-29, Capt. Weddigen said it was the last word in German submarine construction. The vessel displaced 800 tons and could make 18 knots on the surface and 10 knots submerged. The middle of March she made a raid in the English Channel, sank four British steamers and one French and damaged three other vessels.

ANDRASSY DISCREDITS ANTI-BRITISH CHARGES

Hungarian Statesman in Book Scouts Idea that England Worked For General War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, April 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Count Julian Andrassy, the famous Hungarian statesman, has just written a book called "Considerations on the Origin of the War." In which, while ardently supporting the cause of his country, he brushes aside with contempt the charges now being leveled against England in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"People," he says, "who know English history cannot accept the thesis of the Oxford professors as to the generous and absolutely disinterested rôle that England has assumed in this war, but I do not believe, on the other hand, that England knowingly worked for a general war, a belief wrongly diffused in Germany and in Austria-Hungary.

"During the last Balkan wars Great Britain never ceased to give moderating advice to her friends of the Triple Entente.

"She played in happy fashion the rôle of intermediary. She tried to come to an understanding with Germany on all Balkan questions and, in fact, an agreement was reached on some of them which interested the two powers. I believe that Great Britain did not wish a general European war to result from the Austrian-Serbian conflict and that she would have preferred to avoid it, thanks to concessions which she counted on us to make. Nor do I believe, as many people pretend to, that jealousy spurred on England to provoke universal war in order to drown German competition in blood. The trade evolution need not bring about war between competing countries; otherwise one could not understand why British jealousy has not been provoked by the economic efforts of America, efforts which are superior to those of Germany."

Not only does Count Andrassy deny that commercial motives prompted Great Britain to take part in the war, but he takes pains at great length to assert that if self-interest were alone the standard for her conduct, Great Britain would be fighting side by side with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey instead of against them.

He confesses himself incapable of understanding the motives which, as he thinks, contrary to every interest of Great Britain, induced Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey to side with Russia and France. The importance of these views is greater by reason of the unqualified support which Count Andrassy has accorded to the war policy of his old rival, Count Tisza.

"The responsibility for the war," he concludes, "rests on Russia and on those who encouraged her attitude."

SUBMARINES USE CANALS.

Go from Yards at Antwerp via Ghent to the Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—An eye-witness gives an account of the passage by river and canal from Antwerp through Belgium of three German submarines to one of the bases on the Belgian coast. They came up the River Scheldt as far as Ghent, and then by canal, running direct from there to Bruges through Rupelmonde.

The submarines were said to be of great size, and it is stated that they have a surface speed of 20 to 25 knots. They had been constructed at Hoboken. The canals have been deepened and widened at several points to allow their passage.

RUSSIANS ENTER ARTVIN.

Entire Batum Province Now Cleared of Turks.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, April 8.—The Novoe Vremya's Batum correspondent reports the entry of the Russians into Artvin, Russian Armenia, without firing a shot.

This, the correspondent adds, consummates the trans-Tchoruk operations, the entire Batum province having now been cleared of the Turks.

ODENWALD INCIDENT UNDER NEW INQUIRY

Washington Acts Quickly on Germany's Charge of Unneutral Conduct.

GARRISON ORDERED FORCE

Unofficial View That Germany May Be Seeking to Build Up a Case of Alleged Discrimination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Acting on the request of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, the United States Government is making a new investigation of the Odenwald case on the basis of the German contention that the American fort fired on the merchant steamer with solid shot without the usual international warning of a blank shot to prevent her leaving the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers.

Government officials are fully alive to the significance of the virtual charge by Germany that United States forces deliberately fired on the Odenwald. But the real significance of the German attitude is believed to lie more in the fact that the accusation was made public in an official way by the German Embassy than in the accusation itself. The incident is assuming greater importance than appears on its face, and the concern of officials is indicated more by their silence than by any comments.

The course of the German Government assumes additional importance from the public declaration yesterday through its Washington Embassy in reference to the case of Leon Thrasher, the American citizen who lost his life in the sinking of the British steamer Falaba by a German submarine. That statement amounted to notice to the United States that its citizens, in embarking on British merchant vessels, did so at their own risk, and that efforts to obtain redress for their deaths must not be directed to Germany, but to Great Britain.

"Indicting" the United States.

Officials of the State Department and other executive branches of the Government were reticent today about the announcements regarding the Odenwald and Falaba cases. But while officials were silent, the opinion was freely expressed in Washington today that Germany had adopted a policy of building up an allegation of discrimination by the United States, and that the Odenwald and Falaba incidents were being treated by Germany as additional counts in a general "indictment" against the United States to be presented after the war.

The German Embassy statement regarding the Odenwald case makes the public accusation that officials of the United States Government in Porto Rico were guilty of a double disregard of international rules. The basis of these charges is that the Collector of Customs at San Juan, by withholding clearance papers from the Odenwald, kept the steamer waiting three days, and that this made it necessary for the Captain to put to sea to avoid being destroyed by British warships that were assembling outside the harbor. The plain inference is that the Collector of Customs was holding up the Odenwald long enough to permit the British warships to assemble. Should it be shown that the Collector deliberately engaged in any such undertaking, it would be a most serious violation of American neutrality.

High officials here resent the intimation that an American official would assume any such attitude, and assert that what the Collector at San Juan did was in support of American neutrality, not for its violation. The purpose in holding up clearance papers for the Odenwald was to make sure that the steamer was not attempting to make San Juan, an American insular port, a base of operations for furnishing supplies to belligerent warships.

The other alleged infraction of international law presented by Germany in the Odenwald announcement relates to the efforts of the forts of Morro Castle to stop the Odenwald when she disregarded the plain warning not to depart without clearance papers. This allegation is that the forts directed a "sharp fire against the Odenwald without the blank warning having been fired, which is usual, according to international rules." By this it is meant that the forts fired with solid shot at the Odenwald, instead of first having fired a blank warning shot.

What the German authorities have in mind in making this charge is the international practice of firing "blank" shots before directing "solid" shot at a vessel refusing to halt on order to do so. These rules are set forth by the United States Naval War College, and provided that "the vessel is brought to by firing a gun with blank charge. If this is not sufficient to cause her to lie to a shot is fired across the bows, and in case of flight or resistance force can be used to compel the vessel to surrender."

In his only report concerning the action of the forts in stopping the Odenwald, Lieut.-Col. Burnham, in command of the Porto Rico regiment, said that "warning shots were fired with machine gun and one shot across her bows with five-inch rifle from El Morro."

Order Issued By Garrison.

The report does not say whether the first warning shots were blank ones. Lieut.-Col. Burnham's report shows that he acted on orders from Washington. These orders, it was learned today, were sent by Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War. The situation which led to these orders was explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today in an authoritative quarter. It appears that Secretary Garrison was informed that the Collector of Customs at San Juan had refrained from granting clearance papers to the Odenwald and that the captain of the vessel was intending to put to sea.

The War Department was asked whether it could furnish the necessary force to prevent the departure of the steamer without clearance papers. Secretary Garrison responded that he had the necessary force that could be employed if it were thought proper. The matter was taken up with the State Department and with President Wilson to determine whether it would be proper to use such force, and it was decided by them that if the Odenwald persisted in trying to leave the harbor without clearance papers, force should be used.

Secretary Garrison was requested to issue the necessary orders. The orders to Lieut.-Col. Burnham have not been revealed, but he was instructed to use the necessary force and it is assumed here that he acted in the usual manner, in accordance with recognized rules.

FURTHER GAIN IN AFRICA.

British Colonial Troops Occupy Two German Railway Stations.

CAPETOWN, April 7.—It was announced officially here today that troops of the Union of South Africa have occupied without opposition the railway stations at Kalkfontein and Kanus, German Southwest Africa.

This follows the capture of Warmbad, 20 miles north of the Orange River, which was announced yesterday.

England Cries for Cradles.

LONDON, March 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There is a serious shortage in the supply of cradles in England and prices have more than doubled in the last three months. The chief beds of osier, from which English cradles are woven, are in Belgium, in German hands, and there have been no importations since the war began.

ALBANY TO STUDY CITY'S PROBLEMS

Continued from Page 1.

a true diagnosis and then find the remedy," he said. "We have an abundance of material to show the amazing condition of affairs of the State, the overlapping positions, the reckless extravagance in the State administration. In view of the terrible condition of New York City finances I think it would be well for us to obtain the same information in regard to cities. I think we would find that New York and other cities are staggering under an equally burdensome system, or lack of system.

Calls Situation Serious.

"The situation in New York City is very serious. I would sell my property there today for less than its assessed value. So would my neighbors. Everything is taxed. Buy stock or bonds and you pay a tax. Transfer property and again you pay tax. Die, and your estate pays a tax. It seems to me there ought to be some way which could enable the City of New York—and other cities, too—to maintain their credit with less of a burden on the shoulders of the unhappy taxpayer.

"Politics is largely responsible. A man achieves political prominence and a job is created for him if there isn't one available. Hundreds of persons in the city departments, as at the Capitol, are receiving big salaries and doing nothing. That is the cause of heavy and needless taxes. The efficiency in the management of private corporations furnishes the contrast from which we should draw the profitable lesson for the redemption of our public life.

"I know of no more important duty of this convention than to bring about reforms in the finances of the cities of the State, and in the list New York City surely comes first.

"Recently attention has been drawn both to the mismanagement at home, and the discrimination against the city practiced at the Capitol. I understand that it lies within the power of the Constitutional Convention to remedy both, and I do not think it should adjourn until it has done its full duty in that respect."

The forethought of President Root in coming to Albany some weeks ago to make preliminary arrangements for the convention has given that body what, in some quarters, has been described as a "flying start." At the session today much more was done in the way of providing short cuts toward real results. In the last Constitutional Convention three weeks were frittered away in discussing the printing contract incidental to the work of the convention, and more weeks were consumed in discussing rules.

The first thing the convention did this morning was to accept the report of the Committee on Printing, appointed yesterday with William Berri, the Brooklyn editor, as its head. This report authorized the State Printing Board to enter upon a contract with the J. B. Lyon Company, which at present does the bulk of the State printing, for the printing of the convention proceedings. It is understood that, in the aggregate, about $200,000 will be spent for this purpose.

President Root also appointed three of the standing committees at the session today. The most important of these was the Committee on Rules. John Lord O'Brian, ex-United States District Attorney for Western New York, was appointed Chairman. Mr. O'Brian is a comparatively young man and a Republican of the Progressive type. Other members of the committee are Ledyard P. Hale, William Barnes, and Herbert Parsons, Republicans, and De Lancey Nicoll, William F. Sheehan, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrats.

The other committees appointed today are the Committee on Contingent Expenses, of which Samuel K. Phillips of Salem was made Chairman, and the Committee on Minor Offices, of which ex-Assemblyman Jesse S. Phillips, Republican, of Allegany is the head. This committee will have charge of the distribution of all of the patronage incidental to the convention. There will be about sixty places with salaries ranging from $3,500 down, all eagerly sought by job-hunting Republican politicians.

Committee Sets a Limit.

Under a decision reached at a meeting of the Committee on Rules this afternoon all proposals for new provisions in the Constitution must be introduced before the end of May, with the exceptions of amendments recommended by standing committees, or for the introduction of which unanimous consent may be obtained. This, it is calculated, will shorten the time necessary for the convention to complete its labors. President Root, after the meeting of the Rules Committee, authorized the following statement:

"The Committee on Rules has met and decided that all proposed amendments to the rules, filed with the Secretary between now and the reconvening of the convention, shall be printed and mailed to the members of the Rules Committee promptly. The Rules Committee will meet at 2:30 promptly on the afternoon of April 26.

"This committee has decided to bring in a rule when the convention reconvenes providing that the regular call of the Chair for the introduction of amendments shall be discontinued at the convention after June 1, and that thereafter no proposed amendments shall be received by the convention or be introduced except by unanimous consent or through one of the standing committees. This action is deemed wise to the end that on June 1 the committee will know what work is cut out for them, and the announcement is made now so that the public and the delegates may get their amendments ready. They will have six weeks for this work. Otherwise the convention would never get through with its work, if the proposed amendments should be put in at the convention both through May and June."

When the convention got through its work today an adjournment was taken until Monday, April 26, at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. On that day the make-up of the standing committees will be announced. By that time the convention will have the Assembly Chamber and the committee rooms at the Capitol to itself, for the leaders have definitely determined on final adjournment of the Legislature in the preceding week, although the exact date has not been fixed.

After the adjournment of the convention today the delegates in a body called on Gov. Whitman in the Executive Chamber. With President Root assisting, the Governor received the members, shook the hands of all his callers, and chatted briefly with close acquaintances.

The Republican Senators met today and appointed a committee to arrange for a dinner in honor of Elihu Root. The dinner will be held in the Capitol at some near future date to suit Mr. Root's convenience.

CITY OFFICIALS TO APPEAL.

Mayor and Associates in Albany to Fight Direct Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Mayor Mitchel came to the capital tonight with the Budget Committee of the New York Board of Estimate to see what could be done to induce the legislative leaders of the Republican majority to abandon their avowed purpose of imposing a heavy direct tax of which taxpayers in New York City would be compelled to pay about 75 per cent. without receiving any direct benefit in return.

It is the first time in the history of the State that New York City has deemed it necessary to send a majority of its elective officers to the doors of the legislative halls to plead for the municipality. With the Mayor are President George McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Prendergast, and Borough Presidents Mathewson of the Bronx and Pounds of Brooklyn.

Upon his arrival here Mayor Mitchel announced that he had an appointment with Senate Leader Elon R. Brown and Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and that he would make an effort to get into communication with any other men of influence in the Legislature who might be helpful in warding off a heavy direct tax. The Mayor and other New York City officials were being entertained tonight at the house of Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York, who was Mr. Mitchel's campaign manager when he ran for Mayor and has been regarded as the Mayor's spokesman in the upper house.

The Mayor disavowed any intention of "laying down the law" to the legislative leaders or of dictating to them in the matter of levying taxes for support of the State Government, for which they are responsible, but he will insist in his talks tomorrow that the cards be laid on the table by the officials at Albany as he expects to lay his down, and that if he can submit any feasible plan for raising the necessary funds otherwise than by a direct tax his suggestions shall be heeded.

Mayor Mitchel last week sent a message to Senator Henry M. Sage asking for a hearing for the city on the various appropriation measures passed in behalf of rural communities. The bills in question provide about $4,000,000 in contributions to county and town highways, $2,000,000 for maintenance of State highways and $4,000,000 for the Barge Canal. Some of these bills have already been passed and Senator Henry M. Sage in replying to the Mayor's message told him that partly on that account and partly because the appropriation bills were not perfected until the very closing days of the session, it would be impracticable to give New York City a hearing.

"In view of the fact that Senator Sage did not invite you, why are you here?" was the first question put to the Mayor as he reached his hotel tonight.

"Last week I asked Senator Sage for a hearing on the financial bills," said the Mayor. "He replied that because of the status of some of these measures and the condition of the legislative program generally, it would not be feasible to give us a hearing. But he did say that he would be glad to entertain any suggestions we might make either by correspondence or in person. Well, we are here in person and at 9:30 tomorrow morning we are going to see Senate Leader Brown, Senator Sage and anybody else who will listen to our plea and who may be in a position to help out in this situation.

"There are conditions in New York City with which an up-State man cannot possibly be familiar. We are here to acquaint them with our needs and with conditions generally. In particular we want to contradict such stuff as the bombastic statements of Louis Marshall in the Constitutional Convention today. They are absolutely untrue, absurd, and have no foundation in fact."

"Is it your opinion that no money is needed to avoid the necessity of discontinuing work on the Barge Canal?" the Mayor was asked.

Controller Prendergast answered the question.

"It is obvious that some money must be furnished for that purpose and by some other method than a referendum," said the Controller.

Controller Prendergast, who has investigated the condition of the State finances, has not been in perfect agreement with some of his colleagues in the Board of Estimate, notably President McAneny, who has maintained that there is no need for a direct tax. Controller Prendergast, however, has not sided with the Governor in his declaration that it would be necessary to raise as much as $18,000,000 by that method.

"Yes," President McAneny broke in, "but we are going to suggest some sources of indirect revenue which apparently have not been seriously considered this year. I do not mean new sources of revenue exactly."

"Then, what do you mean," Mr. McAneny was asked.

"I might refer to the possibility of taking for use in this emergency the excess surplus of the Barge Canal Fund which I understand amounts to about $3,000,000. Of course, that would be as a last resort in an emergency."

"Will you go before the State officials and flatly oppose a direct tax?" Mayor Mitchel was asked.

"Please don't put me in the position of making a fervid protest against anything," was the Mayor's reply. "We are reasoning men. The State officials are men of reason. We have come up to confer—to give them the benefit of what we know, and, I hope, to get from them the benefit of what they know in order that we may reach a solution that will make everybody happy.

"There may be reasons for a direct tax that we have not heard of. There probably are," the Mayor added with a quizzical smile. "We want to hear what they have to say. After tomorrow I will tell you what the New York City Administration thinks will be a square deal from the Legislature, all circumstances considered from the point of view of New York City, as well as the State."

The legislative leaders here who had hoped to stave off any objection so concretely expressed when they sent Mayor Mitchel word last week that the time for the hearings on financial bills had passed were comfortable tonight. Both Senator Brown and Senator Sage said, however, that of course the Mayor of New York City would receive the respectful hearing to which he was entitled, even though little could be done to put the New York City officials in a happier frame of mind.

"We are trying to do the right thing for New York City and for all the rest of the State right along," said Senator Brown. "I am sure that the city is better protected through the present Legislature than it has been through any Legislature in the last four years."

Mayor Mitchel upon his arrival here learned that the bill for the abolition of the Coroners in New York City when the terms of the present incumbents expire passed the Senate this afternoon, but that amendments offered with a view of ousting them at once had been defeated.

"I shall sign that bill," said the Mayor. "I would have signed it without the slightest hesitation if it had been framed to take effect at once instead of on Jan. 1, 1918," he added with a smile.

The Mayor was told of the action of the Senate this afternoon when in passing the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, the organization Republicans and the Tammany element joined hands. The bill takes from the Tenement House department its power of inspection over tenement house construction as well as the approval of plans for such buildings an places this function with the Building Bureaus of the various boroughs.

The bill was passed by a vote of 37 to 3. Mayor Mitchel was told that Senator Mills had said on the floor of the Senate that the Mayor would veto the bill.

"Well, I have never known Senator Mills to make a misstatement of facts," said the Mayor.

CITY CLUB PROTESTS.

Urges Cuts in Appropriation Bills to Avert Direct Tax.

The City Club, through its President, Nelson S. Spencer, yesterday sent a letter to Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly urging the following recommendations concerning appropriation bills:

"That the recent highway appropriation bills, constituting Chapters 225 and 226 of the laws of 1915, appropriating approximately $4,000,000 for the maintenance and repair of highways, be amended so as to reduce this appropriation by at least $1,000,000; that neither $4,000,000 as originally proposed, nor $8,500,000, as now proposed, be appropriated out of current revenues for canal construction, but that final bond issues for the completion of the Erie Canal be submitted to a referendum this Fall, and that no special or extra appropriation bills be adopted this year unless they are clearly of an emergency character."

The letter says that the immediate object in making these requests is to avoid, if possible, the imposition of a direct State tax this year, and the ultimate object is "to conserve the interests and the financial ability of both the city and the State."

Dr. Charles L. Dana, Chairman, and Dr. James A. Miller, Secretary of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, forwarded yesterday to Speaker Sweet of the Assembly a protest against the Hinman amendments to the public health law.

The protest says that the present health law is the most advanced State law in the United States and that while it has been in force only a short time its wisdom has already been proved and it should not be altered by ill-considered legislative action.

The committee considers the reduction of the number of sanitary districts and cutting down the salaries of the Supervisors as tending to demoralize the service. The bill making the establishment of the administrative divisions in the Department of Health optional instead of mandatory, as at present, it is said, will render it difficult to obtain administrative chiefs of the necessary standing. Such men will not give up their private work for the State service when their offices may at any time be abolished.

The committee condemns the bill depriving the Public Health Council of the power to prescribe standards and requirements for local health officers, public health nurses, directors of divisions, and sanitary supervisors. These requirements, it says, should be uniform throughout the State and should be formulated by a body thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the position. The bill taking away from the Public Health Council the power to formulate the Sanitary Code and transferring that duty to the Legislature comes in for the most scathing denunciation. The committee says:

"This bill would be the most disastrous in its consequences of any of the five under discussion. It might prevent any emergency action by the Department of Health, and would tend to work great hardship in that there would be no assurance that a regulation made and enforced, often at considerable expense to a taxpayer or group of taxpayers, would not be mended in short order and another ordinance at variance with the first require further expense."

PRENDERGAST RAPS MARSHALL

Controller Denies That City Doesn't Pay Claims Promptly.

Controller Prendergast yesterday vigorously attacked Louis Marshall, the lawyer, for his speech before the Constitutional Convention at Albany, in which Mr. Marshall said that the city is in a virtual state of bankruptcy. The Controller said that for wildness of statement Mr. Marshall's speech could not be exceeded.

"To put it frankly," said the Controller, "Mr. Marshall does not know what he is talking about when he says: 'It may at the same time be said that when honest creditors of the city are kept out of their just dues for long periods a virtual state of bankruptcy exists.'

"It may be that Mr. Marshall," the Controller continued, "has had some difficulty in adjusting claims with the city, one of which was passed for settlement a few days ago, but when he suggests, as his statement indicates, that the general creditors of this city are not paid promptly, he is making a statement which is not true.

"Never in the history of any City Government have bills been paid more promptly than they are being paid by the City of New York in the period when the members of the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment have been in control of the City Government. Creditors of the city can now rely upon getting their money upon a certain day, and can make their financial arrangements accordingly.

"The fact is that we do exercise extreme caution in passing upon some claims, and very often when submitted by eminent attorneys, is the very best proof of the care with which we are endeavoring to guard the city's interests.

"Mr. Marshall said in his speech that he is none the less a public benefactor who shall make one officeholder suffice where two now vegetate,' but Mr. Marshall can lay no claim to being such a benefactor, because for the last few months he has been engaged in a most vigorous effort to induce the city authorities to reinstate an engineer formerly in the Bridge Department, at $6,000 per annum, whose services we found were not required. He made a most determined effort to induce Mayor Mitchel to bring about this reinstatement, and then appealed to me. I have to tell him that in this government at the present time we are conducting matters upon a business basis; pull, social and other kinds of influence will not suffice to keep men in the city service if their employment is not absolutely required."

The Controller said that Mr. Marshall's statement that the city debt is now $1,537,000,000 was "as inaccurate as most of his other statements," as the city's net funded debt on April 1, exclusive of its holdings in the Sinking Fund, was $941,905,402.65.

"It is true," the Controller added, "that we are always carrying a floating indebtedness, but we have to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes and taxes to be collected do and very forcefully much more than balance all the city's floating indebtedness at the present time."

BULL MOOSE SEND PROGRAM.

Tell Delegates They Want Short Ballot and Many Referendums.

The Committee on the Constitutional Convention of the Progressive County Committee sent its program to the officials of the convention at Albany yesterday. The Bull Moose program contains these provisions:

"That every constitutional decision made by the courts shall be made upon its own merits; that on demand of either the Assembly, the Senate, or the Governor, or 'such number of voters as the Legislature shall prescribe,' the question as to any particular act of the Legislature being constitutional shall be submitted to a referendum vote; that any law passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor may be rejected by a referendum, and that the Constitution must not be construed as prohibiting the passage of any laws regarding public health or morals."

The Progressives are also in favor of the short ballot, with the only elective officials, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. They believe that the Governor should have the right to appoint officials without the consent of the Senate, and the right to remove any appointee without stating his reasons. There are no Progressive delegates to the convention, but Stanley M. Isaacs, Chairman of the committee said he hoped to see the program adopted.

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CONSTIPATION

Refuse Substitutes

ASSAILS WOMEN'S CONGRESS

Mrs. Pankhurst Deplores Peace Conference with German Women.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—A number of English women are preparing to meet German and other women at an international congress at The Hague on April 28, 29, and 30 to discuss peace. Eighty-one English women thus far have definitely declared their intention of going to The Hague. One of the proposed resolutions "urges the Governments of the belligerent countries publicly to define the terms on which they are willing to make peace, and for this purpose immediately to call a truce."

The British committee for the congress consists of about 150 women, including Lady Barclay, Lady Barlow, Mrs. Charles Buxton, Mrs. Barrow Cadbury, Mrs. George Cadbury, Lady Courtney Penwith, Mrs. Despard, sister of Sir John French; the Hon. Violet Gibson, Miss Eva Gorebooth, Miss Emily Hobhouse, Lady Horsley, Lady Muir Mackenzie, Lady Ottoline Morrell, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Lady Margaret Sackville, Mrs. Arthur Schuster, Mrs. Phillip Snowden, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. F. E. Swanwick Muriel, Countess de la Warr, and Mrs. Zangwill.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, on behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union, strongly disapproves of this conference. In an interview published in The Daily Mail she says:

"'It is unthinkable that English women should meet German women to discuss terms of peace while husbands, sons, and brothers of those women are the men who are murdering our men on the seas, and who have committed the awful horrors of the war in Belgium and elsewhere. One of my daughters is unfortunately among them. I believe it will be found that the idea of the congress really originated with a German woman, and the motives of some of the promoters abroad may not be so innocent as those here.

PASSES ELLENBOGEN BILL.

Only Three Votes Cast Against Building Inspection Measure.

ALBANY, April 7.—By a vote of 37 to 3, the Senate this afternoon passed the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill consolidating the functions of building inspection in a new department to be known as the Board of Appeals and Standards.

In the course of the debate Senator Ogden L. Mills, who led the fight against the measure, said that if the Legislature passed it the Mayor would veto it.

Senator Mills said that the bill meant the destruction of the Tenement House Department and all that that department had stood for in the safeguarding of the interests of the poor of the tenements.

The bill is on the order of third reading in the Assembly, where it is expected to pass.

BRYAN MAKES RUM AN ISSUE FOR 1916

Continued from Page 1.

of the party on this question; in fact, the liquor interests have already ruled out one good man because he is 'dry.' The only way in which the sentiment of the party can be made evident in advance of a convention or an election is for each person to vote as he thinks if he acts as an individual, or as his constituents think if he acts as their representative.

"The liquor question is a moral question and our party's hope of success in the State of Iowa for years to come will, in my judgment, depend upon the manner in which it meets this question and the position it takes upon it.

Home vs. Saloon.

"If I were a citizen of Iowa I would make my opinion on the subject manifest by casting whatever influence I had in favor of the selection of officials who would not be controlled by, or under obligation to, the liquor interests, but would be positively and definitely committed to the home as against the saloon. The brewer, the distiller, and the saloonkeeper are in conspiracy against all that is pure in society, against all that is sacred in the family, against all that is good in industry and desirable in Government. I do not mean to say that every brewer, every distiller, or every saloonkeeper is consciously conspiring, but the business in which these men are engaged is the enemy of progress and civilization, and they are not in a position to oppose the influences that dominate it. Those who represent the liquor interests are conscienceless in their methods. They debauch the individuals through whom they act, and any party to which they dictate. The Democratic Party can only hope for success when it gives expression to high ideals and makes itself the champion of the noblest principles and the best policies.

"Whenever a moral question is raised, therefore, there is but one side to it, unless the party is willing to sell its soul for a support which cannot be more than temporary, and which cannot be accepted even temporarily without the forfeiture of public respect.

"It does not matter much what particular individual is chosen as National Committeeman, but it matters a great deal whether he stands on the moral or immoral side of the line that separates the forces that are soon to engage in political battle in Iowa. It would be far better to take an obscure man who is right on the liquor question than a well-known man who is wrong on the liquor question, for an unknown man ceases to be unknown when he becomes the exponent of a righteous cause—he borrows strength from his cause, whereas individual strength and personal influence dwindle into nothingness under the blight of an unholy alliance with an immoral cause.

"If, therefore, anybody asks you my opinion, you may say that in any contest between a 'wet' and a 'dry' candidate for National Committeeman I am for the dry candidate, and that I shall be greatly disappointed if the Democratic Party in Iowa does not throw the weight of its great influence against the liquor interests and all that they stand for or desire."

5%

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

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LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

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59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

The Story of "Courtly" Silk Hose for Women

They represent the FINEST VALUE our resources can command.

Of pure thread silk, full fashioned, they have a deep mercerized garter hem, and heels and toes extra reinforced with lisle splicing. For 79c.

*Satis

SUNDAY CONVERTS A MAN IN PATERSON

Frank Flon, an Erie Railroad Employe, Is First Candidate for Sawdust Trail.

A TRIBUTE TO THE JEWS

Revivalist Says One "Never Sees a Jew Hobo Panhandling and Mooching for a Hand-Out."

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 7.—Billy Sunday had a rather unresponsive audience this afternoon, though it numbered somewhere around 7,000, and at the evening session of "devil chasing" the attendance was estimated at more than 8,000. He succeeded in getting the people interested in his illustrations, and many laughs greeted his slangy sayings.

The evangelist got "ripping mad" this afternoon. His anger was due to the reports in the New York morning newspapers of the "frosty" reception he was receiving from the Paterson congregations. At his home this morning he said of these reports:

"Lies, that's all. The man who can sit in the meeting and say the people are unresponsive is either a liar or a jackass. I've been preaching for the last twenty-eight years, and I have never seen people so responsive and sympathetic. The town is all right and I am satisfied in every way with the start of my revival."

Another matter on which he gave his opinion was a report from New York that the I. W. W. agitators were coming to Paterson next Tuesday night to hold an opposition meeting and try to convince the silk workers that his teachings were not for their good. Told that Frank Tannenbaum, Carlos Tresca, Charles Ashleigh, "Ted" Frazier, "Jim" Larkin, and other agitators were going to speak at Turn Hall, he said:

Doesn't Fear I. W. W.

"Huh, I'm not afraid of that wild bunch. They can't do anything to the gospel of the Lord."

For the first time Sunday opened the trap door in the platform following tonight's sermon and walked down the steps to shake hands with about five hundred people, who crowded to the front.

The first convert, although "trail hitting" has not yet been started, was reported today. At the close of this afternoon's services Frank Flon of 15 Butler Street, employed by the Erie Railroad Company, walked up to Fred Seibert, the keeper of the tabernacle, and said:

"I want to see Mr. Sunday and be led to Jesus."

Seibert replied:

"You got the right man, any way. Let's tell the Lord all about it."

And they knelt in prayer.

In the course of his afternoon sermon Sunday said:

"If our faith is puny we will never make as much as a gimlet hole in the dome above us. We will never hear the sound of gong in the tops of the mulberry trees.

"A painted fire will never boil an egg.

"Too many choir singers do not know any more about the gospel they sing than the town pump knows of the taste of water.

"Any fool can be a critic or a knocker, but it takes a man with brains to be a booster, and don't you forget it.

"It's a great thing to discover that God never wears out, that He never comes to a place where He cannot transact all the business required of Him."

No Jew Hoboes.

Sunday began his evening sermon with a tribute to the Jews:

"You never saw a Jew hobo panhandling and marching for a handout," he said.

The evangelist also told his hearers that they, like Jacob when he returned to his brother Esau and tried to smooth his own path by giving presents to the brother he had wronged, could not "play a shell game" on the Lord and gain salvation by putting a stained glass window in the church.

"Many a man prays only when he is up against it," Sunday said, "and then when his pockets are full of money, he sticks his thumbs in his armholes, takes his scissors and clips his coupons, and says, 'So long, God. I'll see you later.'"

Another saying that brought a laugh was:

"No man can say 'Thy Kingdom come,' and then have the beer wagon back up at his door and put beer in the icebox."

Referring to the insincerity of many church members, he said he didn't see how God could do any good work "with the bunch he's got here."

"The Lord'll have to put some of you on your back before you'll look up toward heaven," he said.

"Red whiskey and Christianity can't live in the same skin," and "Religious promises are checks on the bank of Heaven," were two sayings that the congregation warmed up to.

"I sized you up as the best bunch I've seen," Sunday said, "but you look as if you had been taking it too easy and resting and letting Paterson go to hell."

Calling attention to the fact that America led the world in crime, the evangelist said that graft was the whole trouble.

"There are undertakers who will offer a preacher a 'rake-off' for every funeral he'll turn their way," Sunday shouted.

He said he didn't have much use for the "long-faced, pessimistic old gink" that could "shout like a Comanche" at a political meeting and then "sound like a strangled calf" when he prayed. "You've got to hold some people over the pit of hell," he screamed, "and let 'em smell the sulphur."

The report was given out today that a delegation of Cleveland (Ohio) business men and ministers would be received by Mr. Sunday tomorrow. It is likely that the formal request will be made by the delegation for Sunday to hold a revival in Cleveland. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Bustard, pastor of John D. Rockefeller's church, heads the contingent.

KING GEORGE AIDS TRAINER.

Subscribes $40,000 Toward Debts of His Stable Employe.

LONDON, April 7.—Richard Marsh, who for years was trainer of the race horses of King Edward, and also acted in that capacity for King George, is to receive royal assistance in straightening out the tangled financial affairs which recently threw him into bankruptcy. At a creditors' meeting today announcement was made that King George "out of consideration for his late father's old servant and his own servant" would provide £8,000 ($40,000) toward Marsh's debts.

The receiver added that the creditors could not expect from the King "a penny more," and advised them not to hold out for a better offer.

VAN DYKE IN PEACE WORK.

Accepts Membership in The Hague International Committee.

LONDON, April 8.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent says that, acting in sympathy with the Dutch Anti-War Council, an international Peace Committee has been formed at The Hague with a membership which includes one delegate from every country.

The United States is to be represented by Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister, who will make the principal address at the first meeting of the committee.

PADEREWSKI COMING TO ASK AID FOR POLES

Pianist Hopes America Will Be as Generous to His Countrymen as It Was to Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—Paderewski sailed from Liverpool on the Adriatic today to arouse Americans to give financial aid to Poland. The pianist was accompanied by his wife. He said his whole soul was wrapped up in the undertaking of aiding his countrymen.

"I won't play while I am in America," he said. "I cannot bring myself to touch the piano, because all my thoughts are upon the sufferings of my kinsmen. I know the generous-hearted Americans, and I feel they will respond as nobly as they did with Belgium."

Paderewski lost nearly his whole fortune in the devastation of his home in Poland. His rich art treasures and other valuable belongings were utterly destroyed. He will stay in America several months.

Another passenger on the Adriatic was Charles Klein, the playwright, who intends to collaborate with Montague Glass in writing "Potash and Perlmutter in Society" for American production.

HINT AT OPENING WAY FOR GERMAN EXPORTS

Washington Hears England May Make Further Concessions in Interest of Our Trade.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Responsibility for the cutting off of German dyestuffs from American mills was strongly disclaimed today at the British Embassy. Officials of the embassy said that so far as the British Government was concerned, under orders already published, such goods as dyestuffs actually purchased by Americans in Germany before March 1, which is understood to cover practically all the goods of that description needed for the season's product in the American mills, might be exported from Germany without detention.

Furthermore, officials said, very soon there would be an extension of the recent notice regarding the free passage of German goods through the British lines, which would be another marked concession to the American trade.

CURZON ONLY TRANSLATOR

But He Is Being Attacked by Pro-Germans Here for Belgian's Poems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 7.—Lord Curzon finds himself embarrassed through having innocently enough translated the poems of a Belgian poet, Emil Cammaerts, playing Germany. Ever since the war began Cammaerts, whose fame as a poet has been steadily rising, has penned lashing words reproving Germany for the devastation of his fair land. Knowing Cammaerts and wanting to do a service for him, Lord Curzon obligingly translated the poems from the French, and they were published broadcast here and also in America.

Lord Curzon now awakes to find himself excoriated by pro-German critics in America for intoleram poetic attacks. Clippings from American newspapers mailed to him by friends in New York show Cammaerts's name has been omitted and Lord Curzon is given as the author. One scorching reply to Lord Curzon as the supposed author comes from the Rev. Dr. George Drenford of Baltimore, all in poetry.

Lord Curzon wants his friends in America to understand he feels the sting of the undeserved criticism. In a talk with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today he asked the paper to set him straight, saying he protests strongly against being held responsible for sentiments of one for whom he acted only in indirect relationship.

VERA CRUZ REPORTS GREAT VILLA DEFEAT

But Official Advices to Washington Represent Critical Battle About to Begin.

BIG ARMIES IN CONTACT

Fighting Marks Obregon's Advance —Bullets Rain in Brownsville, but No One Is Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 7.—It is reported here that in a battle lasting from 5 o'clock Tuesday morning until 1 o'clock this afternoon the Constitutionalists, under General Obregon, defeated the Villistas, directed by General Villa personally.

Villa's cavalry made forty charges, and was practically wiped out, it is said. The Constitutionalists were attacked at Celaya Station, and after a day and a night's fighting the Villistas retreated in the direction of Guanajuato.

Two thousand dead Villistas were found on the battlefield, which was more than five miles long, the reports say, while Obregon captured a large number of arms and horses and three rapid-firers. The losses of the Constitutionalists were not heavy.

Washington Still Awaits Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The great battle between General Villa and General Obregon, in the heart of Mexico near Irapuato, for which two large armies of Carranzistas and Villistas have been massed, is being eagerly awaited in official and diplomatic circles here.

The battle is expected to be a decisive test of strength between the major forces of the warring revolutionists. Unless it is a fluke, and every indication of official dispatches is that both sides are ready for the clash, the outcome of the battle will result in rapid shifts in the Mexican situation. Secretary Bryan today received messages from Special Agent George C. Carothers, who is with Villa, near Irapuato, on the basis of which this official announcement was issued:

The Department is informed that General Villa has announced that if he is successful in defeating the forces of General Obregon south of Irapuato he will immediately open the lines of communication to Mexico City. The Department's advices indicate that should the forces of General Carranza be defeated in this expected engagement, his most important strongholds will be Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Matamoros.

The Villa confidential agency issued this announcement tonight:

The agency is advised that General Villa has moved the main body of his forces south to engage the troops of General Obregon. Developments of supreme importance to the future of Mexico may now be expected.

A delayed message received by the State Department today, sent from Aguascalientes on March 30, threw some light on the preliminary jockeying of the Villa and Obregon forces for position in the battle near Irapuato. It showed that the break in communication between El Paso and Mexico City, south of Irapuato, was caused by the movements of troop trains and soldiers for the great campaign now in progress. It showed that there was only an irregular train every two days south of Aguascalientes to Celaya and sometimes as far as Queretaro. A number of refugees have arrived at Aguascalientes from Mexico City, but they came over the narrow-gauge line from Mexico City to Toluca, thence to Acambaro and Celaya, and had to travel part of the way on handcars. No regular trains are running on this narrow-gauge line, and its bridges are being continually burned or destroyed. When this report was sent on March 30 the troops of General Obregon were reported to be attacking Queretaro in force, and the troops of General Dieguez were attacking Guadalajara.

Villa Rushing Troops.

Fifteen troop trains of Villa soldiers had passed through Aguascalientes going toward Queretaro and Guadalajara, and at the time these advices were forwarded trains were bringing in wounded soldiers to Aguascalientes, indicating that there was probably considerable fighting between Guadalajara and Queretaro. This was six days before Villa arrived at Irapuato to take personal command of the battle against Obregon's army.

The Carranza agency tonight gave out a dispatch from Manzanillo, quoting General Diguez as saying he had defeated the Villa troops commanded by General Rodolfo Fierro and General Juan M. Medina. Diguez now claims control of the State of Jalisco. Medina was reported to have abandoned the Government of Guadalajara, and was "now making his way to Torreon in an effort to reach El Paso to avoid falling into Villa's hands." The Diguez message said the report was current in Manzanillo that Villa had sworn to execute both Fierro and Medina for their failure to hold Guadalajara, and that after clearing the State of Michoacan of Villista troops, General Gertrudis Sanchez, leading the Carranzistas, intended to go into Jalisco to cooperate with General Diguez.

The Villista Agency announced that Gen. Colin, acting as Governor of Michoacan for Carranza, had surrendered with 500 men to Gen. Francisco Carrera at Acambaro in Guanajuato, and that the captured men immediately joined the Villa forces. Acambaro is not far from the place where the battle between Villa and Obregon is expected to be fought.

BULLETS RAIN INBROWNSVILLE

But No One Is Hurt in American Town—Villa Artillery Near.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 7.—Bullets poured into one of the outlying residential sections of Brownsville late today during a brief shooting match between the Carrana trenches in Matamoros and a party of Villa outposts. Reports from both the Villa and the Carranza officers said none of the soldiers engaged in the shooting was hit and none of the residents of the neighborhood where bullets fell on the American side was hurt. However, it was said they would ask for protection from United States military authorities.

Villa artillery officers arrived at the Villa headquarters outside Matamoros today, several of them being seen there for the first time. Forty mules drawing field guns passed La Palma, about thirty miles west of the Villa lines, at daybreak to-day bound for Matamoros. Condition of the road at that point made it probable there were not more than three or four cannon. Two other cannon arrived at the Villa lines today with the vanguard, according to Villa Consular officials here.

United States Custom House manifests showed that one carload of rifle cartridges crossed from Brownsville today for the Carranza garrison, and unofficial reports said 2,000 hand grenades also were supplied.

Activity in both lines indicated preparations for a fight, but Villa headquarters staff officers said they believed it would be a few days before their arrangements for bombarding Matamoros were complete.

The Carranza aeroplane here has not been unloaded from the car in which it arrived.

WEST VISITS GARZA.

President's Agent Has a Long Talk with Head of Villa Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 7.—Duval West was met by General Palafox and taken in an automobile to Mexico City. The Zapatistas brought automobiles on flat cars from Mexico City for the trip without incident.

Mr. West had a three hours' interview with President Gonzalez Garza this evening. Americans here refuse to believe Mr. West has come for the mere purpose of investigating and are quite sure he has some specific mission.

BIG THOMPSON VOTE BY CHICAGO WOMEN

Out of 243,309 Ballots Cast by Them, 144,640 Were for the Successful Candidate.

JUBILANT OVER VICTORY

Leaders Assert That Appreciation of Civic Duty Was Demonstrated—Thompson Warns Crooks to Leave.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Women throughout the city were jubilant today at the showing made by them at the polls yesterday. Eighty-six per cent. of the registered women voters cast their ballots at the polls yesterday, and of these 62 per cent. supported William Hale Thompson, the successful Republican candidate.

The following table shows just how the men and women voted.

Candidate.	Men.	Women.
W. H. Thompson. (Rep.)	246,291	144,640
R. M. Sweitzer. (Dem.)	162,155	89,134
S. Stedman. (Soc.)	16,013	5,813
J. H. Hill. (Proh.)	1,888	1,772

Mrs. William Severin, President of the Illinois Republican Women's League, had this to say:

"The figures of the largest women's vote ever polled need little explanation to show that the feminine element of Chicago is aroused to an appreciation of civic duty. Woman has come into her own with a complete and well-directed effort.

"The women have succeeded in putting the election on a high moral plane. Theirs was a dignified part, and they have lent a distinct refining influence to Chicago balloting. Each of them is proud of having participated. They were filled with the idea of working for the public good and were not to be denied."

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, exhorted the women to keep up the good work they inaugurated in the election of Mr. Thompson.

"Unite, co-operate, and stand back of the Mayor-elect," she instructed the women today.

"Our women have taken a safe and rational interest in politics thus far and there must be no letup. The true fitness of the women will be demonstrated as they push forward or stand still from now on."

Credit for the Republican victory was given to the women voters by Mrs. Thompson, wife of the Mayor-elect.

"It was a woman's victory," she said. said.

For the first time in the history of Chicago, a negro, Oscar De Priest, was elected to the City Council. He was chosen from the Second Ward, which is thickly populated by negroes. He was a former County Commissioner. Michael (Hinky Dink) Kenna, Democrat, who has served as Alderman from the First Ward for twenty years, was re-elected by a plurality of 4,000.

"The crooks had better move out of Chicago before I am inaugurated," said Mayor-elect Thompson in a statement today. "This town will be cleared of criminals so completely before the new administration is many weeks old that the whole world will understand that Chicago is a safe place to come to.

"I go to the Mayor's office absolutely free, owing no obligations to any faction. This is not to be a political administration in any way. I shall ask the biggest men in Chicago to become members of my cabinet, even though their salaries as cabinet officers will be small."

The next City Council will be made up of thirty-four Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats, three Independents, two Socialists, and two Progressives.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Tumulty said at the White House today that the Republican victory in Chicago yesterday was of no national political significance. "The new Mayor says that his first official move will be to drive pickpockets and thieves out of Chicago," remarked Mr. Tumulty. "I hardly think that will provide a national issue."

MOTHERS' PENSIONS A LAW.

Gov. Whitman Signs the Bill, Using Seven Pens.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The McCue Widowed Mothers' Pension bill became a law when Gov. Whitman signed it at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Governor used seven pens to make his signature, distributing them as mementoes to women interested in the reform.

The measure provides for the creation of local Boards of Child Welfare in counties and in the City of New York. The amount of money to be distributed and the question of who are deserving widows are left to the determination of local authorities.

"The bill tends toward the preservation and protection of the home," according to a statement issued by Gov. Whitman. "A careful trial of the proposed scheme may be made without a serious burden upon the localities. The bill gives opportunity to provide for the maintenance of dependent children in the homes of widowed mothers, where it would otherwise be necessary to provide for them in institutional homes. I am convinced that the possibility of this accomplishment renders necessary the approval of this bill.

"It is a familiar and well-established rule governing the custody of a child that the welfare of the child is the primary consideration. If the mother of a child is a competent and suitable person to be intrusted with its care and custody the home of the mother is the proper place for him. Experience has shown that where, because of misfortune, the widowed mother is compelled to give up her home, and her children are provided for by persons who have no natural interest in them, such children are injuriously affected thereby, and they do not become as capable citizens as would have been the case if they had remained under the care and control of their real mother."

WHAT IS IT WORTH?

A POLICY of title insurance is worth just as much as the men and money behind it.

We have more than sixteen million dollars behind ours—also the men who established the title insurance idea in Greater New York.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Habit Stops Stomach Disorders

Are you one of those unfortunates who suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases, or distress every time you commit the least indiscretion of diet? If you will form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so strengthened that you can face a rich, satisfying meal without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is most effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

4 Per Cent. Interest
Will Be Earned by Money Deposited On or Before April 10th, with
Gimbel Brothers, Bankers
Under Supervision of N. Y. State Banking Department.
Main Floor, Rear Balcony.

The Best Four Models in Women's
Spring and Summer Pumps
Priced Exceptionally Low at $2.85 to $5

$2.85 Pair — Colonial Pumps
Patent coltskin or gun metal calf with turn or welt soles. Two-inch leather spool heels and leather covered buckles.

$3.95 Pair — "Lilian" Pumps
Vamps and heel foxings of patent leather; grey or fawn cloth tops. Also in gunmetal with Spanish Louis heels.

$4.75 Pair — "Elite" Pumps
Vamps and heel foxings of patent leather or gunmetal; grey or fawn cloth tops, with bows to match.

$5 Pair — "Exposition" Pumps
Vamps of patent leather with top of grey or fawn buckskin or white calf; also in bronze. Second Floor

A Very Remarkable Sale of Dependable
Oriental Rugs
Many at Half Price or Less

Conditions abroad, especially in European and Asiatic Turkey, have prevented any shipments of Oriental rugs to the United States; and the rug manufacturing industry in the East has also been almost totally disrupted. In view of these facts the offerings in this sale are most extraordinary, for these rugs are of standard GIMBEL high quality and

Most Desirable in Every Way, Especially for Summer Homes

Fifty Oriental Carpets in Room Sizes

Almost a dozen different weaves are in this lot, for these are odd rugs from a number of purchases; sizes range from 8x10 ft. to 11x15 ft.

$37.50 to $225 Instead of $75 to $450

Three Big Groups of Small Rugs

$22.50 to $37.50 Instead of **$45 to $75**
Mostly big, heavy Kazaks, large enough for small rooms, in rich colors and bold patterns.

$9.75 to $22.50 Specially Priced
Eight bales of silky Beluchistans in deep reds, blues and browns; average sizes.

$7.50 to $22.50 Specially Priced
Carabaghs, Kazakjas, Shirvans, Mosuls and Saddle Bags in smaller sizes.
Sixth Floor

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Beginning Today (Thursday) and Continuing Throughout the Week

The Season's Carpet and Rug Event
In Our
SPRING REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

25 to 33⅓ Per Cent. Reduction on Best English & Domestic Carpets

15 to 25 Per Cent. Discount on Our Finest Oriental Rugs

To Greatly Reduce present Stock before removing to our new Premises on Fifth Avenue, and to make room for new stock and added lines, we have arranged this important Clearance Sale, specializing in both Carpets and Rugs, such patterns and weaves as are most suitable and most wanted for Spring Furnishings.

Carpets
BIGELOW AND ENGLISH WILTONS
The best grades, in patterns most appropriate for the various styles of furnishing.
Formerly $3.25 to $4.00 yard
Reduced to 1.75 to 2.75 yard

BIGELOW AXMINSTER AND BRUSSELS
In the best quality, all our private patterns, suitable for general furnishings.
Formerly $1.65 to $2.00 yard
Reduced to 1.10 to 1.50 yard

Yardage of Carpets in This Sale 20,000

Savings 15% *to* 33⅓%

Number of Rugs—1,000

Odd Size Rugs
33⅓% Below Regular Value
A special lot, just received from our own workroom, and particularly appropriate for Spring furnishings, also Country House and Bungalow use. The assortment includes the best grades of Wilton, Axminster, Velvet and Brussels.

Approximate sizes and prices are as follows:

4.6x 6.0	7.00	9.0x12.0	22.50
5.3x 8.3	10.00	9.9x12.9	30.00
7.6x 7.6	12.00	10.6x12.0	32.50
6.9x10.0	12.50	11.3x14.6	37.50

Oriental Rugs
KIRMANSHAHS in soft tones of Ivory, Rose and Blue; average size 4x6.
Now 38.00 to 65.00
NOTE—Rugs of this quality and coloring have never been offered at these exceedingly low prices.
FINE SILKY DAGHESTANS. Average size 3.6x5.6.
Now 22.50 to 36.00
MOUSSOUL AND KHURDISH in rich dark tones; average size 3.6x6.4.
Now 13.50 to 32.00
HEAVY, SILKY HAMIDANS. Average size 3.4x2.6.
Now 6.50 to 10.00
GENUINE ANTIQUE RUNNERS, 9.0x3.6 to 15.8x3.
Now 21.00 to 42.00

Domestic Rugs
At Reductions Averaging 25%
Wilton and Axminster of standard quality, large assortment of Oriental and geometrical designs.

Size	Wilton	Axminster
4.6x 6.6		6.50
4.6x 7.6	11.75	
6.0x 9.0	20.00	15.00
8.3x10.6	30.00	20.00
9.0x12.0	33.00	24.00

A $15,000.00 Stock of Household Linens — ⅓ Less

We have carefully gone through our entire linen department, selecting a large assortment of sturdy weaves, most suitable for seashore and country homes, which we now offer to close at these very special prices:

Tablecloths
Of a Reliable Heavy Quality.
2x2 yards 3.00, 3.65, 4.75
2x2½ yards 3.75, 4.00, 6.00
2x3 yards 6.00, 7.50, 9.00

Linen Sheets
SINGLE BED SIZE—Hemstitched
At 6.00, 6.50, 7.50 pair
DOUBLE BED SIZE—
At 6.75, 7.75, 9.75 pair

Pillow Cases
HEMSTITCHED—Regular sizes.
At 1.00, 1.25, 2.00, 2.50 pair

Odd Napkins
In Various Desirable Sizes.
3.75, 4.75, 5.50, 7.50 doz.

Huck Towels
500 dozen; of superior quality.
2.50, 3.00, 4.50, 6.50 doz.

Decorative Linens
An unusually choice assortment of lace trimmed pieces.
About ½ Regular Prices.
SCARFS in various sizes.
At 1.50, 2.50, 3.00 each
CENTERPIECES — Square or round.
At 2.25, 2.75, 3.00 each

5,000 Pillow Cases, 5,000 Sheets — ⅓ Off

A Special New Lot of Our Exclusive *"Clydesdale" Muslin* Unexcelled for high grade finish and extra long service; particularly adapted for country house use.

PILLOW CASES

Size 42x 38½	Plain Hem	18c each	Hemstitched	23c each
Size 45x 38½	Plain Hem	20c each	Hemstitched	25c each
Size 50x 38½	Plain Hem	22c each	Hemstitched	27c each
Size 54x 38½	Plain Hem	25c each	Hemstitched	30c each

SHEETS

Size 63x 99	Plain Hem	68c each	Hemstitched	80c each
Size 72x 99	Plain Hem	75c each	Hemstitched	85c each
Size 72x108	Plain Hem	82c each	Hemstitched	95c each
Size 81x 99	Plain Hem	82c each	Hemstitched	95c each
Size 81x108	Plain Hem	90c each	Hemstitched	1.00 each
Size 90x 99	Plain Hem	90c each	Hemstitched	1.00 each
Size 90x108	Plain Hem	1.00 each	Hemstitched	1.10 each

Muslin Bolster Cases

Size 42x 63½	Plain Hem	33c each	Hemstitched	45c each
Size 42x 76½	Plain Hem	38c each	Hemstitched	50c each

500 Dozen Bath Towels
Extra soft and absorbent. Hemmed ends with white or colored borders. At 3.00, 3.75, 4.50, 6.00 dozen

Broadway & 19th Street

CRITIC'S RIGHTS ARGUED IN COURT

Justice Hendrick Hears Argument on the Injunction Against the Shuberts.

LAW OF THE CASE QUOTED

Metcalfe Ruling Inapplicable and Modified by Later Decisions.

SHUBERT PLEA OF EXCLUSION

Cites as Evidence of Bias Many Criticisms In The Times Not Written by Mr. Woollcott—Decision Reserved.

The right of a dramatic critic to follow his calling in theatres whose management he has offended by an unfavorable review of a play was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Hendrick. The plaintiff was Alexander Woollcott, critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the defendants were the Messrs. Shubert.

Feeling injured because of Mr. Woollcott's criticism of the play, "Taking Chances," which was produced at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on March 17, the defendants refused to admit him to the Maxine Elliott Theatre when a new play was subsequently produced there. A temporary injunction was obtained from Justice Bijur restraining the defendants from excluding Mr. Woollcott from their theatres and under the shadow of this injunction he reviewed the revival of "Trilby" at the Shubert Theatre on Saturday night. The argument yesterday was on the question of continuing the injunction, pending the prosecution of an action under the Civil Rights statute.

MR. COOK'S ARGUMENT.

Alfred A. Cook, of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, counsel for the plaintiff, told of complimentary tickets sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES by the defendants and how they were returned by request. Later other tickets were sent to THE TIMES with a note saying that any employe, except Mr. Woollcott, could attend the performance. These tickets were returned promptly, because THE TIMES could not accept them under that condition. Thereafter the Shubert theatres denied admission to Mr. Woollcott on purchased tickets.

Mr. Cook said that the refusal of the defendants to permit Mr. Woollcott to enter their theatres on these purchased tickets was an invasion of his rights not only as a critic but as a citizen.

Principles of Public Policy.

"The defendants are threatening to violate important principles of public policy," said Mr. Cook. "The theatrical business is an industry of large proportions and one in which almost every member of the community is to some extent interested. While theatrical exhibitions may be classified as luxuries, they provide a suitable and legitimate means of entertainment and instruction. Theatrical performances may be said to be a commodity offered to and purchased by the general public. But the conditions under which it is offered are peculiar.

"The performance is not on display or open to inspection until the purchaser or patron has irrevocably parted with his money for admission. He has no means of judging of the value or merit of that which he is invited to purchase, except by that which he reads or hears."

Mr. Cook said that the posters and advertisements were, of course, always favorable and that in these days many theatrical performances went to the extreme permitted by law in depicting and discussing subjects which many persons considered improper for presentation on the stage. Such performances offended the sensibilities of a large number of patrons of theatres and ought not to be seen by the young.

Need of Honest Reviews.

"Intending patrons of theatres have a right to be informed, at least, of the moral qualities of the play," Mr. Cook contended. "The main safeguard and protection which the public has against the purchase of tickets for inferior or otherwise objectionable theatrical exhibitions is afforded by the honest and impartial reviews or criticisms written by dramatic critics and published in newspapers.

"If the defendants can exclude the plaintiff from their theatres because they are displeased with a criticism which he wrote, notwithstanding the fact that it was honest and legitimate, they can establish and enforce by the same means a rule excluding all dramatic critics who in any way unfavorably comment upon one of their performances. The result would be that nothing but favorable criticisms of any of the defendant's performances would reach the public, no matter how inferior or objectionable certain performances might be. The plainest principles of public policy forbid that the protection to the public afforded by honest dramatic criticism be destroyed."

THE LAW OF THE CASE.

The remainder of Mr. Cook's argument followed the lines of a memorandum prepared by himself and John M. Greenfield, Jr., reciting the law and the decisions affecting the case. These citations were designed to establish two principal points, namely:

1. The defendants cannot deny the plaintiff admission to their theatres and performances arbitrarily or on the ground that they are displeased with a proper and legitimate dramatic criticism written by the plaintiff.
2. Injunction is the appropriate remedy in behalf of the plaintiff to prevent a threatened denial of his rights.

Under the first heading the chief case considered was that of James S. Metcalfe, editor of Life. Mr. Metcalfe was excluded from nearly all the theatres in New York and in 1907 brought suit alleging a conspiracy on the part of the theatre managers to deprive him of his opportunity to earn a livelihood. Mr. Metcalfe had not only criticised plays and actors adversely, but had attacked the managers. In the course of its decision, which was against Mr. Metcalfe, the Court of Appeals said:

> We have here a clear and uncontradicted avowal of the motive that led the managers to exclude Metcalfe from their respective theatres. It was not an attack upon his right to exercise his calling as a dramatic critic, but an effort on the part of the managers to protect themselves from public articles reflecting on their personal integrity and a protest against unjustifiable attacks upon their patrons and members of the Jewish faith.

In this opinion the Court, after considering various previous cases, also said:

> These cases illustrate the absolute control that the proprietor of a theatre exercises over the house and the audience. He derives from the State no authority to carry on his business, and may conduct the same precisely as any other private citizen may transact his own affairs.

This ruling has been popularly supposed to settle the question of the manager's power to exclude. It was to show that later laws and a new pronouncement by the Court of Appeals have deprived this ruling of its standing that Messrs. Cook and Greenfield directed their principal arguments in their memorandum.

As to the changed attitude of the Court of Appeals on the question of the private or public quality of the theatre, the memorandum cites the decision of Chief Justice Cullen in the case of Aaron vs. Ward. Judge Cullen said:

> In several of the reported cases the keeping of a theatre is spoken of as a strictly private undertaking, and it is said that the owner of a theatre is under no obligation to give entertainments at all. The latter proposition is true, but the business of maintaining a theatre cannot be said to be "strictly" private. * * * In *Greenberg v. Western Turf Assn.* (140 Cal. 357) a statute making it unlawful to refuse to any person admission to a place of public amusement and giving the person aggrieved the right to recover his damages and a hundred dollar penalty in addition thereto, was upheld on the authority of the cases we have cited—a decision plainly correct, because if the Legislature can forbid discrimination by the owners of such resorts on the ground of race, creed or color, it may equally forbid discrimination on any other ground. Our statute has since been amended so as to expressly include keepers of bathhouses. On the other hand, no one will contend that the Legislature could forbid discrimination in the private business affairs of life—prevent an employer from refusing to employ colored servants, or a servant from refusing to work for a white or for a colored master. * * * Such conduct may be the result of prejudice entirely, but a man's prejudices may be part of his most cherished possessions, which cannot be invaded except when displayed in the conduct of public affairs or quasi public enterprises. *That public amusements and resorts are subject to the exercise of this legislative control shows that they are not entirely private.*

The decision in the case of Greenberg vs. Western Turf Association, referred to by Judge Cullen, was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

As to later laws on the subject, the memorandum traced the history of the Civil Rights Acts down to the amendment of 1913, which put the New York statute in its present form. While this law originally forbade the exclusion of any person from places of public accommodation, including theatres, the penalty section contained a reference to "race, creed or color." At first the Court of Appeals held that "any discrimination not based upon race, creed or color does not fall within the condemnation of the statute." Later the Court receded from this position, for in Collister vs. Hayman, it said of this statute:

> It was especially designed to prevent the exclusion from "places of public accommodation or amusement" of any one on account of race, creed or color, and apparently was also intended to prevent any discrimination founded on rank, grade, class, or *occupation*.

However, the amendment of 1913 removed the reference to "race, creed, or color" from the penalty section. The essential part of the law as thus amended, under which Mr. Woollcott's action is brought, reads:

> Sec. 40.—Equal rights in places of public accommodation, resort or amusement.—*All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons.* * *

As to the right to publish honest dramatic criticisms, the memorandum made citations to show that it properly existed as a matter of public policy. The argument in favor of the continuance of the temporary injunction was based upon citations to show that adequate relief could not otherwise be obtained in cases where a frequent repetition of the offense might make necessary a multiplicity of suits.

MR. STEUER'S ARGUMENT.

Max D. Steuer presented the case of the defendants.

"The case of Mr. Woollcott," said Mr. Steuer, "could very well be disposed of by calling attention to the fact that this court has no power to grant an injunction restraining a theatrical manager or owner from excluding any person from his theatre. Messrs. Shubert do not desire the impression to go forth that they have arbitrarily or as a result of some whim or caprice, excluded the critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES from their theatres. They have therefore directed their counsel not to stand solely upon legal propositions, but to call your attention to the facts in the matter and to show that they would have been fully justified in thrusting Mr. Woollcott from their premises.

"The Messrs. Shubert have no quarrel with THE NEW YORK TIMES. They have no grievance against that publication. They recognize in it a great instrument for good; they realize that it is an important and influential paper with a large circulation. They feel it justifiably has a splendid reputation and is entitled to the respect of the public. Their grievance is entirely with Mr. Woollcott, the plaintiff in this action. He has, according to their view of it, solely as the result of prejudice, malice, and bias against them as individuals, made use of his opportunity, afforded him by his position with THE NEW YORK TIMES, to injure their enterprises, to adversely affect their interests, to impair the respect to which they are entitled from the public by reason of their position in their vocation and to hold them up to ridicule and contempt."

Mr. Steuer referred to "Mr. Woollcott's youth," and to the fact that he had been a dramatic critic for only a year. He accused the plaintiff of writing reviews of the Shubert productions that could not "from any view be regarded as fair or impartial." He described the plaintiff's writings as having no bearing upon the plays produced, and called them "mere words" that were calculated to keep the readers of the paper which employed the defendant from patronizing the plays produced by the defendants.

Twenty Reviews of Plays.

"In the affidavits submitted to your Honor in their behalf," the attorney said, "the Messrs. Shubert enumerate over twenty productions in which this man made what he calls reviews, and in each he has written articles of a condemnatory character. It would appear that in his one year of experience he has so thoroughly mastered the situation that if his judgment be true and accurate then the Messrs. Shubert must certainly be incompetent and foolhardy. Not one production have they made that is entitled to success.

"But not only have the Shuberts been so unsuccessful during this period, this man's judgment be worth anything, but every other producer who has had the misfortune of having his production made at one of the Shubert theatres is shown to be utterly incompetent because the play met with unreserved condemnation from this plaintiff."

The Shuberts, Mr. Steuer said, had amassed a fortune through the operation of the theatres they own or control. He asserted that the work of the plaintiff against them grew out of "a bitter feeling," the intention being to wreck their business.

"The Messrs. Shubert," said Mr. Steuer, "stood this treatment for a year, but the limit was reached when an unwarranted attack was made by the plaintiff upon the ability of Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry and her acting in 'The Adventures of Lady Ursula,' in which she played the title rôle."

Mr. Steuer had a glowing word for Miss Terry and said her name was known wherever English was spoken. Describing the effect of the "Lady Ursula" criticism alleged to have been written by the plaintiff, Mr. Steuer said that the title rôle in "Trilby," which was created by Miss Virginia Harned, was to be given to Miss Terry, and that the plaintiff compared the two actresses to the disadvantage of the latter.

Miss Terry's Attitude.

"His motive," said Mr. Steuer, "was in advance to destroy the utility of Miss Terry in the production. This was done because that production was also to take place at a Shubert theatre. After what Mr. Woollcott said of her, she didn't wish him to be present at the premier performance of that revival. Are the Messrs. Shubert to be in a position where they must be deprived of the abilities of this actress because they are afflicted with the animosities of this plaintiff?"

Mr. Steuer said that everybody knew there was an oversupply of theatres, and that the Messrs. Shubert had to rely upon other producers to provide plays for presentation at their theatres. Again referring to Mr. Woollcott, Mr. Steuer said that when the writer could not find anything in the revival of "Trilby" to criticise unfavorably he said that to understand and appreciate the play one would have to be familiar with the book.

Mr. Steuer contended that "any one who was not willing to read Du Maurier's 'Trilby' was thus advised not to see the production at the Shubert Theatre."

Must Abandon "Bias."

Mr. Steuer insisted that a theatre ticket was only a license that could be revoked at the will of the seller and that the courts had held this to be the case. He declared the continuance of the injunction would compel the defendants to admit the plaintiff to their theatres and give him the right to heap any indignity upon the defendants that he wished. He denied that the exclusion of the plaintiff from the theatres of the defendants was an invasion of his rights or a violation of the Civil Rights act. In conclusion he said:

"Just as soon as Mr. Woollcott is willing or able to enter the Shubert Theatres and give their productions a fair and impartial review, just so soon will they be glad to renew their former relations and send him complimentary tickets of admission, but as long as he is pervaded by his bias and prejudice, or is serving some master whose desire is to destroy the Shubert enterprises, so long will they exercise their right to exclude him."

"Our objection is not to Mr. Woollcott, but to the rancor and malice and venom which have guided and dictated all that he has ever written concerning the productions of this defendant," said Mr. Steuer in conclusion. "Let him but put aside his malice, cast out his venom, renounce his devotion to the god of ire and use his God-given talents freely and frankly as they should be used, and he may come into the Shubert theatres as often as he chooses."

MANY CRITICISMS NOT MR. WOOLLCOTT'S.

Mr. Cook in his reply pointed out that many of the criticisms attributed to Mr. Woollcott, and complained of as showing malice and bias, had not been written by him at all, and that it was not true he was actuated by malice or by any other motive than to do his work.

This charge of bias was elaborated in an affidavit made by Lee Shubert, printed in full below. Mr. Shubert quoted excerpts from reviews in THE TIMES of some sixteen plays. Five of these plays were not reviewed by Mr. Woollcott at all. Two of them are criticisms of plays produced some time before Mr. Woollcott became dramatic critic of THE TIMES; the other three were reviewed by another member of the staff of this newspaper, because in each case another play which was reviewed by Mr. Woollcott was produced at another theatre the same evening. The review of "Suzi," instanced as the most complete illustration of bias, was one of the reviews Mr. Woollcott did not write.

Most of the excerpts given in the Shubert affidavit were taken not from the texts of the reviews, but from the headlines, and are given without their context and sometimes without important qualifying expressions.

Many of His Reviews Favorable.

In his affidavit, Mr. Shubert referred to Mr. Woollcott as having "uniformly written scathing articles" concerning the productions made by the defendant and in his argument Mr. Steuer spoke of the partial list as if it represented the entire record of Mr. Woollcott's comment on productions by the Shuberts or in Shubert theatres. Neither Mr. Shubert nor Mr. Steuer made any reference whatever to the many entirely favorable reviews Mr. Woollcott had written of such productions. There was silence on the subject of his highly complimentary criticisms of such productions as "Pinafore" at the Hippodrome last Spring, and "Wars of the World" at the same playhouse last Fall, of "Consequences," "Dancing Around," "The Hawk," the two programs of one-act plays at the Princess Theatre this season, the production of "Life" at the Manhattan, the performances of Marie Tempest in "Mary Goes First" and "The Marriage of Kitty," the revival of "The Critic" at the Princess, the production of "The Bubble," and others. There were quotations from five plays Mr. Woollcott never reviewed at all and no reference whatever to a dozen and more plays his reviews approved.

Decision Deferred.

After hearing argument yesterday Justice Hendrick gave both sides until Saturday to present answering affidavits. A decision may be given early next week.

TIMES CRITICISMS QUOTED.

Many Favorable Phrases Used by Shuberts in Advertisements.

Following the practice of theatrical managers of quoting excerpts from the reviews of the critics, sentences from A. H. Woollcott's criticisms were liberally used in the advertisements of Shubert productions and plays presented by managers affiliated with the Shuberts in their theatres.

In THE TIMES of April 12, in the Hippodrome advertisement for "Pinafore," this sentence appeared: "Royal entertainment.—A. H. Woollcott, Times." In advertising "The Hawk" at the Shubert Theatre in the issue of Sept. 30 this sentence from Mr. Woollcott's review appeared: "A play of unusual force." "As bright as a button," THE TIMES critic was quoted Oct. 3 as saying of "Consequences," acted in the Comedy Theatre. Of "Evidence," presented in the Lyric Theatre, this observation from Mr. Woollcott's account of the play was used as a recommendation to the playgoing public on Oct. 11: "The playgoer just chuckles heartily and is quite content."

"Settled down for a Winter's run," was the comment from THE TIMES heralded in the Winter Garden advertisement for "Dancing Around" on Oct. 18. Mr. Woollcott's estimate of a program of playlets presented in the Princess Theatre in October evidently pleased the advertising man, who used this excerpt from his review in the issue of Oct. 19: "Plays of invention, imagination and humor, as usual at the Princess, excellently played."

"Drury Lane outdone by Thirty-fourth Street—Alexander Woollcott," boasted the ad for the Manhattan Opera House in THE TIMES of Oct. 28. "Deftly written, genially entertaining," was Mr. Woollcott's estimate of "Mary Goes First" at the Comedy Theatre, deemed worthy of repetition in the Shubert advertising matter Nov. 8.

The critic's opinion of the Hippodrome Winter circus, "A real circus and a good one; very good fun, indeed," evidently pleased the press agent, for he used it Jan. 25. Of the first performance of "The Critic" at the Comedy THE TIMES was quoted Jan. 27 as saying it was greeted by "gales of laughter." "A 1914 'Secret Service'" was Mr. Woollcott's characterization of "The White Feather" at the Comedy, an opinion emblazoned in the advertisement of Feb. 8.

AFFIDAVITS OF DEFENDANTS.

Depositions Made by the Messrs. Shubert, Also by Joseph Brooks.

Affidavits of Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, and Joseph Brooks in the injunction proceedings instituted by Alexander Woollcott follow:

Supreme Court: New York County.—Alexander Woollcott, Plaintiff, against Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, Shubert Theatrical Company and Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Inc., Defendants.

City, County and State of New York, ss:

Lee Shubert being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a citizen of the State of New York and of the United States.

I am engaged in business in the City of New York as a theatrical producing manager and have been for upwards of twenty years. Together with others, I am the owner and manager of various theatres in the City of New York, as well as the lessee of several and am financially interested in a great many theatrical enterprises.

The management and ownership of theatres and the production of plays requires very large investments of money and my associates and myself have made very large investments of money in theatres, theatre properties, leases and productions. In the production of a play, before the curtain rises on the premier opening performance, there is invested a great deal of money, frequently from $25,000 to as much as $150,000. The return on this investment is entirely dependent upon the manner in which the play is received by the public.

The various newspapers in the City of New York have designated as members of their respective staffs, so-called dramatic critics, who make reviews of the various plays that are produced in the different theatres. It is doubtless the intention of the newspaper to have these reviews made honestly, accurately and impartially so as to convey to their readers as nearly as possible, the merits or demerits of the play, as a result of which, the reader frequently concludes as to whether he should attend a performance of the production or not. The custom has existed in New York for a number of years, for the various producing managers to send to the different newspapers, with the compliments of the manager, and therefore free of charge, two tickets for the opening performance, intended to be used by the dramatic critic or writer for the particular paper.

Tickets to Newspapers.

Pursuant to that custom the firm of Lee & L. L. Shubert, composed of myself and my brother Jacob J. Shubert as theatrical managers and producers, as well as the Shubert Theatrical Company and the defendant Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Inc., have invariably sent tickets to the various newspapers in the City of New York and elsewhere, to be used in the manner hereinbefore stated and among other papers, these defendants have sent such tickets to THE NEW YORK TIMES. That paper has a large circulation in the City of New York and elsewhere. Its dramatic criticism is probably read by a large percentage of its readers and the business of the theatrical manager is influenced by the articles that the so-called critic or dramatic writer causes to be published in the issue next following the opening performance of each play.

For the period of about a year, plaintiff in this action has acted as dramatic critic for THE NEW YORK TIMES and either prior to his appointment as such or immediately thereafter, he conceived a personal grudge or grievance against this defendant or against his brother Jacob J. Shubert or against the Shubert Theatrical Company or Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Inc. or against any or probably all of them.

This deponent and his brother Jacob J. are largely identified with the Shubert Theatrical Company and Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Inc., both of which corporations are the lessees of several theatres in the City of New York and make productions of plays therein. It is necessary in order that the business of the defendants should not be greatly injured, impaired and prejudiced and that the standing of the defendants in their business should not be impaired, that the so-called criticisms made upon their respective productions, should be real criticisms and should be impartially written and made and should not be made as the result of any bias or prejudice and in consequence of the publication of prejudicial writings, the business of the defendants, as the result of writings by this plaintiff, has been seriously injured and impaired and the defendants have been held up to ridicule and contempt and their standing in the community jeopardized.

Revfews of Shubert Productions.

The plaintiff, from the commencement of his employment with THE NEW YORK TIMES, has shown his bitter feeling and animosity against the defendants and has uniformly written scathing articles concerning the productions made by the defendants in each case, or any production made by even others as long as the play was produced in a theatre that was managed or controlled by the defendants or any of them.

The statement made by the plaintiff in his affidavit at Folio 14, that his review or criticism of "Taking Chances" constitutes the only reason for his exclusion from the theatres and theatrical productions controlled by the defendants, is absolutely untrue and to demonstrate to the court the real reason for his exclusion I call attention to several of the articles written by the plaintiff as indicating his unwarranted bias and prejudice against the defendants and establishing only that the man is utterly incompetent to judge or write of plays or that he willfully misrepresents the productions made by these defendants. His articles are so written as to endeavor to conceal the feeling or bias and prejudice which he feels against the defendants and which animate the criticisms or reviews that he makes of the defendants' productions, for in every instance, while he utterly demolishes the value of the play as an attraction for the public, but endeavoring to demonstrate that it is unfit to be seen, he always picks out something to praise so as to make it appear that he is unbiased; but in fact the very praise that he utters is calculated to and does destroy the value of the production with the public.

During the period that this plaintiff has been writing for THE NEW YORK TIMES there was produced a play called "The Bludgeon" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. The plaintiff's headline with relation to it was:

"'The Bludgeon' is dull. Distasteful and uninteresting."

"The Modern Girl."

At a theatre leased and managed by the defendants there was a play called "The Modern Girl. The headlines of the plaintiff's article were:

"Is a flimsy play. Lacks redeeming genuineness."

Of "The Master of the House," a play produced by the defendants, THE NEW YORK TIMES said:

"As artistic as a load of coal."

Of "The Battle Cry," produced by the defendants at the Lyric Theatre, the plaintiff wrote:

"Loose and rambling play."

Of "The Fallen Idol," produced at the Comedy Theatre by the defendants, the plaintiff wrote:

"Awkwardly written."

Of "The White Feather" at the Comedy Theatre:

"Funny without meaning to be."

Of "The Deadlock," produced at the Maxine Elliott Theatre by the defendants, the plaintiff wrote:

"Lacks sympathetic appeal."

Of "The Last Resort," produced at the Longacre Theatre by the defendants, the plaintiff wrote:

"Lacks plausibility."

Of "Marrying Money," which the defendants produced at the Princess Theatre, the plaintiff said:

"Has its very dull moments. Its satire is dreary."

Of "Apartment 12-K" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre:

"'Apartment 12-K' is quite vacant."

Of "The Dancing Duchess" at the Casino Theatre:

"Book is very dull. Not amusing."

Regarding Marie Dressler.

Of Marie Dressler, a very well known and very popular star that attracts large audiences all along, perhaps because her play was at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, which is managed by the defendants, plaintiff wrote:

"Stale farce. Shopworn situations."

Of "Lady Ursula," of which I shall again speak, since the play was a revival and had met with almost universal approval, the plaintiff had no opportunity to criticise the play, so he spent his venom on the defendants, although the play was not produced by the defendants, but was produced by Joseph Brooks, but was in a theatre of the defendants, to wit, the Maxine Elliott Theatre. So as to make sure that the production would not be attractive to the reader of THE TIMES, by reason of what the plaintiff wrote concerning it, he said of the work of Miss Neilson-Terry, a well-known international star whose acting has met with the approval of every writer on both continents, as follows in the headlines:

"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" Is Revived at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

With Miss Neilson-Terry, Who Appears at a Sad Disadvantage in the Rôle Miss Harned Created Seventeen Years Ago.

and in the course of the article he wrote:

If, then, "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," seemed but faintly entertaining in its performance last evening, it was not the play. It was because the most important rôle fell to quite inappropriate hands. The rôle was that of Lady Ursula, the hands those of Miss Neilson-Terry.—There is much piquant charm in the rôle, but many of its possibilities escape Miss Neilson-Terry. She is decidedly handsome and her voice is pleasant to the ear, but her performance in Mr. Hope's romantic comedy suggests forcibly that she is not richly endowed with the comic spirit and that such an airy lightness of touch as the play imperiously calls for is not conspicuous in her equipment as an actress. In Ursula's moments of comic and very feminine dismay, Miss Neilson-Terry's work is mechanical. In her moments of saucy mischief and arch gayety, she is not happy.

Miss Neilson-Terry.

Actresses of the type of Miss Neilson-Terry are very few in number and very rare and she doesn't have to play under the management of any one who is under the ban of the newspaper man, nor does she have to appear in theatres, the proprietor, or manager of which has his productions met with condemnation no matter how good they are, no matter how well played, and no matter how well received.

Miss Neilson-Terry felt terribly outraged at the article written by this plaintiff concerning her performance in "Lady Ursula," and could not, if she had knowledge of the fact that the plaintiff was present, give a performance of which she is capable from that time on. This deponent personally saw the performance of "Lady Ursula" by Miss Terry and recognized in it one of the greatest performances that had ever been given by any artist in this or in any other country. It was impossible in this particular play for the plaintiff to condemn the play because he knew that the play had met with practically universal approval theretofore and he would render himself ridiculous in attempting to condemn it. It was equally impossible for him to make adverse comment on the theatre because the Maxine Elliott Theatre is one of the prettiest, handsomest, and best equipped playhouses in the country. It was impossible to criticise the production and its management, because Joseph Brooks who produced the play gave it the best possible production, and his ability in producing manager has been so long established that it would be ludicrous for the plaintiff to attempt to criticise him. There was only one thing left to do and that was to destroy the attraction of the play by drawing comparison upon Miss Terry, thereby placing Miss Terry in a position where she must decline to act for the defendants or either of them in their houses, or else insist upon the exclusion of the plaintiff from the theatre.

Defendants' Business Interests.

The business interests of the defendants have been greatly jeopardized by the conduct of the plaintiff, and he has been a constant menace to them since he has been writing for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Actors and actresses of renown and fame, even to know that a manager is under the ban of a particular newspaper or several newspapers and those that are in demand will avoid accepting engagements from managers or to play in their houses, where they are certain to have adverse criticism, and this deponent has been frequently informed by leading actors and actresses that they have smarted under the attacks made upon them by the plaintiff while they performed in any theatre which is under the management of the defendant, or in any production which was made by the defendants, and that they knew well that the attack was only made for that reason. This deponent will not disclose the name of the actor or actress, for it would only bring condemnation upon such actor or actress from the articles written by the plaintiff in the future, but the business of the defendants has in that way been impaired.

But the thing came to a climax when the attack was made upon Miss Terry by this plaintiff. It was well known to most people, it was extensively advertised, and was probably, therefore, known to the plaintiff (who says that he keeps himself familiar with matters theatrical), that there was contemplated a revival of Paul M. Potter's play taken from De Maurier's novel called "Trilby." It was known that Mr. Joseph M. Brooks, in co-operation with others and this defendant, intended to make the revival, and that Miss Neilson-Terry would be cast for the part of Trilby. It is a most exacting role, difficult to play, and requires talent of the first calibre. She is in every way fitted for the part, and no purely woman living could do it better, if as well. It requires that the actress must be at least possessed of a free mind and ease and comfort from outside influences. There is enough in the role to cause her all the discomfort that one can stand, and if she stepped on the stage with the knowledge, fear or suspicion that there was some one in the audience who had the means of a newspaper to publish concerning her performance, adverse criticism, it would be sufficient to destroy her usefulness in that performance. Miss Terry would not go on if Mr. Woollcott, the plaintiff herein, was to be present. He was present, as he himself published, under an injunction, but she was not aware of it, and certainly would have been in great distress had she been apprised of the fact that he was to be present.

Claim of the Defense.

The defendants claim the right to manage their business and conduct their theatres and make their productions and to be able to engage actors and actresses without the menace of this man's ban interfering with their ability so to do. This plaintiff has never written a criticism of any play which the defendants produced, or which was produced in a theatre in which they were interested. It was an absolute certainty that as long as it was known that the defendants were either interested in the production or in the theatre in which it was produced, that his so-called review would be adverse. Even with relation to the article written by him after he obtained his injunction, it is perfectly clear that the man's bias controlled his conduct despite the fact that he really made an effort to write a favorable article. In so far as the article is unfavorable, I consider that the man wasn't conscious of what he was writing, but he tried to make it clear that the public in general ought not to visit the production because it could be apprehended and appreciated only by those who read the book. This statement is absolutely absurd and wholly unwarranted and could not be honestly entertained by any one. The play tells the story from beginning to end, and it is easily understood by any one who never heard of the book. When first produced twenty years ago, hypnotism, which is the subject of the play, was very little understood by the general public. Since then volumes upon volumes have been written upon it, newspapers have contained unlimited numbers of articles upon the subject, medical discourses thereon have been held and the public generally is familiar with hypnotism. With a knowledge of that, the two characters of Trilby and Svengali, which are the only two that are out of the ordinary, can be thoroughly appreciated and wholly understood by any one and the dialogue is perfectly simple. The sequence of events are more logical than in most plays. Despite that, (the plaintiff now being unable to criticise the production, being unable to criticise the play, for it has already been twice approved and well received, being unable to criticise the acting because it was apparent to every one that no better Trilby had been seen or was ever likely to be seen, being unable to criticise the theatre, for concededly the Shubert is one of the most modren and beautiful theatres in America, he had to find some way of telling the people who would read his article that the play in itself, was hardly worth while), wrote:

"Paul M. Potter's Trilby never approached the standard of the story from which it was taken, it was very heavily dependent on an entire familiarity with that story for the full sympathy and understanding of the people on the other side of the footlights and so it is probable that the melodrama cannot renew all its hold of twenty years ago, for there must be many among those attending the theatre today who know not Trilby."

The Case of "Suzi."

As exemplifying more completely, perhaps, than any other, the bias which actuated every utterance which this plaintiff made concerning any production in which he believed the defendants were interested, was the case of "Suzi," produced at the Casino Theatre, which is managed by these defendants. Of it he said:

"Suzi is just hopeless. Casino musical comedy has stupid book and very little music. Further discussion of this piece is absolutely useless."

The producer, Mr. Law Fields, was so indignant about this matter that he called up the management, called their attention to the practically universal approval with which the play met from all the other critics and asked for an explanation. The management suggested that Mr. Fields write a letter, which was published by THE NEW YORK TIMES the next day. We reproduce the article here just as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. From it the Court can see whether there was any excuse for the man's writing concerning "Suzi" as he did and so I submit that it is not criticism to say:

"Further discussion of this piece is absolutely useless."

If the man is a critic at all he should discuss the piece, he should tell the public what its deficiencies are and not disgust the public concerning the play by simply saying that discussion of it is absolutely useless.

So, too, I say it is not criticism for him to say as he said of "Miss Daisy," produced at the Shubert Theatre:

"Has a poor book,"

or any of the other things quoted above. They are not criticism of its theme. They are not criticism of the acting. They are not criticism of the production. They are just the utterances of a man actuated completely by malice, prejudice, and hatred and these defendants claim that they have a right to exclude any one from their theatre who comes there with the avowed purpose of destroying their business.

Cost of Advertising.

During all this period that this man has been writing these things about about our plays and of the plays that were produced at our theatres THE NEW YORK TIMES received on an average of from $600 to $700 a week for advertising the very plays which this man condemned. We paid the paper on an average of $35,000 a year. If THE TIMES believed that this man's criticisms were accurate, that they were fair and honest reports, then THE TIMES should not be advertising these plays to the public so that the public would attend them and take $35,000 a year for so doing. THE NEW YORK TIMES has since the first day of April, 1915, refused to accept advertisements from us with relation to any theatres controlled by any of the defendants or any productions made by any of the defendants. Under the circumstances it seems to me that if THE NEW YORK TIMES has a right to refuse our advertising matter we have an equal privilege to refuse their representation or admission to our theatres.

I have said that I have been a theatrical manager and producer for upwards of twenty years. During that time, for the purpose of enabling me to judge plays, their desirability, their quality of attracting the public and pleasing and amusing it, I have visited theatres all over the world. I have made it my business to see and read plays and have become thoroughly familiar with plays, with those qualities which go to make up a play. In the choice of plays for production purposes, I have exercised the best judgment of which I am capable. The court will readily understand that we do not select plays for the purpose of losing our money or wasting it, and that we make an honest endeavor to select such as we believe will please. I have a competent staff of play readers and use every amount of best judgment upon the plays that we produce. We, of course, have had our share of failures, but also our share of successes, but from no other writer have we received the universal condemnation which this man accords, not only to our productions, but to such as are produced in our theatres.

Filling Their Theatres.

These defendants control [a large] number of theatres in the City of New York alone and a very large number of theatres throughout the country. We do not and cannot make productions sufficient to provide our theatres. Therefore we rely upon producers who have no theatres to fill our theatres for us. If it becomes known that any production that is made in one of our theatres is sure to be condemned by one of the leading papers in this city, that producer will not bring his production to our theatre unless we exclude the dramatic critic of that newspaper from the attraction.

I have been threatened that unless I get fair commented criticism for a production made in my theatres that the productions will be taken elsewhere. There is no dearth of theatres at the present time. There was a time in New York when, even a great success was seeking the theatre. That time is past. Theatres are now seeking the successes, and under these circumstances these defendants cannot afford to permit any man to come to our theatres for the sole purpose of condemning the production. We are perfectly willing to supply THE NEW YORK TIMES with complimentary tickets for each of our productions. We so notified THE NEW YORK TIMES in the letter that was written by the management of the Hippodrome. The letter was written pursuant to my direction and request. We are interested in the lease and management of the Hippodrome Theatre. We want fair criticism. We ask for fair criticism, we court fair criticism. This plaintiff has refused it and, therefore, we refused him admission to our theatres.

LEE SHUBERT.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of April, 1915.

JACOB KLEIN,
Notary Public, New York County.

Mr. Fields's Disclaimer.

ABOUT "SUZI."

A disclaimer from Mr. Fields and some other opinions on the play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that THE TIMES did a great injustice this morning in its review of "Suzi" at the Casino Theatre. The reporter of THE TIMES evidently was the only person present who did not enjoy the performance. The other reviewers seemed to like the play very much, as may be evidenced from the following:

THE HERALD—"Suzi" was melodious and merry and won applause.

THE PRESS—"Suzi" was filled with European charm, and not since the production of "Sari" has a foreign operetta of more charm been given to the public.

THE AMERICAN—A Casino hit. A whirl of mirth, with tuneful songs charmingly sung and fetching, fascinating dances.

THE WORLD—Lively in its mood, and the appeal to the eye was one of "Suzi's" most successful accomplishments.

You can, therefore, readily see that it appears rather strange that THE TIMES reporter should be the only one to find fault with everything in the production, and I trust you will find room for this letter in order to prove to the readers of THE TIMES that THE TIMES verdict on "Suzi" was not conclusive.

LEW FIELDS.

New York, Nov. 4, 1914.

Supreme Court: New York County.—Alexander Woollcott, Plaintiff, against Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, Shubert Theatrical Company and Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Inc., Defendants.

City, County and State of New York, ss:

Jacob J. Shubert being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am interested in the Shubert Theatrical Company and am an officer, director and stockholder therein. I am interested in Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Inc., and am an officer, director and stockholder therein. I am engaged in the theatrical business and interested in theatres as an owner, lessee and manager. Both of the corporations that are named as defendants in this action, are interested in the same way.

I have been familiar with every branch of the theatrical business for upwards of twenty years.

I have read the affidavit made by my brother Lee Shubert, verified the — day of April, 1915. I know every word therein contained to be true of my own knowledge and I depose to the truth of the same, the same as if it were herein set forth at length.

Motive of Defendants.

There was no reason or motive that actuated us in the exclusion of the plaintiff from our theatres, except that the man insisted on writing false articles concerning our plays and productions and the people who appeared in them. What he called criticisms, were not criticisms. They were simply utterances made by him as the result of his spleen and for the purpose of injuring us in our business.

The competition in the theatrical business is very keen and great. We have a larger number of theatres under our control in the City of New York than any other single firm or management. It is necessary for us to fill them and necessary for us to keep them occupied with plays or productions, otherwise great loss ensues. The rentals of theatres are very high and the expense of maintenance and management is enormous. The investment in the theatres and in theatrical productions is very great.

There are plenty of theatres to be had in this city at the present time and any one that has read the newspapers of recent date, knows that there is great difficulty in filling them with productions. Plays are made in New York City. Generally if they meet with approval in this city, they are well received throughout the country. If they are condemned in the City of New York, they are not produced in any other cities at all. It is therefore necessary that each play should receive from each newspaper or dramatic critic, a fair and impartial review.

The writings of this plaintiff concerning our plays and productions or any play produced in any of our theatres, have not been criticisms or reviews. They have been biased criticisms calculated and intended to injure our property, injure our business and affect our integrity as producing managers. Under those circumstances, we determined that it was essential for the safety of our investments, for the protection of the stockholders in the corporations managed by us, that this plaintiff should be excluded from our theatres.

We wrote to THE NEW YORK TIMES, offering them complimentary tickets to every production of ours, provided they were to be used by any reviewer other than this plaintiff. We let it be known that we did not wish our plays to be reviewed or criticised, we simply wished to avoid the bias and prejudice of the plaintiff as an individual.

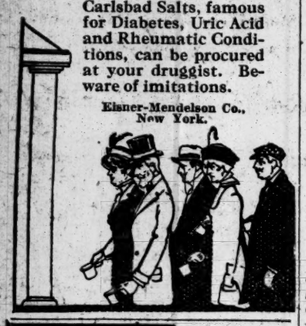
(Signed) JACOB J. SHUBERT.

Swor

War need not keep you from taking your regular Carlsbad treatment.

Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Salts, famous for Diabetes, Uric Acid and Rheumatic Conditions, can be procured at your druggist. Beware of imitations.

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.



THE LONE STAR RANGER

By *Zane Grey*

"The most gripping book of a year." — Omaha World-Herald.

"There is something about this story of a hunted young man that makes it easily the strongest book of the new year."—Grand Rapids Press.

"Breathlessly interesting is 'The Lone Star Ranger.'"—Boston Globe.

$1.35 Net

HARPER & BROTHERS

A wrinkly, crinkly top that is cracked and faded because of folding and exposure to the weather, spoils the looks of a car, no matter how good the paint on the body and the wheels may be.

Genuine

Pantasote

is proof against these shortcomings:

A Pantasote top has become one of the things demanded by the man who is proud of his car.

The cars equipped with genuine Pantasote top material reflect the sincerity of their makers in providing the best service regardless of first cost.

The Pantasote Company

1,751 Bowling Green Building, New York City

Hidden Values

CASE buyers count the low cost of this car an extreme advantage. Yet the CASE has never been sold on price.

It is winning men everywhere because of its *organic* superiority. This means the hidden values in the *vitals* of a car.

A better car and a lower net price than any car in its class—$1350, yet only $1239.75 when you consider the $110.25 value in extra accessories and 5 per cent cash discount.

CASE

New York Branch House
Broadway at Sixty-second St.
Phone Columbus 8090.

It's Spring—The Time When Worms Are Prevalent in Dogs.

Don't Run Risks with Yours! Give Him a Dose of

VERMILAX

and you will remove worms you did not know existed in the animal. VERMILAX is also an unsurpassed Spring Tonic. It will quicken action, brighten eyes, enliven coat, aid digestion and improve temper. "For Your Dog's Sake" use VERMILAX.

By Parcel Post, 50c. and $1.00, or at Riker-Hegeman's, other druggists and Pet Shops.

VERMILAX CO., (INC.), Dept. 34, 220 W. 42d St., New York.

FREE *Dr. Delaney's new, interesting book on DOGS, entitled "For Your Dog's Sake." Write for YOUR copy.*

SAN FRANCISCO
Geary at Taylor

Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

H. W. WILLS, Manager.

(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

ARGUMENTS BEGUN IN HARVESTER SUIT

Company's Counsel Attacks the Government's Shift of Ground of Attack.

CALLED A NEW DOCTRINE

Company Formed to Push Foreign Trade and Establish Selling Organization, He Says.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The crucial contest in the Government's dissolution suit against the International Harvester Company began today with the presentation of the case to the Supreme Court in oral arguments.

On account of its importance the court consented to give two full days for argument of the case. Only John P. Wilson, a Director of the company and one of its attorneys, was heard today.

The suit was begun three years ago in the Federal District Court of Minnesota. More than 1,200 witnesses were heard by the lower court, which eventually held that the company was a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and directed its dissolution into at least three equal and independent organizations.

Mr. Wilson in his opening address emphasized the point that the petition for dissolution charged that the Harvester Company had been guilty of illegal practices toward customers and competitors. He followed this with the statement that since the case had been tried in the District Court the Government had changed its position, and instead of pressing these charges, insisted that the mere acquisition of a preponderant proportion of previously competing business constituted in and of itself a violation of the Sherman law.

Denying the Government's construction of the law, and insisting that the case should be tried along the lines of the petition, Mr. Wilson asserted that the business of the company during the ten years of its existence before the suit was brought showed that two main purposes prompted its organization. These were to develop foreign trade and to establish an all-year-round selling organization. To accomplish this, he said, great credit and a big organization were needed, and these were obtained by the combining of the five leading manufacturers of harvesting machines in 1902. As to the domestic trade, he said, the company was selling many million dollars' worth less than during the first year of its existence.

In a printed reply which the Harvester Company filed, answering the Government's brief, it is contended that the Government's contention that a combination, having a preponderating proportion of business, obtained by purchase of competing concerns, should be declared unlawful, was a new doctrine which the Government would substitute for the "rule of reason."

"We may concede that large aggregations of wealth in the capital of corporations may become a social or political evil, but Congress has not legislated against such an evil," said the Harvester reply.

After asserting that large aggregations of wealth were not forbidden by the Sherman anti-trust law, the reply added that the Federal Trade Commission act and the Clayton Anti-trust act evidenced an intention, not so much to disturb the ownership of property, but to enjoin the means by which large concerns might seek to eliminate competition.

MAYOR AS CITY MANAGER.

Opens City Government Lecture with Talk on Duties.

Mayor Mitchel talked on the duties of his office at Columbia University yesterday in a lecture under the joint auspices of the Academy of Political Science, the Bureau of Municipal Research, and the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences. The lecture was the first of a series to be held at Columbia this month on "City Government." After denouncing the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill to regulate building inspection and advocating the Brooklyn Marginal Railroad measure, the Mayor told how he tried to be "the business manager" of the city. Then he said:

"There are three remedies to meet the increased budget. First, to increase taxes, which is highly undesirable; second, to decrease the expense of the Police, Fire and Health Departments, which is unsafe, and, third, to find some new source of income of which there is no prospect in sight. Therefore we must lay an increased taxation on the citizens of the city for the next few years because of the new policy of taking over permanent internal improvements. But the good of this will be felt a few years hence."

An important duty of the Mayor, Mr. Mitchel said, was to veto vicious bills, and he announced that he intended to veto the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill.

"Last year," he said, "I asked the Legislature for a new department to be created, to be known as the Administration Department, to aid the efficiency of all departments. The Commissioner of Accounts has been made a fairly effective weapon, but we will not get the proper efficiency along business lines until the Mayor is equipped with such a legislative arm as the Administration Department would be."

SHOTS IN GEM SHOP HOLDUP

Wife's Screams Scare Robber as Jeweler Holds Him by Leg.

A well-dressed young man walked into the jewelry store of Charles Geist at 500 Amsterdam Avenue, at Eighty-seventh Street, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening, and asked to see some watches.

Mr. Geist who, with his wife, was behind the counter, took a tray containing $200 worth of watches out of the showcase. The young man looked them over and found none to his taste. Geist then started to put the watches away, when his pretended customer suddenly drew an automatic pistol from an inside pocket and told him to hold up his hands.

The jeweler at first thought he was joking, because he spoke so mildly, but when he repeated his command and advised him to go to the back of the store and be quick about it, he realized that he was about to be robbed and dropped behind the counter, taking the watches with him. As the holdup man fired two shots at him, the jeweler reached under the counter and caught him by the leg.

Mrs. Geist screamed for help and the young man stooped and fired under the counter. Geist let go the leg and the robber ran. The jeweler followed, and by the time he reached the avenue the robber was running down Eighty-seventh Street toward Broadway with Harry Allen, a Wanamaker deliveryman, after him.

Geist shouted to passersby to stop the fleeing man, who ran to Broadway, then north to Eighty-eighth Street, where he dived into a basement near the corner and disappeared.

Policman Reilly sent word to the West 100th Street Police Station and the reserves responded. They searched every house on the block, but could find no trace of the holdup man, whom they supposed to have run through the basement of the apartment house, out the back door into a vacant lot at the rear and thence to the street.

Inspector Faurot and Capt. Cooper of the West 100th Street Police Station arrived soon after the alarm was sent in, and after hearing the jeweler's story, agreed that the attempt was made by a man under the influence of cocaine. He is described as being about 22 years old, with dark hair and eyes, and wearing a grey suit and cap.

NEW BRIEF AGAINST BECKER.

Commissioner Long's Part in Marshall "Recantation" Attacked.

Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Taylor has filed with the Court of Appeals a new brief in opposition to the appeal for a new trial for Charles Becker. In it he discusses the additional affidavits filed by Becker's counsel in reference to a motion for a new trial based on the alleged recantation of James Marshall, a negro witness.

Mr. Taylor devotes twenty-three pages to a discussion of the Marshall affidavits. After explaining how the witness got into the second Becker trial, he takes up Marshall's testimony at the second trial in corroboration of the so-called "Harlem conference" and discusses Marshall's two affidavits, one made in Philadelphia on Feb. 13 and the other in New York on Feb. 25.

A clipping from a Philadelphia newspaper containing an alleged interview with Marshall before the first affidavit was signed is characterized by Mr. Taylor as "a newspaper fabrication on its face."

"The clipping was wrought out of words which reckless reporters put into a drunkard's mouth," the brief says. "There is no dispute about the fact that Marshall was drunk at the time he talked with the reporters. It made Marshall say that he had 'testified' that he saw Webber and Schepps as well as Rose in Harlem. Neither his original affidavit nor his trial testimony mentioned Webber or Schepps."

Regarding United States Commissioner Long, who took Marshall's Philadelphia affidavit for John B. Johnston of Becker's counsel, Mr. Taylor says:

"He carefully swore that he was not a counsel of record in the Becker case and that he never had any connection with the case, except as stated in his affidavit. Note, however, that The Ledger article describes him as Mr. Manton's representative. Note also passages in Marshall's New York affidavit, in which he swore that Long told Marshall that he 'was not interested in the case at all' and that he would act as 'Marshall's attorney.' These protestations of Long are suspicious, to say the least."

Mr. Taylor compares the New York and Philadelphia affidavits to show that the Philadelphia affidavit did not amount to a recantation of what Marshall swore to at the trial.

"In his Philadelphia affidavit," the brief says, "Marshall thrice swore that he did not know that the man whom he saw talking to Becker was Rose, except from what Mr. Groehl had told him and 'from what I had read in the newspapers.' The New York affidavit quotes these words and adds: 'I thought these statements meant that I did not know Jack Rose by name at the time I saw him at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue talking with Becker. I did not know Jack Rose at that time, and I had never seen him before that night. I first found out what name the man had when I saw his picture in the newspapers.'"

WIFE, 60, HAS AN AFFINITY.

Sued by Husband Whom She Left for Elderly "Honeybug."

Mrs. Helen Barker, 60 years old, wife of Horsley Barker, a druggist of 396 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, to whom she had been married thirty-seven years, tired of her husband last Fall and ran off with Gilbert Hicock of 1,160 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J., according to the testimony given yesterday before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court at the trial of a suit for divorce brought against her by Barker.

The husband and Hicock, who is named as co-respondent in the suit, are both 60 years old. Notwithstanding their advanced age Mrs. Barker and Hicock wrote letters to each other filled with the ardent expressions of youthful lovers.

William B. Secor, a son-in-law of Mrs. Barker, testified that he found his aged mother-in-law and Hicock weeping one day at the Barker home. He asked them what they were crying about, and they told him they were weeping because they wanted to elope and didn't know how to do it. According to the witness, Mrs. Barker said she could not live without her "Honeybug" any longer.

Last Fall, after the two had been seen together frequently at Highland Lake, Mrs. Barker ran away with Hicock to Plainfield, N. J., where he lived. According to the testimony, Mrs. Barker and Hicock went canoeing together on the lake, took long walks through the country, and were observed often holding hands.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker were married in 1877 and lived, until Mrs. Barker ran away, at 539 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. They have one daughter, Mrs. Alice B. Secor of 594 Putnam Avenue. Justice Maddox refused to allow the daughter to testify against her mother yesterday. The court was satisfied with the testimony of Mrs. Barker's son-in-law, William B. Secor, and his brother, Joseph R. Secor.

Joseph R. Secor testified that he hired a Post Office box for Mrs. Barker, where she could receive letters from Hicock. The witness said that one day he found Mrs. Barker weeping at the Post Office. She explained that she was crying because Hicock was ill in Plainfield.

Justice Maddox reserved decision in the case.

BOY TUMBLES INTO SUBWAY

Guard Jams Brakes and Saves Him on Policeman's Red Signal.

Arthur Schlesser, 16, 147 Brook Avenue, while playing late yesterday afternoon on the plaza at 149th Street and Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, where the subway comes out of the ground, climbed upon an iron picket fence, lost his balance and fell thirty feet to the middle of the northbound subway tracks. The cries of playmates brought Patrolmen Thomas Lenihan and George Youle. Lenahan jumped over the fence and descended a ladder in the wall. Meanwhile Youle ran to the subway station at 149th Street, just as an express train started out, seized a red lantern and waved it. The signal was seen by a guard who pulled the emergency cord and the train stopped so suddenly that persons were thrown from their seats.

Lenihan carried the limp body of the boy to the station and thence to a drug store whence Dr. Nosiella of Lincoln Hospital took him away in an ambulance. He is suffering from bruises and cuts and may be hurt internally.

Friction and common lubricants are the grand little team for ruining the finest cars made.

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

For Transmissions and Differentials

The selected flake motor graphite forms over bearings and gears a velvety, oily veneer that lets graphite ride on graphite and prevents metal-to-metal contact.

The Dixon Lubricating Chart gives helpful lubrication information. Sent free.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Established 1827 Jersey City, N. J.

JARRY MS. AT $4,950 IN IVES BOOK SALE

Same Copy Brought Only $3,350 When Sold for Henry W. Poor in 1909.

G. S. HELLMAN NEW OWNER

Large Attendance and Spirited Bidding, but Prices Are Lower Than at Hoe Auction.

One of the masterpieces of Nicholas Jarry, the calligrapher of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. of France, brought $4,950, the highest price of the day, at last evening's session of the late General Brayton Ives's library sale in the American Art Galleries. It is a new record price for this celebrated manuscript, "Office de la Vièrge Marie avec un Exercice," and written on 336 pages of pure vellum. It was executed at Paris in 1654 by Jarry for Anne of Austria, Queen of Louis XIII., and is in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet.

It is the Henry W. Poor copy, and at the sale of his library at the Anderson Auction Rooms in 1909 was obtained by George D. Smith for $3,350. Last evening Mr. Smith started the bidding for this rarity at $1,000. The next bid was $2,000, the third $2,500. The competition at last was between G. S. Hellman and James F. Drake, and the former by his bid of $4,950 became the owner of the literary treasure.

Both at the afternoon and evening sessions the attendance was large, with a good representation of women, and the bidding was spirited from beginning to end. Thomas E. Kirby conducted the afternoon sale and part of the evening session, being assisted by Otto E. Berent.

Total for Sale $56,302.

The total for the afternoon sale was $13,755, and for the evening $25,156. The grand total thus far is $56,302.

Included among the other rarities sold were the following:

Ces presentes heures a l'usage de Rome, printed on vellum at Paris in 1498; the Hoe copy brought $625 at his sale. James F. Drake	680
Another "Hours," printed on vellum at Paris, undated, but about the year 1500; the Hoe copy brought $800 at his sale. George D. Smith	510
A third "Hours," printed on vellum at Paris in 1503, from the library of William V., Prince of Orange, Staatholder of the Dutch Republic; the Hoe copy brought $850 at his sale. George D. Smith	760
Still another "Hours," large octavo, printed on vellum, Paris, 1507; the Hoe copy brought $625 at his sale. George D. Smith	660
"Hours," printed on vellum, Paris, (1508;) the Hoe copy brought $810 at his sale. George D. Smith	500
"In laudem Beatissimæ virginis Mariæ," Paris, 1541, bearing the crowned initials of Louise of Savoy and Francis I. of France; the Hoe copy brought $1,500 at his sale. James F. Drake	700
A similar "Hours," Paris, 1543, binding by Belz-Niedree; the Hoe copy brought $700 at his sale. Dr. Joseph Martini	530
A similar "Hours," Paris, 1549; the Hoe copy brought $700 at his sale. James F. Drake	440
"Mirages," by Sliman Ben Ibraham, one of thirty-two copies on Japanese paper; the Hoe copy brought $810 at his sale. George D. Smith	230
First edition of Blanchard Jerrold's "Life of George Cruikshank," extra illustrated. F. R. Arnold	285
"Johnsoniana; or Supplement to Boswell," London, 1836, in binding by Stikeman. Arthur Swann, agent	510
First edition of John Keats's "Poems," 12mo, London, 1817; Rowfant copy, with two verses from the original manuscript of the "Pot of Basil" inserted, with penciled memoranda by Frederick Locker; it was this edition of the "Poems" which was found in the bosom of Keats's friend and fellow poet, Percy B. Shelley, when his dead body was washed ashore on the Italian coast.) Lathrop C. Harper	750
First edition of Keats's "Lamia," London, 1820, the Rowfant and Frederick Locker copy. Lathrop C. Harper	340
"Choix de Chansons," by Jean B. de Laborde, four volumes, Paris, 1773. E. F. Bonaventure	390
"Les Amours Pastorales de Daphnis et Chloe" of Longus, Paris, 1718, in binding by Cuzin; the Hoe copy, brought $925 at his sale. G. S. Hellman	675
James Russell Lowell's" Commencement Ode," Cambridge, privately printed, 1865." Judd Stokes	430
Manuscript "Hours of the Virgin Mary," on vellum, executed in the North of France in the second half of the fifteenth century. James F. Drake	1,175
Another manuscript "Hours," French execution, of the same period. George D. Smith	450
Another manuscript "Hours," executed near Rouen about the middle of the fifteenth century, George D. Smith	525

Among the items sold at the afternoon session were the following:

Small folio containing various acts and decrees of council of the sixteenth century, in binding executed for the famous bibliophile, J. Grolier, with his name and motto; the Hoe copy brought $1,550 at his sale. W. T. Wallace	850
Complete collection of the portraits engraved by J. B. Grateloup, bound in one volume, Paris, 1771-1810. James F. Drake	450
Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," first edition and earliest issue, Salisbury, 1766, in binding by Riviere; the Henry W. Poor copy with his bookplate. Gabriel Weis	400
Theophile Gautier's "Mademoiselle de Maupin;" first edition; the Hoe copy, brought $425 at his sale. R. H. Dodd	325
First edition of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," translated into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald. Arthur Swann, agent	425
Collection of thirty-seven portraits engraved by Etienne Ficquet between 1738 and 1794, bound in one volume. James F. Drake	350
Editio princeps of Euclid's "Elementa," folio, Venice, 1482, in levant morocco by the Club Bindery, the earliest book in which a continuous series of geometrical illustrations were published; the Hoe copy brought $450 at his sale. George D. Smith	310
Charles Dickens's "American Notes for General Circulation," London, 1842, earliest issue of the first edition, with autograph inscription on half-title, "The Hon. Josiah Quincy from Charles Dickens, Nineteenth October 1842"; the D. F. Appleton copy, with bookplate. Gabriel Weis	405
"Les Nouvelles Recreations" of Bonaventure des Periers, small octavo, Lyons, 1558, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet, the Hoe copy brought $315 at his sale. R. H. Dodd	350

The sale will be continued at 8:15 this evening.

NO FIRE HORSES IN 1918.

Commissioner Adamson Talks of Department in Cooper Union.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson spoke last night at Cooper Union on "The Fire Department," in the Board of Education's series of lectures on city departments. He gave many interesting facts and figures and much advice on fire prevention.

"The fire horse," the Commissioner said, "is going rapidly. As fast as the horses now in service die or are disabled, they are replaced with motors. We have adopted a schedule providing for the retirement of the last horse in 1917, so that after that year there will be no more horse-drawn apparatus in the city.

"The automatic sprinkler is the greatest mechanical device for extinguishing fires and announcing fires ever invented. There is no case on record in the City of New York where a life has been lost by fire in a building equipped with a sprinkler system or where a fire in such a building has gotten away from the firemen. The sprinkler is also a life saver, for it has been demonstrated by Chief Kenlon that persons can live in a room until after the heat is sufficient to start the sprinkler going."

He blamed "easy insurance" for much of the carelessness about fire and also for incendiarism. He said some had estimated that 40 per cent. of a "certain class of fires" were incendiary, and that the most conservative placed the estimate at 25 per cent.

CHINESE BOYS AID BELGIANS

Send Gift for Argosy Ship and a Letter in Their Own Language.

Thirteen Chinese boys gave $4.90 to the Belgian Relief Fund yesterday and with it sent a letter written in Chinese asking that the money be used for the Argosy, the ship that is to carry a cargo from children of the United States. The Chinese boys are members of a Sunday school in Mount Vernon.

The Belgian Relief fund now totals $1,016,345.78 and of this amount $1,193.66 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Woonsocket, R. I.	$250	Mrs. W. T. Jones	$25
Prov. Journal	135	Effie A. Carter	25
First Cong. Ch., Rochester, Penn.	41	Mrs. F. J. Mather Jr.	10
P. Abbot	50	Presb. Ch., San Mateo, Fla.	11
Knickerbocker Field Club	26	Ida M. Harris	25
C. C. T.	100	T. W. Cunliffe	10
F. A. Quail	100	Odiet	20
Montclair Tech. Alumni	111	M. C. Lane	20
Mrs. R. A. W. Bowen	50	First Cong. S. S., Williamstown, Mass.	25
A. U. N. Cameron.	20	R. Livermore	10
H. O. Whitwall	10	Friends' Ch., Vassalboro, Me.	10
Lulu Barr	10		

Mercy Committee Gifts.

The Committee of Mercy Fund now totals $141,107.36 of which $185.10 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue. Those who gave $10 or more, yesterday were:

Mrs. E. E. Allen.	$100	Mrs. J. P. Bonkard	$25
Mrs. Merritt	15		
Mrs. H. G. Hoyt	25	Mrs. H. N. Russell.	20

Vacation Relief Fund.

The Vacation Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, is now $77,938.35. Yesterday's gifts totaled $111.97 and those who gave $10 or more were:

Mrs. H. Oliemeier	$30	Mrs. H. Brown	$70

For Relief In Persia.

The Persian Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be addressed to Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place, is now $17,096.49. Yesterday's donors who gave $10 or more were:

Bedford Pres. Bible School	$13	W. L. Ammerman.	$50
In Memoriam	60	A. E. Greene	10
		Other gifts	32

To Aid the Serbs.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, announces the following contributions received yesterday:

Bishop Lawrence	$25	Misses Converse	$10
H. Fahnestock	100	F. L. Higginson	93
C. L. Coffin	20	"H. G. B."	100
P. Cromwell	25	Miscellaneous	15

Polish Committee Receipts.

The American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, received yesterday the following donations to its fund:

Miss Bliss	$500	A. B. B.	$500
J. K. Sharpe	25		

The total amount of donations to the fund received is $37,970.

Jewish Relief Fund.

The fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is Treasurer, now amounts to $611,809.53. Gifts of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday were:

J. Frankenheimer	$10	Savannah Com.	$100
J. C. Heights Com.	11	Buffalo Jewish pupils of Grammar School 41	10
M. Abrams, (col.,) Plainfield	73	Marks L. Friedman Lodge 541, O. B. B.	25
Seattle, Wash., Temple de Hirsch.	200	A., Chicago	25
S. S. Wise	25	Co. G, M. N. G., West Point, Miss.	10
Ft. Borth Bethel S. S.	13	Anonymous	10
D. Cohen, Brookhaven, Miss.	25	Marks Ash	50
W. Fischman	125	Selmar Hess	25
Trudeau, N. Y., patients, doctors, and nurses	22	Kan. City Com.	1,000
H. Weinstein, Goshen, Ind.	45	San Fran. Com.	10,956
		C. L. Sulzberger	50
		Richmond Com.	27

Ambulance Hospital Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $384,974.84 of which $1,514.82 was received yesterday from the following:

"H," Boston	$900	G. Walker	$100
E. P. Beeker	500	John Oakman	14

For Relief in France.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for Relief of Destitute Women and Children in France, amounted to $3 making the total $64,775.03.

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now amounts to $117,218.38. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more follow:

Auxiliary No. 1.	$100	F. C. Lovelace, Thomasville, Ga.	$10
Herbert Barker	100		
J. M. Kaine, Oklahoma City, (col.).	75	Dock Employes of Barber & Co.	21
Office Employes of Barber & Co.	50	W. W. Lyons, Newark	10
C. H. Holland	25	R. R. Young, Newark	15
Clark's Mills	19		

Food for Belgian Physicians.

In its report for the week ended April 3, the Committee of American Physicians for the aid of the Belgian profession, announces that to date it has disbursed for the purchase of food boxes for Belgian physicians and their dependents nearly $6,000. The committee has appealed for further donations, which should be sent to Dr. F. F. Simpson, Treasurer, 7,048 Jenkins Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Red Cross Fund.

Contributions amounting to $581.71 were received yesterday by the Red Cross. Yesterday's contribution of $10 or more were:

Dr. B. Dernburg	$301	Staats-Zeitung	$21
Independent	116	Annie Oakley	15
S. H. Howe	52	Mrs. J. S. Hoyt	13
"Cash"	42		

Donations for War Orphans.

The War Orphans' Fund acknowledged the following gifts yesterday:

Mrs. A. C. Goodyear	$20	Mrs. T. Riggs, Jr.	$30
Irene Morris	100	Jeanne M. Lanz	5
Mrs. C. O. Baker.	10	F. J. Mather, Jr.	10
Rev. Wm. Prall	10	Brieux Conference.	361
Mrs. A. Torrance	10	H. W. de Forest	100
Cornelia Cress	11	Mrs. H. W. de Forest	50
Mrs. O. B. Clarke.	10	Mary E. Williams.	10
G. D. E.	25	Theodate Pope	100
C. C. Savage	25		

Donations for the War Orphans' Fund should be sent to Frederic R. Coudert, 2 Rector Street.

"Bottle, of you is non-refillable, how in de dickens did they fill you up de fust time?"

Carstairs Rye

Est. 1788.

BE sure you get Carstairs Rye in the non-refillable bottle—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

Carstairs Rye is the oldest, the purest, the finest whiskey in America. Skillfully blended and aged in wood. Call for Carstairs at your club or hotel—keep it in your home.

STEWART DISTILLING CO.

Philadelphia
New York
Baltimore

CLASH OVER HONESTY AT WORK HEARING

President of Illinois Central Argues with Member of Industrial Relations Commission.

BOTH STARTED AT BOTTOM

And Insist That They Are as Honest Now as When They Were Common Laborers.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A colloquy about the honesty of a man who, starting at the bottom, advances to the head of a great railroad, as compared with one who becomes the head of a great laber organization, enlivened today's session of the United States Commission on Industrial relations.

The argument was between Charles H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, who was on the witness stand practically all day, and Austin B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, and a member of the commission.

The great strike of shopmen of 1911 on the Illinois Central and other Harriman lines, Mr. Markham stated, really grew out of the attempt of the American Federation of Labor to organize the crafts of each railroad system, and it was opposed regardless of cost.

"The proposed organization was a serious menace," he said, "as if carried to a logical conclusion it would have left the railroads, and industries along their lines, helpless in the hands of a few men."

"The railroads are in the hands of a few men as it is," suggested Mr. Garretson.

"But they are checked by their responsibilities to the stockholders, to laws and to the public," the witness replied.

"Are you, Mr. Markham, any more honest now than when you were shoveling coal at Tucson?" Mr. Garretson asked.

"Not a bit. But my responsibilities are greater."

"When it comes to the honesty of the few men who control most things, is a man less honest because he chooses to rise through the labor arm of the railroad business to the Presidency of a union, instead of a railroad company?"

"No essential difference hypothetically. But the history of the Knights of Labor, the American Railway Union and similar organizations has been bad."

Mr. Markham said the employes of the road receive his most sympathetic consideration and that he had no objections to unions, such as the two Brotherhoods of Engineemen or the conductors, as they were all railroad men, but unions which include both railroads and non-railroad craftsmen were a menace. The witness said that he advertised at regular rates to get the railroad view of the strike before the public. Their editorial policy was not affected thereby, he said, but all through sentiment was with the railroads.

A. O. Wharton, President of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, took the stand shortly before adjournment to give the other side. He will be recalled tomorrow.

The inquiry into the wages and working conditions of Pullman conductors and porters was suspended today until Saturday, owing to the illness of Robert T. Lincoln, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and John S. Runnels, President of the Pullman Company. Mr. Lincoln is at his home in Washington, the commission was informed, and Mr. Runnels is at Atlantic City.

A New Industrial City MANUFACTURERS

LOOSE-WILES

The Sunshine Bakery is situated at the Degnon Terminal. Its selection by this well-known Biscuit Co. is ample proof of the desirability of the Degnon Terminal as the one location in all New York City for Manufacturers. Factory sites for sale or rent. Let us prove our claims of savings in Rent, Power, Insurance, Trucking, etc.

Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
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DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

7-20-4 R. J. SULLIVAN'S

Increased sales for over forty years tell their own story.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Usual Complimentary 2M Green Trading Stamps Free, Today

Distribution in Our Annex Building

As many sets of these 2M Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

50 2M Green Trading Stamps Free with Purchase of $1 or More Friday, April 9

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Good Friday Only, April 9

It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2M Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Friday Only (April 9).

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. J. B. GREENHUT CO.

N. Y. T., 4-8-15.

33

MAIN BUILDING

Limited to 560!

All-Wool

Blue Serge Suits

On Sale Today Only at . . . **$12.50** *All Sizes for Men and Young Men*

Unquestionably the best chance offered in many seasons to buy such stylish and honestly tailored suits of excellent quality blue serge that is ALL WOOL.

And because of the low price, we ask you not to confuse these suits with those offered at the same price around town. These are NOT $12.50 suits. They compare favorably with the $15 and $18 "special values" in other stores.

Every suit is fully guaranteed.

Fashionable form-fitting and conservative styles.

Sizes 30 to 50 chest measure.

"Kingly" All-Wool Blue Serge Trousers, $3.50

Today at . . .

Not another word need be said, because when you are buying "Kingly" Trousers you get the best garments in the world at the price. Materials are cold-water shrunk; sewn with Belding Bros. Cable Cord Silk; all sizes in this sale.

Double 2M Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

W. L. DOUGLAS

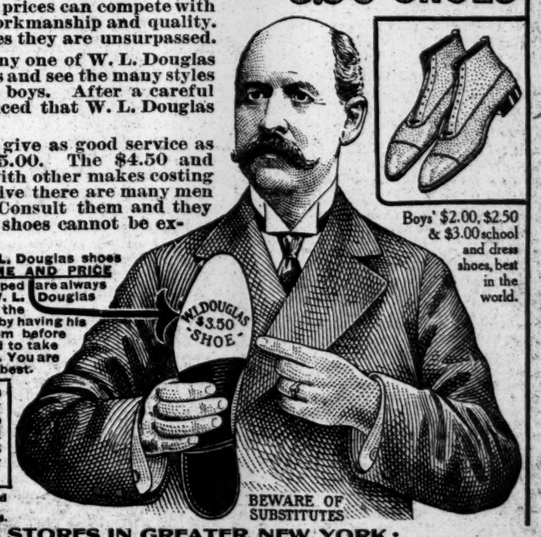
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal prices can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfortable, easy walking shoes they are unsurpassed.

When looking for shoes call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys. After a careful examination, you will be convinced that W. L. Douglas shoes have no rival for the price.

The $3.50 and $4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. The $4.50 and $5.00 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00. Wherever you live there are many men wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for the price.



Boys' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 school and dress shoes, best in the world.

CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes look for his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom. Shoes thus stamped are always worth the price paid for them. For 32 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed their value and protected the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by having his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom before they leave the factory. Do not be persuaded to take some other make claimed to be just as good. You are paying your money and are entitled to the best.

If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

If your dealer cannot supply you write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.
W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.	2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street.	BROOKLYN
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.	2779 Third Av., bet. 145th & 147th Sts.	421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
847 Broadway, near 14th Street.	345 Eighth Avenue.	708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street.	663 Eighth Avenue.	1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).	250 West 125th

FUN AND A FROLIC IN FORUM FOLLIES

Gay Lark in the Annual Show of the Woman's Forum Given in Berkeley Theatre.

'MARKET DAY' IN A SKIT

Miss Wilson Scores Hit as Chanticleer, and Mrs. Yawger Impersonates an Entire Police Force.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks had "the time of his life" yesterday, for he saw one of his municipal markets on the stage with a marvelous gathering of market people in costumes that couldn't have been kept out of jail in real life with any other than a subsidized "cop" like Mrs. John Francis Yawger.

The Woman's Forum, of which Miss Helen Varick Boswell is President, gave its annual session of "Forum Follies" at the Berkeley Theatre in the form of a "Market Day," a skit arranged especially for the occasion. A full grown market shown on the stage was easily recognizable, but Miss Boswell, who was Market Mistress, told the audience what it was, to avoid every possibility of misunderstanding.

The Borough President was the guest of honor of the day, but it may be that he paid for admission, as the Forum was out to make money. He was escorted to his seat by a number of feminine ushers, all wearing perfectly beautiful Easter bonnets made of paper and presented to them for the occasion. Then the fun began.

The Berkeley Theatre is little, all the people who come to see the "Forum Follies" are its friends, and there is an unusual intimacy between the performers and the audience. The Market Mistress had many troubles in getting things into running order.

"But you do have trouble in markets sometimes, don't you, Mr. Marks?" she called down into the darkened auditorium to the place where she knew Mr. Marks ought to be.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Marks.

"Mr. Marks is going to make us a speech a little later," continued Miss Boswell, casually, addressing the audience.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Marks; but, of course, that did not make any difference, for he did.

It was a lovely market, with all sorts and kinds of people in it, who sang and danced and said nice rhymes. There were the poor people who came up from the east side (it was an uptown market), and they didn't think much of the rich people, who also came.

"What do you care how we feel,
You who come here in your automobile?"

said a lower east side woman, addressing another from uptown, and then she advised the latter to "turn on her heel and ride away in her automobile."

One of the decided hits of the market was the "Market Chanticleer," impersonated by Miss Minnie Wilson, who was the most wonderful crower that never came out of a barnyard. The only thing that rivaled the "Market Chanticleer's" beautiful notes were the realistic notes of Miss Anne Rhodes, who wore a Sairy Gamp bonnet and ushered people in the audience to their seats. There were other chanticleers among the ushers, and when the "Market Chanticleer" sounded a thrilling call from the stage there was a responsive chorus from the auditorium.

But even the champion Chanticleer hardly equaled what was scheduled on the program as "The Market Police Force." The "force" consisted of Mrs. Yawger, who wore the coat and cap of "one of the finest" (a tight skirt finished the lower portion of the costume) and a bigger badge than any policeman ever wore. The "Market Police Force" did everything but police duty, and gave some fetching dances on the side. There was not much need of a real "cop," for there was Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Chief Market Inspector, to keep things straight.

Unexpected people got into the market. "Sis Hopkins from the Farm" (Mrs. Austin Norman Palmer) came with "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" (Miss Florence Guernsey). The latter wore a bonnet and a real shawl and was surprisingly frisky. Mrs. Wiggs gave some remarkable dancing kicks for so renowned a person, and exhibited hear neat, black hosiery to the audience. But hosiery was nothing unusual in the show, and there were even some real trousers, which, of course, might be expected in a market.

The beauty of the show was "Miss Maid in America" (Mrs. Louis Whiting Gay), who wore a short-skirted, patriotic costume with red silk stockings.

The "Forum Children," who always appear in the Follies, (Mrs. Roy Emery Fletcher and Miss Boswell,) gave their annual performance.

There was music, much applause for all of the many people in the cast, and flowers for some of the stars. The audience was composed mostly of women, not more than half a dozen men getting in for the show.

JAIL AND FINE FOR KISS.

Heide's Boldness After Trolley Ride Made Miss Murphy Scream.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 7.—Charles Helde, a young married man of Williamsbridge, began a sentence of three months in the White Plains jail today for embracing and kissing Elizabeth Murphy, a stranger to him, one dark night on the Hartsdale Road. The jury in the Supreme Court found him guilty of assault in the third degree, and in addition to the jail sentence Justice Morschauser imposed a fine of $250.

Miss Murphy said she was leaving a White Plains car at the Hartsdale Road when Helde, who had been out for a trolley ride, and whom she had never seen before, also alighted and started to walk home with her. She protested and finally he threw his arms around her and kissed her on the lips. Her screams attracted several men and then Helde ran away. He was later arrested on a trolley car bound for Mount Vernon. Helde denied the charge.

Aims to Christianize Jews.

The Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, at its first annual convention, yesterday at 109 East Twenty-second Street, announced its intention of establishing headquarters in this city to further its object of fostering Christianity among persons of the Jewish faith. The alliance has been organizing for a year here and in Canada. It claims a membership of 20,000. There are 200 delegates at the convention.

The Rev. S. B. Rohold, F. R. G. S., of Toronto, Canada, who presided, was elected President yesterday; the Rev. A. Lichtenstein of St. Louis, Vice President; Jacob Morris of Baltimore, Treasurer, and the Rev. John M. Levy of New York, Secretary.

Most of the delegates have come here from Germany, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, France and England.

The convention, which opened Tuesday night, will continue through the week. Tomorrow night it is planned to hold a mass meeting at which Christians will be invited to hear members of the alliance tell of the aims and purposes of their organization.

San Francisco Phone Service Open.

Whoever has the honor of being the first to talk to San Francisco from New York by telephone, W. P. De Saussure, Jr., of the Hotel McAlpin is the last person who got a chance to talk over the whole line free. Mr. De Saussure was invited yesterday to speak to San Francisco as the guest of the company, and immediately after he finished the manager took the transmitter and gave orders for the free service to be discontinued because the wire was about to begin its active commercial service.

FIND JITNEY A JUGGERNAUT.

Safety Society to Consider Dangers of New Street Vehicle.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the recently organized Safety First Federation of America will be held today at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, at 10 o'clock. Jefferson DeMont Thompson, Vice President of the Safety First Society of New York and President of the Broadway Association, will preside as Chairman of the committee.

Many important subjects are to be discussed affecting street traffic, safety in buildings and public places and on board vessels, including plans for a fire prevention campaign of national scope.

The jitney bus will receive special attention in view of reports received from various cities indicating the need for drastic regulation to govern these vehicles. The Public Safety Commission of Portland, Ore., recently submitted statistics showing a tremendous increase in automobile accidents attributed to the advent of the jitney. Harry P. Coffin, Chairman of the Commission, in his letter to the Federation says:

"In the past three months Portland has put on 400 jitney buses ranging from small cars to seven-passenger automobiles and buses carrying in each 26 to 35 passengers. Traffic has increased more than 250 per cent. in the congested district.

"During the month of February there were fifty-six automobile accidents in the streets of Portland, against fourteen in February, 1914. Of the fifty-six accidents, forty-two involved jitney buses."

The Executive Committee will be entertained at luncheon at the Union League Club at 1 o'clock by Chairman Thompson, who has invited several city officials to meet officials from other cities.

WEALTHY MEN IN TAX SUIT.

Sixteen New Rochelle Payers Get Writ for Review.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 7.—Many thousands of dollars in taxes are involved in a legal battle started today by J. Addison Young, ex-District Attorney, when he obtained writs of certiorari from Justice Morschauser in the Supreme Court at White Plains for a review of assessments levied against sixteen prominent taxpayers of New Rochelle. For weeks there has been a fight to obtain reductions on other property on the ground that the assessments are unfair, unjust and excessive.

Justice Morschauser appointed Earle P. Hite of White Plains as referee to hear the testimony. The writs of certiorari were obtained by Watson B. Dickerman, Charles Pryer, Adrian Iselin, Jr., the Wykagyl Country Club, Georgine Iselin, John F. Lambden, Amelia Beckstein, Caroline Bunel and other wealthy property owners.

DRAG AGAIN FOR F-4.

Strong Holding Cable Said to be Attached to Lost Submarine.

HONOLULU, April 7.—Dragging for the lost submarine F-4 was begun again late yesterday afternoon by the tugs Navajo and Intrepid. It was reported that a solid hold had been secured on the submarine with a two and one-half inch cable.

This holding cable was then transferred to the dredge Gaylord and it was said the two tugs would continue dragging with cables until four are attached, two fore and two aft of the diver.

When a hold is secured with these cables an attempt will be made to raise the F-4 by means of specially built pontoon scows, the construction of which will be completed by the end of the week. The scows have a combined capacity of lifting 520 tons.

CAPT. GRAY MADE INSPECTOR

Head of Branch Detective Bureaus Wins Promotion.

Detective Captain John J. Gray, head of the Branch Detective Bureaus, was promoted to the rank of Inspector yesterday by Commissioner Woods. The promotion takes effect immediately and will not take Gray from his present work.

"Inspector Gray earned his promotion by years of good work," said Commissioner Woods. "He is one of the most valuable men we have in the Detective Branch."

The new Inspector has been in the Department for more than eighteen years, most of that time in the Detective Bureau. The only other Detective Inspector is Joseph A. Faurot, the finger-print expert.

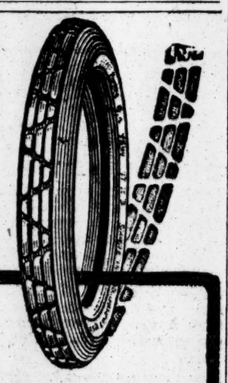
Inspector Gray is a brother of Captain Patrick J. Gray, of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, who is a brother-in-law of Charles F. Murphy.

Boocock Tragedy Due to Insanity.

Howard Boocock shot and killed his wife and himself in their home, 36 East Seventy-fourth Street, on last March 22 in a fit of temporary insanity, according to the verdict of a Coroner's jury yesterday. James F. Shaw, a brother-in-law, testified that Boocock feared he had cancer and was a nervous wreck from worry.

Woman Waves a Pistol in a Car.

Because of her peculiar actions, Mrs. Elizabeth Vail, 55 years old, a widow, of 49 West Carroll Street, City Island, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday and put in the prison ward. She was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. According to the police Mrs. Vail was on a trolley car in City Island when she drew a revolver and pointed it at the passengers. She was overpowered and taken to the City Island police station.



Here's What Empire REDS Do

They resist blow-outs, friction and wear, cutting mileage costs to the bone. They give you the satisfaction you expect or we make good till they do.

Empire Tires RED WEAR LONGEST

We sell you 100% tire service, instead of so much material. You take no chances on Empire service. It's a safe and square way for both of us.

"If it's RED, it's an EMPIRE"

EMPIRE RUBBER & TIRE CO.
249 W. 55th St., 145 Chambers St., New York
1178 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
889 Broad Street, Newark
Factory and Home Office: TRENTON, N. J.
Makers of "Fourlaw" Red Rubber Inner Tubes

DENIES IT WASTES CHARITABLE FUNDS

Charity Organization Society Answers Charge of Excessive Administration Cost.

ITS WORK MISUNDERSTOOD

But Says That Every Cent Given for Material Relief Among Poor Is Used for That Purpose.

The Charity Organization Society issued a bulletin yesterday in which it replied to a letter from Miss Jessie F. Van Houten, who wanted to know if it was true that it cost the organization "16 cents to take care of and dispense every 10 cents." After giving a detailed statement showing that distributing relief among the poor is only a part of the society's work, the bulletin explains that money contributed for that purpose is received in three ways: through appeals in the newspapers, through letters of appeal which state that all the money subscribed will be used for the relief of families and individuals, and through interested neighbors of families in need.

"Every cent of money contributed in these three ways is expended for food, fuel, clothing, stipends, rent and similar forms of material relief," the bulletin says.

The society received $95,425.81 and spent $90,510.23 for relief last year.

"The question at the opening of this letter about the proportion between money expended for administration and money expended for the poor," the bulletin adds, "is due to the fact that many people think of the Charity Organization Society as an agency whose purpose is to transfer money contributed to it into so much food, coal and clothing, and then to transmit that food, coal and clothing to the poor. This is not the purpose of the society as a whole nor of any of its parts."

It is pointed out that the society is engaged in three activities, the School of Philanthropy, the Department for the Improvement of Social Conditions and the Department of General Work. The charge that the first two in any way derive their support from gifts intended for the poor is denied. The School of Philanthropy is entirely supported by the income from its endowment and tuition fees, the bulletin says, and all money for the Improvement of Social Conditions is given specifically for that purpose.

In addition to the $90,510.23 spent for material relief to the poor last year, the society spent $69,788.47 in "service to the public" through promoting co-operation between agencies engaged in relieving distress and by advising others in charitable work. The giving of material relief is regarded as merely incidental to the society's chief aim, which is to give permanent benefit to "those who in addition to suffering from misfortune, lack initiative, judgment, foresight and the ability or knowledge successfully to manage their affairs."

A summary of the society's finances for 1913-14 shows that it had an income of $145,292.96, of which $101,622.46 was from contributions. There was a deficit of $18,988.45, which brought the total available funds down to $124,354.51.

Out of this $69,788.47 was spent for welfare work, $31,936.55 for service to the public, $45,693.14 for administration, and $1,170.06 for interest on a loan, making the deficit at the end of the year $24,239.71.

A schedule of salaries in the Department of General Work, the only department supported by general contributions, shows that the three highest yearly salaries are $6,000, $3,300 and $2,250. The visitors among the poor are paid from $50 to $83 a month. The Secretary of the society receives $1,000 from this department and $5,500 from the School of Philanthropy, of which he is Director.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE GIFTS.

Campaign to Raise $150,000 Nets $19,435 the First Week.

The Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute reports that in the first week of its campaign to raise $150,000 by May 1, it has obtained $19,435. Each member of the board has pledged himself to increase his efforts to complete the fund in the three remaining weeks of the campaign.

Edmund L. Baylies, the Chairman of the Board, has announced that among the largest single contributions received are one of $2,000 from Mrs. Edward N. Breitung and another of $1,000 from Mrs. Francis Cabot Lowell. Other amounts received by Mr. Baylies are: Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, $500; Mrs. James May Duane, $500; Bush Terminal Company, $250; Miss Emily F. Southmayd, $200; Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, $100; Le Roy King, $100; J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, $100; Gerard Beekman, $100; C. C. Roebling, $50; and M. W. Dominick, $5.

Other contributions received are $1,000 from Mrs. Hazlitt McKim by John A. McKim; $50 from Alessandro Fabbri by J. Frederic Tams; $150 from various persons by Oliver Iselin; $125 by M. W. Dominick; and $85 by Orme Wilson, Jr.

The Board of Managers meets on Tuesday and Friday of each week in the apprentices' room of the institute, 341 West Street, to go over returns and lay plans for future activities. The board is itself the campaign committee and the members are soliciting contributions to the fund individually, in person and by letter.

St. Mary's Home Sheltered 20,250.

The thirty-seventh annual report of St. Mary's Home at 141 West Fourteenth Street states that the expenditure involved last year in helping destitute women and distributing food and clothing at the Night Refuge at 144 West Fifteenth Street amounted to more than $12,911. At the refuge in the last year 20,250 poor were sheltered and fed, 100 pairs of shoes and rubbers distributed, 675 articles of clothing given, 200 baskets of food provided, 60,000 meals given to poor men, 125 mothers and 100 children sheltered and fed. Fifty destitute families got coal, provisions, and furniture. The officers of the institute are Miss Susan M. Osborne, President; Miss M. Hicks, Vice President, and Mrs. Margaret Moore, Secretary.

Just a Little Bit More

FOR A LITTLE BIT LESS

—that has been the policy of this splendid "Store of Style," for Men and Young Men; and it is along these lines that this business has grown.

The finest fabrics, the best tailoring, the very newest designs—and JUST A LITTLE BIT MORE style, individuality and distinction than you can find in any other clothes anywhere.

And one thing more—"Store Service" — courtesy, attention and the assistance of a thoroughly trained and highly efficient sales force.

SUITS - - - $15 to $40
TOPCOATS - - $15 to $45

Smart "Cutaways" and Silk Hats in a Choice Assortment of Newest Models.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

We write the Dictaphone advertisements

This notably successful campaign was planned by us after a thorough study of the value of the Dictaphone system.

The Dictaphone was *sold* to us before we attempted to sell it to you.

We save $2000 a year in our own organization by the use of the Dictaphone—this, in addition to its unmistakable contribution to personal and general efficiency.

We can sell *your* product to the Man in the Street (or the Woman in the House), if you can sell it to *us*.

Hanff-Metzger
(*Incorporated*)
Advertising and Merchandising Agents
Originators of the "Maplan," the merchandising blueprint
95 Madison Avenue Telephone 5946 Madison

Other Hanff-Metzger work also is entirely familiar to you, such as Columbia Grafonola and Columbia Records, Lipton's Tea, and Yale Locks and Hardware.

$50,000 TO DEATHBED BRIDE.

W. N. Hourigan's Will Provides She Must Remain a Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 7.—The will of William N. Hourigan, who died in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital on March 25, a few days after his marriage to Miss Mary E. Dunn, of West Brighton, S. I., was probated here today. It bequeaths to the young widow $1,000 and a life interest in the estate if she remains a widow. The will was executed by Mr. Hourigan one week before Miss Dunn became his bride.

Mr. Hourigan's estate is estimated to be worth more than $50,000. He was 53 years old, and had known Miss Dunn since she was a child. She was at one time a nurse in a local hospital.

"Upon her decease or remarriage," the will states, "my estate shall be divided equally among the Elizabeth General Hospital, the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, the St. Elizabeth's Hospital and the Elizabeth Orphan Asylum."

ROB SAFE IN BROADWAY.

Burglars Get $280 Near Busy Subway Station.

Burglars blew open the safe of Louis Mansbach & Co.'s meat market at 2,850 Broadway, two doors from the subway station at Broadway and 110th Street, and got $280 cash, between 7 o'clock Tuesday night and 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Detectives were put on the case but were unable to find any finger prints or other clues, though several tools used by the robbers were left behind.

Above the store live two families, who told the detectives they had heard no unusual noises.

C. P. R. Promotes W. H. Snell.

W. H. Snell, General Agent, passenger department, of the Canadian Pacific Railway at New York, has been appointed to succeed the late William Stitt as General Passenger Agent, eastern lines, at Montreal. Mr. Snell joined the Canadian Pacific as clerk to the Treasurer in 1890. He became eastern Passenger Agent at New York in 1910 and last year was promoted to General Agent here.

Don't be a slave to your stenographer

Those last ten letters you want to dictate—but your stenographer is going home.

Well, it serves you right. You wouldn't be racing against the clock if you didn't pin your faith on shorthand. Chances are you and your stenographer both would get through the day's mail hours earlier if you weren't dubbing along, writing every letter twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

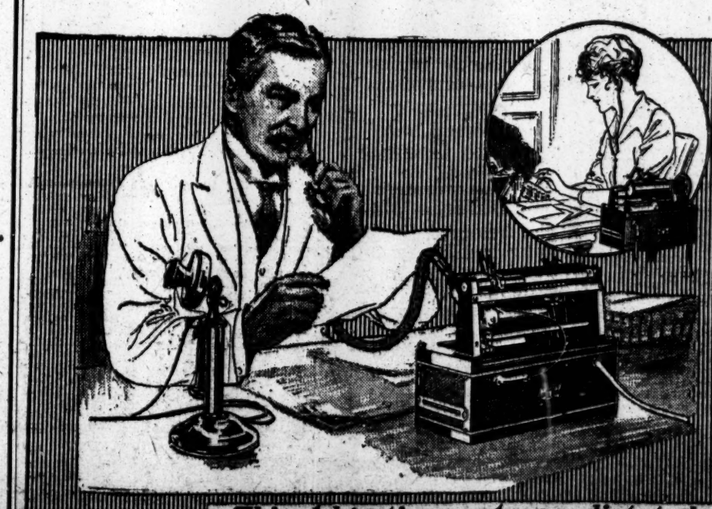
You are to blame for the system that makes your stenographer *waste* hours every day *taking* dictation and *waiting* to take it—hours that cost you money—when you could make them *earn* money by letting your stenographer spend every minute producing *finished typewriting*.

Common sense? Well, wherever other progressive business men get around to considering this letter-writing question they discard the time-wasting, inefficient shorthand system. They dictate to the Dictaphone.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Call Barclay 6286—the Dictaphone. Or, drop in at 261 Broadway, the Dictaphone office. Or, write. And ask for a copy of "Your Day's Work."

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

261 Broadway, Corner of Warren Street



The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone

Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

ALLEGES RIORDAN SLURRED BELMONT

J. S. Moulton Thinks Coroner's Remark About the Financier's Home was Impertinent.

RELATES LEVITY AT INQUEST

Denies He Tried to Coach Official Conducting Inquiry Into Ninth Avenue Elevated Accident.

John S. Moulton, of counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, having charge of death by accident cases, denied emphatically yesterday that he went to the office of Coroner Patrick D. Riordan to illuminate the Coroner on points of law before the inquest into the Ninth Avenue Elevated accident on Dec. 9. He made this assertion when Henry S. Wise, counsel for Coroner Riordan, whose conduct at the inquest is under investigation by Lloyd P. Stryker, appointed by Gov. Whitman, intimated Mr. Moulton had endeavored to coach the Coroner.

A document entitled "Cause of Accident," which placed responsibility for the wreck on the employes of the corporation and raised the question of the practicability of steel cars, was offered by Mr. Wise as Exhibit D. Mr. Wise asked Mr. Moulton if he saw the Coroner when he took that paper to the latter's office. The witness said that he did not see Coroner Riordan, because the Coroner was out. The paper was left with a clerk.

Mr. Moulton was asked if he hadn't intended talking with the Coroner about the law in the case, and replied in the negative.

The "Cause of Accident," written in the first person, contained this statement:

This investigation is for the purpose of ascertaining why the local train ran into the rear of another train (on Dec. 9.) From all the evidence there is only one answer, and that is—Conductor Rolfs failed to provide himself with a man and lantern and place himself at his place on the train provided for in the instructions. Had Conductor Rolfs been on the platform of the local train he would have been in the same position as the motorman would have been had he been in the front car, and would have had the same opportunity as the motorman would have had for seeing danger ahead and stopping the train. Not placing himself as he had been instructed, he was not in any position to see danger, and, not having provided himself with a lantern, as he had been instructed, he was not in a position to advise the motorman in the rear of the danger had he seen it.

Mr. Wise asked Mr. Moulton if he ever had been at any judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings where counsel, not representing either side, had addressed the jury after it was charged and directed it to disregard evidence.

Mr. Moulton said he recalled such proceedings in a Coroner's court but in no other.

Mr. Moulton was asked by Mr. Wise to point out from the record of the inquest where Coroner Riordan had "interrupted witnesses," "joked," or otherwise acted with "impropriety." Finally the witness was asked if he considered it improper for the Coroner, when he questioned August Belmont about his residence, to suggest that the Belmont house at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue was where the financier sometimes "ate and slept." Mr. Moulton answered in the affirmative.

"Don't you know that men maintain one residence in one place and another residence in another place for some purpose?" asked Mr. Wise.

"Good purpose," suggested the witness, but Mr. Wise asserted that he was not talking of "good purposes." Mr. Moulton thought that line of inquiry by the Coroner was impertinent.

Counsel for the Coroner asked the witness if he thought that when men became wealthy there were certain questions they should not be asked. Mr. Moulton said he entertained no such proposition.

At this juncture ex-Judge Edward W. Hatch, of counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit, said he would concede that Mr. Belmont's place of residence had been a matter of much comment.

"Yes," said Mr. Wise, "and I concede that a brother of the same Belmont was a member of Congress when most people didn't know whether he had a legal residence in the State of New York."

According to the witness, the Coroner was in high good humor, and he plainly heard Coroner Riordan ask the newspaper men at one stage of the inquiry if they didn't think he was "earning his salary?" He said he saw the Coroner place his hand on the back of the witness. At another time the Coroner, taking a glass of water from one of the attendants in the court room, asked if that was "the best" the attendant could do.

The first witness yesterday was James E. McBride, a reporter for the New York American. He described the meeting between L. J. O'Reilly, private secretary to William R. Hearst, and District Attorney Perkins, when the District Attorney declined the offer of the legal advice of Herbert R. Limburg.

The hearing will be continued at the City Hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

GRAND JURY HEARS SAFFORD

Inquiry Into Osborne Case Expected to End This Afternoon.

The Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating the circumstances surrounding the suit which Miss Rae Tanzer brought against James W. Osborne, the lawyer, is expected to complete its investigation this afternoon. It is expected to return several indictments, and these may be handed up either this or tomorrow afternoon.

Franklin D. Safford, the hotel clerk who is now in the Tombs on a charge of perjury arising out of his identification of Mr. Osborne as the man who was with Rae Tanzer at the Hotel Kensington in Plainfield, N. J., on Oct. 18, testified yesterday before the Grand Jury. He came at his own request and without any promise of immunity. It is understood that he explained to the Grand Jury how he came to make the identification of which complaint has been made. District Attorney Marshall refused to discuss his evidence in any way or to tell how it would affect Safford, but Safford was taken back to the Tombs and the bail of $12,000 was not reduced.

Mrs. Nye, who married last Summer Maise Mason Nye, who is believed by the Government to be the missing Oliver Osborne, was also examined. She is living at 436 West Twenty-fourth Street, and it is understood that she testified that her husband deserted her within a month of her marriage, taking her valuables with him. Mrs. Denham, the landlady with whom Oliver Osborne is supposed to have lodged, was also a witness, as well as Miss Rose Helen Kaiser, one of the women to whom Oliver Osborne wrote affectionate letters. Another witness was a man from Providence, R. I., whose name was kept secret. It was said he told the Grand Jury something of the life of Rae Tanzer.

HANG MAYOR IN EFFIGY.

Saloon Keeper Heads New Brunswick Commission Government.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 7.—None of the leaders in the movement to establish commission government in this city, which was successful on the third election last March, was a winner at the election held yesterday for five commissioners. The politicians carried the day.

Mayor Austin Scott, the standard bearer of the Good Government League, was defeated, running seventh with a total vote of 1,746, while the other Good Government candidates made poor showings at the polls. The high man among the fifty-seven candidates was Edward F. Farrington, a Democrat, and a youthful saloon keeper who polled 2,745 votes. The others elected were James Mershon, real estate, Republican; City Recorder Edward Houghton, ex-Mayor John J. Morrison, and Alderman Charles A. Oliver, Democratic leader of the city for years. If precedent is followed Farrington will be New Brunswick's next mayor. He never held public office before.

Today a life-sized effigy of Mayor Austin Scott was suspended from telephone wires on one of the main streets. On one side of the effigy was the inscription "Our Mayor," and on the other side was "Fired by the college, fired by the city."

Dr. Scott was President of Rutgers College some years ago and is now the Voorhees Professor of History and Political Science in Rutgers. He has been Mayor since January, 1914.

MARSHALL'S HOME ROBBED.

Burglars Loot Vice President's Indiana Residence While He Is Away.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall's home here has been entered by burglars. Vice President and Mrs. Marshall are visiting relatives of Mrs. Marshall in Scottsdale, Ariz., where they went after Mr. Marshall had represented President Wilson at the dedication of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

It could not be learned today if anything of value was taken. The robbery was discovered by Mr. Marshall's neighbors, who found a window had been broken. Partly burned matches were scattered all over the house, but seemingly no effort was made to open drawers or closets.

There was no silverware or jewelry in the house, when the robbery was investigated, but the neighbors presumed that such articles had been removed before the Marshall departed.

MAY REACH THEATRE TRUST.

Marinelli Case Decision Holds That Sherman Law Applies.

Assistant United States Attorney Generals Claude A. Thompson and Benjamin A. Matthews continued yesterday to hear independent complaints against the "Theatrical Trust."

Asked about the ruling of Justice Pendleton in the State Supreme Court that the Sherman law did not apply to grand opera, Mr. Thompson referred to a decision in the Federal courts in the Sherman law suit for treble damages brought by H. B. Marinelli, Limited, of London against the United Booking Offices of America and other vaudeville organizations, in which it was held that a Sherman law suit would lie against theatrical combines that tend to restrain interstate transportation of actors, baggage, and scenery.

MISS SMITH LEAVES $259,000 TO CHARITY

Estate of Testator, Who Lived for Many Years in Murray Hill Hotel, Is Worth $800,000.

FUND FOR WAITER'S WIDOW

Will Establishes Also Many Trust Funds for Relatives—$200,000 to Peabody Home.

Miss Anna E. Smith, daughter of the late James W. Smith of Boston, who lived for many years in the Murray Hill Hotel, in her will filed for probate yesterday disposed of an estate in excess of $800,000, and made bequests aggregating $259,000 to charitable, religious, and educational institutions.

Emeline E. Smith, who was Miss Smith's servant, and Katherine Bristol, her companion, receive $2,000 each, and Mrs. Dora Hart and her children receive the income from a trust fund of $5,000. Mrs. Hart is the widow of Andrew Hart, formerly a waiter at the Murray Hill, who, according to Miss Smith's will, was very kind and attentive to the testator.

The largest bequest is for the benefit of the Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, which receives $200,000 out of the residuary estate. The will sets forth that any surplus left of the residuary estate is to be paid to Mrs. Celia F. Lincoln, a sister of the testator, who receives a cash bequest of $1,000. According to the will, Mrs. Lincoln's share is small because she is well provided for, and so are her children, who receive small bequests.

All jewelry, personal effects, silverware, bric-a-brac, pictures, and other works of art are to be distributed to three nieces, the Misses Fanny A., Alice, and Martha T. Smith, who also are to share equally in a bequest of $100,000.

One item is a trust fund of $12,000 for the benefit for life of Mary Buckley, who for many years was employed by Miss Smith's sister, the late Mrs. Martha M. Fiske Collord, who by her first marriage was the widow of Josiah M. Fiske, a grain merchant.

There is a trust fund for the benefit of Mrs. Barbara Buckley, wife of Hubert Buckley, a nephew of the testator, and her children. Mrs. Buckley may, in her discretion, make payments from the income of the trust to her husband. The principal goes to the children at the death of the parents.

There is another trust fund of $50,000 for the benefit of Alwyn Buckley and his wife for life, and at their deaths the principal goes to their children. All notes made out by Mr. Buckley to the testator are canceled. There is a $15,000 trust fund for Edward Kennard and a trust of $10,000 for the benefit of Henry Lincoln and his wife for their lives.

Edward T. Ryder, who, Miss Smith says in her will, "for years gave up to a considerable extent his business in order to attend to my affairs," receives $50,000 in addition to all fees that may accrue to him as an executor and trustee under the will. Jabish Holmes, the other executor and trustee, receives $5,000 in addition to his fees.

Martha Buckley receives $30,000 outright, and there are bequests of $15,000 each to Frederick Kennard, Mrs. Linda K. Winsor, and Mary Babcock, nephew and nieces of the testator. Bequests of $10,000 each are made to Sarah Kennard, Margaret Winsor Collins, and Mrs. Frances Reed, the latter of Woodstock, Vt. There are many smaller bequests which aggregate approximately $90,000.

Here are the bequests to institutions: $10,000 to Barnard College, $7,500 each to St. Luke's Hospital and the House of Rest for Consumptives at Inwood-on-Hudson; $5,000 each to Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital of Dartmouth College, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital at Boston, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Samaritan Home for the Aged of the City of New York, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the American Female Guardian Society, and Home for the Friendless; $2,000 to the Congregational Home Missionary Society, $3,000 to the Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, and $1,000 to the Edgewater Crèche, near Fort Lee, N. J.

The will was filed by the law firm of Dixon & Holmes of 32 Nassau Street.

Midair Worker's Verdict Upheld.

Iron workers who are called upon to balance themselves upon a narrow strip of steel in midair cannot be charged with contributory negligence in event of meeting with an accident, Justice Blackmar in the Queens County Supreme Court decided yesterday. He refused to set aside a verdict of $20,000 obtained by Joseph Griffin against the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Griffin was walking across a beam six inches wide when he fell 100 feet to the ground in Long Island City. His right arm is injured permanently.

LITTLE GIRL TURNS SLEUTH.

After Two Months She Catches Man She Says Attacked Her.

For more than two months Helen Moritz, 11 years old, has been her own detective, searching for a man who attacked her in the home of her sister at 1,286 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. The police were unable to trace the man, although the child furnished them with a minute description. Every afternoon after school she went about the neighborhood between the home of her mother, 1,406 Webster Avenue, and the home of her sister, spending for carfare the nickels and dimes she long had saved.

As a result of her persistence, a man, who said he was John Dougherty of 578 East 168d Street, was arrested last night on her complaint at 170th Street and Webster Avenue, by Detectives McGrath and Pickett of the Bronx Detective Bureau. According to the police the prisoner fits almost exactly the first description given to them by the girl. She saw the same man two weeks ago and called the detectives, but when they arrived he had disappeared.

Helen, while alone in her sister's home, was attacked by a man she thought was a Gas Inspector. He felled her with a blunt instrument, but her cries scared him away.

PROFIT IN WELFARE WORK.

Steel Corporation Saves Millions in Casualty Expense.

H. H. Vreeland, of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, told of the welfare work being done by the company for the benefit of its 20,000 employes at the last of the series of welfare conferences of the National Civic Federation, which was held yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Tower. A loan fund had been established, he said, from which employes could borrow up to twice the amount of their weekly wage. He also told of the restaurants for employes at which food was sold at cost.

C. L. Close, Manager of the United States Steel Corporation's Bureau of Safety, Sanitation, and Welfare, illustrated a talk on that company's welfare work with stereopticon slides and said that while the company had spent $2,008,712.29 in safeguarding against accident, in the last five years, it had saved $4,775,692.64 in casualty expense, making a net saving of $2,771,980.35.

DYE PLANT BUILDING BEGINS

$200,000 Factory in Elizabeth to Use German Formulas.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 7.—Representatives of the Midvale Chemical Company of St. Louis announced this afternoon that work would be commenced tomorrow on the new $200,000 plant in Amboy Street near the tracks of the Central New Jersey Railroad. The new plant will employ more than 300 skilled laborers and will manufacture dyes from German formulas.

Dr. Adolph Kiereir of Berlin will have charge of the plant. Leslie M. Simpson and George W. Hunter of St. Louis, Directors of the Midvale Company, say the Elizabeth factory will furnish a large proportion of the dyes used in the Eastern States.

STEFANSSON GONE A YEAR.

Friends Toast Explorer and Hope He Is Still Alive in the North.

Former residents of Alaska who were personal friends of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, drank toasts to him last night, and hoped that he was still alive somewhere out on the arctic ice, at a dinner in his honor at the home of Burt M. McConnell, at 150 West Sixty-fifth Street.

It was a year ago yesterday that Stefannson disappeared, and Mr. McConnell, who was one of these with whom Stefansson shook hands on that day, recalled the scene on the ice in a brief speech.

"I feel confident that the explorer is alive," he said, "because he knows all the self-preservation tricks that any Eskimo or Indian ever knew. I know that in the direction he was heading there was open water, and open water means plenty of seals, just as the seals mean plenty of polar bears, and the polar bears mean plenty of foxes. When Stefansson ordered me back a year ago today I turned over my rifle and 400 rounds of ammunition. He had another rifle and 400 rounds of ammunition. That means he could get along very well for a year or even two years, so far as food was concerned."

Mr. McConnell reported that he had pledges of $20,000 and that $100,000 was needed to send a ship with two hydro-aeroplanes to make a survey to determine if Stefansson was really alive. He said he had hope for outfitting an expedition to reach the arctic ice pack before next September.

GLEANED $500,000 FROM ART WORKERS

Esaacson and Woman Assistant Arrested for Mail Fraud Here and in Boston.

SOLD MEDALLION OUTFITS

And Failed Generally to Buy the Pictures Made by Their Patrons.

Accused of having carried on for years in this city and Boston a plan to get money from those who sought to turn their artistic abilities to account, and of having taken $500,000 from thousands of persons, David Esaacson, head of the Kalos Manufacturing Company, with studios at 45 West Thirty-fourth Street and at 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, and also in Boston, was brought yesterday before Judge Cushman in the Federal District Court on the charge of having used the mails to defraud.

With him was arraigned his assistant, Miss Marian Evans, and the authorities have a warrant for the arrest on a similar charge of another young woman, who has escaped them thus far by going on a visit to friends in Vermont. Both Esaacson and Miss Evans pleaded not guilty and were held in bail.

According to the charge, the Kalos Manufacturing Company professed to teach its clients the art of manufacturing medallions by pasting colored photographs under glass, and promised to buy the completed articles from them for 50 cents apiece. To attract patrons it inserted this advertisement in the newspapers:

GENTLEMAN WANTED for light, artistic work; may be done at home. Apply, by letter only, Kalos Studios, 43 West 27th St.

When the applicants were invited to call, they were instructed, it is alleged, by Miss Evans and the other woman mentioned in the indictment in the art of medallion manufacture, and were then told that if they cared to take up the work they must purchase an outfit, which would cost from $12 to $18. They then became members of a co-operative enterprise which should net them from $15 to $50 a week, they were informed.

Those who bought the outfits, however, discovered that to turn out the medallions was a good deal more difficult than appeared, and that when they took their work to the studio for sale it was generally refused. So they soon gave up the undertaking.

Assistant United States District Attorney Robert Stephenson has information from the Post Office inspectors that shows that in 1914 the Kalos Manufacturing Company had 1,093 men and women on its books in this city, and 1,141 in Boston. They paid for outfits and other matters $22,343, and the amount given by the concern for acceptable medallions amounted to only $2,437.

Among those who complained to the Post Office authorities was a widow, who had invested all her spare cash in the hope of keeping her son at high school. Other complainants were Miss Derry of 13 Rutgers Street, Newark; Miss Ella Barteaux of 57 West 112th Street, and Miss Elsie Eger of 13 Menehen Street, Brooklyn. Esaacson is said to have cleared enough from the plan to put his sons through college.

H. A. BLYTH LEFT $200,000.

Bulk of the Estate Goes to Sister-in-Law and Two Nephews.

The will of Henry Adams Blyth, who died in the Berkeley Hotel at 20 Fifth Avenue on March 30, disposed of an estate in excess of $200,000. It was filed for probate yesterday. There are bequests of $30,000 each to two nephews, Reginald Blyth and Henry A. Blyth, Jr., and the sister-in-law of the testator, Mrs. Florence Cowles Esselstyn, who receives one-half of the residuary estate and all jewelry, books, and household effects of Mr. Blyth. Each nephew receives one-fourth of the residue.

Bequests of $5,000 each go to five daughters and two sons of Mrs. Esselstyn—Louise Cowles Esselstyn, Mrs. Katherine Wedder Morrison, Mrs. Clara Perle Carroll, Mrs. Mabel McGay, Mrs. Florence Cowles Brooke, and Henry B. and Robert B. Esselstyn. There is a ten-thousand-dollar bequest to "my friend and former agent at Rosario, Argentine Republic," Augustus Marsden Barnes.

To Margery and John Sommerfield Blyth, Mrs. Sarah MacDiarmid, and her daughters Maggie and Fanny, and James Lewis Cowles, Jeannie Moody Duncan, Katherine Moody, Duncan and Effie Moody Duncan bequests of $5,000 each are left.

W. H. FALCONER IS 85.

Veteran Member of Union League Club Knew Many Famous Men.

William H. Falconer, one of the oldest members of the Union League Club and a dean in the real estate world, which he entered sixty-two years ago, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday yesterday. He was a friend of Horace Greeley, Robert H. McCurdy, Thurlow Weed, William M. Evarts, and Samuel Willetts, the Quaker, and has many reminiscences of them and other famous men he has known in his long life.

His great-great-grandfather, Pierre Fauconier, came to this country in 1705 as Secretary to Lords Bellmont and Cornbury, colonial Governors of New York, who appointed him Collector of the Port and Province.

When a small boy his father, David Falconer, often took him sleigh-riding up Bloomingdale Road, which began at Twenty-third Street and Broadway. He recalls how the snow clods flew from the hoofs of his father's horse as they passed the spot where NEW TIMES building stands now.

In 1840, when 10 years old, he was an ardent Whig in the campaign between Harrison and Van Buren. Log cabin buttons adorned his coat, and cider barrel buttons his vest, while his handkerchief was an American flag with "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" printed on its white base.

During the draft riots in this city in the civil war, his house was marked for burning by the rioters because of his outspoken condemnation of their conduct. A file of marines on their way from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to protect the home of Horace Greeley, passed his house and dispersed the mob gathered about it.

Mr. Falconer, with his family, has traveled extensively in this country, Europe, and the Far East. He was entertained by the Governor of Hong Kong, saw the Empress of Japan, the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Greece, and had an audience with Pope Leo III.

He and his family saw Queen Victoria at Grasse, France, where they spent some time, and often met her in her donkey cart, accompanied by John Brown, her secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, and the Princesses Beatrice and Louise, who recognized them from time to time as they passed.

Hayward Has Edison Rate Case.

Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission has assigned Commissioner Hayward to hear the rate case against the Brooklyn Edison Company. It was begun on July 16, 1912, and heard by Commissioner Maltbie, who had closed the hearings after taking 3,000 pages of testimony just before he was relieved from office by Commissioner Hayward. The latter took the record yesterday.

AID SOUGHT FOR CHILDREN.

Emery Kindergarten Appeals for $900 to Pay an Instructor.

Fifty-five children from three to six years old may be turned from their sunny kindergarten into the streets to find such amusement there as they can unless $900 is obtained within two weeks to pay for their instruction and care. Among the pupils are Irish, Jewish, Hungarian, Italian, French, and German children.

The kindergarten is at 237 East 104th Street, in a neighborhood where there is much poverty. For eight years it was maintained by Charles Goodwin Emery and was known as the Emery kindergarten, a model of its kind. Mr. Emery died in January and no provision was made for the charity in his will. The room used for it is furnished and kept in order by the Union Settlement in one of its houses, but the settlement has no money to pay for an instructor.

Miss Crocker, who teaches the children, visits each family once a month, and every month also there is a mothers' meeting at the kindergarten. Who will come forward with any part of the small sum sought? Or will some one donate $1,000 to these helpless little ones?

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Centerpieces—Embroidered, Lace trimmed and in combination of Lace and Embroidery—$2.00 to $125.00 each.

Special—A limited number of fine Cluny Lace Luncheon and Dinner Cloths at very low prices.

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Round Scalloped Cloths—72 inches, 81 and 90 diameter, $5.25 to 17.50 each. **Luncheon and Dinner Napkins** to match, $7.50 to 16.50 dozen.

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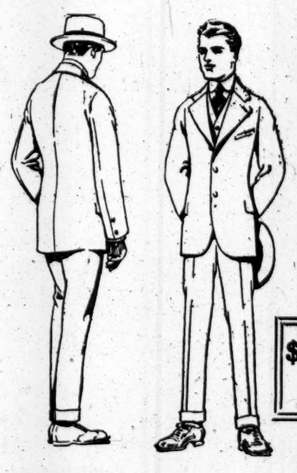

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We have them in the English soft roll sack model with large patch pockets. Then we have the conservative model for men who like style without dash.

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$3.75 Neat stripe effects in separate trousers for men who realize that this is the proper thing for 1915.
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GIANTS LOSE TO NEW ORLEANS—YANKEES BEAT RICHMOND—COLLEGE BALL

PERRITT PITCHES GIANTS INTO DEFEAT

When Marquard Retires with Good Record, "Poll" Becomes Soft Mark for Pelicans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 7.—"Poll" Perritt succeeded Rube Marquard in the box for the Giants today in the third consecutive game with the New Orleans team, and what "Poll" did went far toward defeating the Giants. It was two defeats in three games for the Giants, and losing two out of three to a minor league team is not only an unpalatable pill for Manager McGraw to swallow, but is a rarity, if not unique in the career of the Giants under McGraw. The score was 5 to 4, and the Pelicans won the game in the last inning, and that after two were out.

All was going well for the Giants when Marquard left the front. The "Rube" pitched splendid ball, as he has done his last few times out. The Pelicans had no runs when he left and his curve and control and speed were all in smooth working trim. Perritt had not anything like the equipment of the Rube and was slapped sharply by the locals when men were on bases.

In the sixth inning "Poll" gave a base on balls after two were out and Edmondson batted the walker in with a whistling double. In the eighth there was one out when Perritt walked the opposing pitcher. The latter was forced, but still the pass was damaging, for Sylvester made a two-bagger and Edmondson followed with a single, which was good for two runs. In the ninth Flick led off with a two-bagger. Reilly was thrown out and Bluhm was passed. Higgins popped out, and Pinch Hitter Bagby, with two strikes against him, winged a beauty to the right field line and flushed two runs and the victory.

Not only was Perritt ineffective, but in the eighth inning he made a bad fielding play which was costly. He undertook to take Red Murray's fine throw to stop a run at the plate, but all he did was to muff the throw, whereas had he let it go through to Smith the run probably would have been prevented.

The Giants' hitting was more timely than it has been lately, but still the team lacked "pepper." The bat work of Snodgrass, Lobert, Fletcher, Meyers, and Perritt counted in the Giants' tallying. Maybe Perritt's triple in the seventh was too much for his bellows, for when he went to the box the Pelicans began to thump him in earnest. Murray made a freak catch. He threw up his gloved hand to shade his eyes from the sun, and, with the glove still up, turned the palm outward for the catch. The Giants left tonight for Knoxville. The score:

NEW ORLEANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hend'x, cf.	4	1	0	1	0
Sylv'ter, lf.	2	1	1	3	0
Ed'son, rf.	4	0	2	4	1
Thomas, 3b.	4	0	2	1	3
Flick, 2b.	4	1	1	0	1
Reilly, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
Bluhm, 1b.	3	1	0	11	1
Higgins, c.	4	0	0	4	2
Hovlik, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Weaver, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Bagby	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	5	7	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'grass, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	4	1
Lobert, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2
F'cher, ss.	4	1	1	3	4
Merkle, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
Mitrray, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Thorpe, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Meyers, c.	2	1	1	2	1
Smith, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Marq'd, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Perritt, p.	1	1	1	0	1
Total	29	4	8*	26	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Weaver in the ninth inning.

Errors—Fletcher, Higgins.

New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	—5
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—4

First base on error—New Orleans, 1. Left on bases—New York, 2; New Orleans, 4. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Perritt, 3; off Hovlik, 2. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; by Perritt, 1; by Hovlik, 2. Three-base hit—Perritt. Two-base hits—Snodgrass, (2,) Lobert, Sylvester, Edmondson, Flick. Sacrifice hit—Marquard. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Stolen bases—Murray, Fletcher, Bluhm, Sylvester. Hits—Off Marquard, 2 in five innings; off Perritt, 5 in three and two-thirds innings; off Hovlik, 4 in five innings; off Weaver, 4 in four innings. Umpires—Messrs. Fender and Rickert. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Army Trounces Stevens Tech.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 7.—The Army trounced Stevens Institute today at baseball by a score of 8 to 1. The Hoboken lads started well, garnering a tally in the first inning on battery errors, Johnson strolling and scoring on two passed balls by Bonham. After that the cadets settled down, and Neyland, their star pitcher, made Stevens look foolish. The Army's big inning was the second. The soldiers pounded out two doubles and two singles, and, aided by two bases on balls, scored six runs in this session. Merrillat's home run in the seventh was the batting feature. Jaeggil played good ball at short for Stevens. The score:

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'h'dt, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2
Er'ton, 1b.	3	0	0	3	0
M'ch'l, rf, 1b	4	0	2	3	0
Coffin, 2b.	3	1	1	3	0
O'ph't, cf, rf	2	1	1	1	0
Hobbs, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
B'ham, c.	2	1	1	11	0
McN'l, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Fl'm'g, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
B'dley, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
M'lat, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
Bethel, ss.	1	1	0	2	1
F'ch'd, ss.	2	0	1	0	1
Neyl'd, p.	2	1	0	0	6
McM'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	30	8	9	27	11

STEVENS INS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Todd, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
J'son, 2b.	4	1	0	4	2
J'gll, ss.	4	0	2	5	3
Lenthe, c.	4	0	0	5	2
Bedlf'd, p.	4	0	0	1	1
Mem'y, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
Ashley, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Farris, 1b.	4	0	1	6	1
Muller, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Jones, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	1	6	24	9

Errors—Ethel, Johnson, Farris.

Army	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—8
Stevens	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Gerhardt, Oliphant, Hobbs, Bonham, Johnson. Two-base hits—Gerhardt, Coffin. Home run—Merrillat. Double play—Jaeggil and Farris. Hits—Off Neyland, two in six innings. Struck out—By Neyland, 11; by McMahon, 1; by Bedloff, 4. Bases on balls—Off Neyland, 2; off McMahon, 1; off Bedloff, 3. Passed balls—Bonham, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Neyland, (Muller;) by McMahon, (Ashley;) by Bedloff, (Oliphant.) Left on bases—Army, 8; Stevens, 10. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Cullum.

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JACKSON FLOORS SHERIFF.

Cleveland Club's Hard Hitter in Trouble in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7.—Joe Jackson, star batsman of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club, proved here Tuesday that he could slug with his fists as well as with his bat when he mixed with and got away from the sheriff from Greenville, S. C., who had been sent here by Jackson's wife to bring him to his home town on a personal charge.

The sheriff served Jackson with a warrant and the ball player agreed to accompany him. On the way to the station, words were exchanged and the sheriff attempted to put the handcuffs on Jackson. When the sheriff pulled out the handcuffs he was knocked down by Jackson, who then fled. The sheriff was badly battered.

Later Jackson boarded a train for Greenville, put up bonds for the charge against him and returned here today. He wired Joe Birmingham, manager of the Cleveland Club, at Chattanooga at noon and said he would report to the team at that place tomorrow morning.

Birmingham and his hitting star have had considerable trouble this Spring, as both admit. Jackson has been fined heavily for not reporting. Jackson has been appearing in small theatres in the South with a woman as a partner and Birmingham says he has not tried to get in condition for playing ball.

Jackson says he could make as much money on the stage as he can in baseball, but he fears that his drawing power will stop the moment he gets out of the national game.

BROOKLYN'S TEAM ERRATIC.

Washington Downs Superbas with Assistance of Loose Fielding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Brooklyn Nationals lost to Washington this afternoon in a loosely played game, the Flatbushers making the most costly errors. Score, Washington 6, Brooklyn 4.

The one redeeming feature was the form shown by Appleton, a Superba recruit. Manager Robinson did not hesitate to say after the first week in Daytona that this youngster would make good in any company, and his work this afternoon verified it. His side-arm delivery, with his speed, was a revelation to the Senators, after the hammering they gave Schmutz in the fourth inning. Schmutz, however, was not entirely responsible for the loss of the game. Errors, after two men were retired in the fatal inning, seemed to send him in the air.

Two innings were enough for the Washington team to win the game. In the third they scored a tally on a base on balls to Moeller and Foster's double. In the following stanza, with two men gone, McCarty dropped a foul, and Schultz, after making a nice stop of McBride's grounder, dropped the ball just as he was about to throw it to first base. These disastrous plays were followed by five hits and as many runs.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ller, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	2	0	1
Milan, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
Morgan, 2b.	4	1	1	1	5
Pick, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
McB'de, ss.	4	1	1	4	6
A'smith, c.	2	1	1	3	2
Will'ms, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Gallia, p.	2	1	1	0	0
Engel, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	9	27	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	5	1	1	0	2
Schultz, 3b.	3	2	2	1	3
C'shaw, 2b.	3	0	0	3	6
Hum'el, lf.	4	1	3	2	0
Myers, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Z'man, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Getz, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
McC'ty, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Miller, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Schm'z, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Ap'ton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*M.Wheat.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	24	13

*Batted for Appleton in the ninth inning.

Errors—Schultz, McCarty, (2,) Appleton, Foster, Pick.

Washington	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Washington, 6. Two-base hits—Foster, Ainsmith. Three-base hit—Hummel. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Washington, 2. Stolen bases—Gandil, Morgan. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 1; off Schmutz, 2. Struck out—By Gallia, 3; by Schmutz, 2; by Engel, 3; by Appleton, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Gallia, (Cutshaw.) Wild pitch—Engel, 1. Passed ball—Miller, 1. Hits—Off Gallia, 4 in 5 innings; off Schmutz, 7 in 5 innings; off Engel, 4 in 4 innings; off Appleton, 2 in 3 innings. Umpire—Mr. Colliflower. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

YANKEES CAPTURE GAME AT RICHMOND

Jack Dunn's Internationals Routed by Wild Bill's Team, 8 to 3.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7. — Jack Dunn's Richmond Internationals, formerly the Baltimore Orioles, were a little chesty over their victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday, but they lost much of it toward evening. Richmond's jump from Class C to AA opposition made no difference to the Yankees, who downed the locals by a score of 8 to 3.

The Yankees did not make much batting headway against Russell, a right-handed brother of the "Lefty" Russell who Connie Mack bought for $12,000, but proved a "bloomer." The Yanks made only three hits off Russell, good for as many runs, but they made up for their early scarcity in base hits by clouting Emhling, one of Dunn's youngsters, all over the green at the finish.

Roy Hartzell was Donovan's most powerful hitter, as the old handy man drove out three singles and walked twice in five times at bat. Hartzell played left field in place of Hughie High, who pulled up a little lame in the outfield practice.

Warhop and Cole pitched for Donovan, and both were in pretty good shape. Warhop would not have been scored on but for bunched errors in the third inning, while a passed ball by Young Pickering let in one of the runs scored on Cole. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	4	3	1	1	2
H'tz'l, lf.	3	2	3	1	0
Cree, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0
W'lin, 1b.	2	0	1	6	0
Cook, rf.	4	1	0	0	1
P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Sw'ney, c.	2	0	0	7	1
P'kin'g, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Warhop, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Cole, p.	2	2	1	1	0
Total	35	8	9	27	13

RICHMOND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long, 3b.	2	1	0	2	2
D'gler, rf.	4	1	0	1	0
H'rman, rf.	4	0	2	4	0
Ball, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1
K'logg, ss.	3	0	1	3	1
McI's, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0
F'k'ge, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Hassen, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Sh'fle, c.	2	0	0	1	1
F'sell, p.	2	0	0	0	0
E'ling, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	32	3	6	27	8

Errors—Maisel, Boone, (2,) Kellogg, Breckenridge, Russell.

New York	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	—8
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—3

First base on errors—New York, 2; Richmond, 2. Two-base hit—McInnis. Three-base hit—Maisel. Sacrifice flies—Cree, (2.) Stolen bases—Cook, (2.) McInnis, Breckenridge. Left on bases—New York, 6; Richmond, 4. Double play—Boone, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 1; off Cole, 3; off Russell, 2; off Emhling, 2. Struck out—By Warhop, 6; by Cole, 2; by Russell, 4; by Emhling, 1. Wild pitches—Russell, 2. Passed ball—Pickering. Hits—Off Warhop, 4 in five innings; off Cole, 2 in four innings; off Russell, 3 in six innings; off Emhling, 6 in three innings. Umpires—Messrs. Bigler and Hooker. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

Bescher Signs St. Louis Contract.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—When Bob Bescher, former New York National outfielder, was enrolled as a member of the St. Louis Nationals yesterday Joe Riggert, Walter Cruise, Bob Steele, and L. A. North were stricken from the list of Cardinal players and transferred to the St. Paul, Minn., American Association club. Bescher represents the bonus given to St. Louis for its release of W. D. "Poll" Perritt, when he left the Pittsburgh Federals and joined the New York Nationals. Bescher has signed a three-year contract with the local club. The release of the quartet brings the local club down to within one of the required limit of twenty-one players.

Results of Baseball Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 2; Phillies, 0.
At Washington, D. C.—Catholic University, 3; Johns Hopkins, 1.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Detroit, 3.
At Louisville—Boston Americans, 3; Louisville, 1.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 5; Havana Reds, 0.
At Chattanooga—Cleveland Americans, 10; Chattanooga, 2.
At Birmingham—Pittsburgh Nationals, 10; Birmingham, 0.
At Washington—Holy Cross, 3; Georgetown, 2.
At Nashville—Chicago Nationals, 12; Nashville, 1.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 5; Syracuse, 1.

PRINCETON, 7; COLGATE, 1.

First Baseman Douglas and Pitcher Chaplin Stars in Tigers' Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 7.—Princeton hit the ball hard with men on bases this afternoon and defeated Colgate, 7 to 1. The visitors were helpless before the pitching of Chaplin, a sophomore, who made his first appearance as a 'Varsity twirler. He held Colgate to six hits and kept these well scattered. Douglas carried off the batting honors by driving in five of Princeton's runs. In the first inning, with two men on bases, the Tiger first baseman tripled. In the fifth his double sent three more runners across the plate. Capt. Greene also figured largely in Princeton's hitting. Colgate scored the lone run in the third inning. Chaplin passed Dwyer, who went to second on Stewart's sacrifice and scored on Edgerton's single. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Gill, 3b.	5	1	0	3	1
Sc'ly, 2b.	3	2	1	3	4
Gr'ne, rf.	3	2	2	1	1
D'gl's, 1b.	4	0	2	6	1
Hoyt, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
M'den, ss.	3	0	1	4	2
K'l'ser, c.	4	0	0	3	5
Chaplin, p.	4	1	1	4	4
Total	34	7	9	27	18

COLGATE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'son, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Dwyer, 3b.	3	1	1	4	4
Stew't, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
Edg'ton, rf.	3	0	0	2	1
K'ney, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Gl'd'g, cf.	3	0	0	1	1
Reid, c.	3	0	2	1	0
Hicks, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Van A'y, ss.	3	0	1	0	2
Total	29	1	7*	23	13

*Madden out in eighth inning for interference with catcher.

Errors—Gill, Madden, Robinson, Hicks, Van Alstyne.

Princeton	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	—7
Colgate	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Madden, Hanks. Two-base hits—Greene, Douglas, Edgerton. Three-base hit—Douglas. Sacrifice hits—Reid, Stewart, Hicks. Struck out—By Chaplin, 3; by Hicks, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Chaplin, (Van Alstyne. Left on bases—Princeton, 3; Colgate, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Freeman.

Fordham Loses at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—Notwithstanding the fact that they only returned home this morning from a hard Southern trip, during which several long railroad jumps were made, Mt. St. Joseph's College experienced little trouble in defeating Fordham here today, 7 to 4. Rube Meadows ascended the hill for the local collegians and pitched a masterly game. In the early innings he was invincible, but in the seventh he weakened perceptibly and in the final three innings the vistors got to him for five hits and three runs. Fordham played a good game, but could not connect with Meadows's offerings at opportune times. Carroll was easily the star for the visitors, getting a single, double, and triple out of as many trips to the plate. The score:

MT. ST. JOSEPH'S.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'sley, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Harris, 1b.	3	1	1	4	1
Malone, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Morgan, c.	4	0	0	11	3
Cahill, cf.	4	2	2	3	1
Misk'l, ss.	4	1	1	1	0
Nolan, 3b.	3	1	1	2	2
Cam'er, rf.	4	0	1	4	1
Mead's, p.	4	0	1	1	0
Total	33	7	10	27	10

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'r'g'n, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
K'r'n'n, 2b.	5	1	0	3	1
Car'll, 3b.	3	0	3	0	2
C'n'w'y, c.	5	0	1	7	0
Kane, lf.	5	0	0	1	0
Viviano, rf.	2	1	0	2	0
Kel'her, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Fl'gan, 1b.	1	0	0	2	1
Collins, p.	1	0	0	1	5
Bahn, 1b.	3	1	1	4	2
Total	32	4	7	24	13

Errors—Miskell, (3,) Nolan, Meadows, Berrigan, Flannagan, Keranan.

Mt. St. Josephs	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	. .	—7
Fordham	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Nolan, Carroll. Three-base hit—Carroll. Stolen bases—Harris, (2,) Wamsley, Malone, Morgan, Cahill, (2,) Nolan, Viviano. Double plays—Carroll, Flannagan, and Conway; Morgan and Malone. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 5; off Collins, 6. Batter hit—By Meadows, (Carroll.) Struck out—By Meadows, 9; by Collins, 5. Wild pitches—Meadows and Collins. Left on bases—Mount St. Josephs, 8; Fordham, 11. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. McAtee and Ruhlin.

Virginia Beats Cornell Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., April 7.—Pitcher Flanagan held Cornell to two hits today, and Virginia made it two straight victories from the Ithacans. Russell also twirled splendid ball for the New Yorkers. In the third inning he retired the side on strikes. In the fourth Berkley's drive was too hot for Mellon. White drove a liner to short which Bills knocked down, but too late to catch the Virginia Captain at first. Phillips bunted, and on Russell's throw to third to force Berkley, Mellon dropped the ball. E. N. Smith then singled to centre, scoring Berkley and White. In the ninth Gordon walked, went to second on fielder's choice, and tallied on Bill's drive to centre. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'ch'l, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0
B'kley, ss.	3	1	1	4	2
White, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0
Ph'ps, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
E.N.Sm'h, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
St'k'y, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
E.W.Sm'h, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
If	3	0	0	2	0
E'man, c.	3	0	1	3	3
F'gan, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total	29	2	6	27	14

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'don, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
D'van, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0
Bills, ss.	3	0	1	0	4
Clary, c.	4	0	0	8	2
Mellon, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
Budd, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Sut'by, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
K'ting, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1
L'wig, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
W'gand, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Rus'l, p.	2	0	0	1	1
*Whitney.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	2	24	8

*Batted for Russell in the ninth inning.

Errors—Bills, (2,) Mellon, (2,) Russell, Berkley, Flanagan.

Virginia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	. .	—2
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Sacrifice hit—Berkley. Stolen base—White. Double play—Bills, Donovan, and Keating. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Flanagan, 4. Left on bases—Cornell, 8; Virginia, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Donovan. Struck out—by Russell, 9; by Flanagan, 3. Umpire—Mr. Chewning. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Yale Beats Navy in Poor Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 7.—Yale won at baseball from the Midshipmen this afternoon by 6 to 5 in eight innings of poor baseball. The navy lads hit Watrous harder than the visitors touched up Blodgett, but they fielded in poor shape, and lost their chances to score by weak base running and failure to hit at opportune times. The one feature of the game was Reilly's scoops and underhand throws. The score:

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mid'b'k, cf.	1	2	0	4	0
Milb'n, 2b.	3	0	0	4	1
Hanes, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Legore, ss.	3	1	1	0	1
Reilly, 3b.	3	1	0	1	4
Vaug'n, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Bush, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Hunter, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Watr's, p.	2	1	0	0	2
Total	27	6	4	24	9

NAVY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T. Els'r, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Adams, ss.	4	0	2	3	2
H. Fis'r, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
Hicks, c.	4	1	1	5	2
Moran, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Rodg's, lb.	4	1	1	12	3
Calh'n, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Glover, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Blodg't, p.	3	0	0	1	7
Total	31	5	6	24	18

*Batted for Calhoun in the eighth inning.

Errors—Middlebrook, Hanes, Legore, Bush, (2,) Adams, H. Fisher, Hicks, (2,) Rodgers, (2,) Calhoun.

Yale	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	—6	
Navy	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5	

Two-base hits—Hanes, Moran. Sacrifice hits—Milburn, Vaughan, Legore, H. Fisher. Sacrifice fly—Glover. Stolen bases—Middlebrook, Milburn, Reilly, Rodgers, Glover. Struck out—By Watrous, 5; by Blodgett, 5. Base on balls—Off Watrous, 3; off Blodgett, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Blodgett, (Middlebrook.) Left on bases—Yale, 8; Navy, 7. Double play—Adams and Rodgers. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Hughes.

Magee Praises Our Team Freely.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.—"I do not claim that the Brookfeds will win the pennant of the Federal League this season, but I do think they will finish first, second, or third," said Lee Magee, manager of the outfit, which stopped over here for five hours today.

"I am bringing to Brooklyn a 100 per cent. better ball club than they had last season, and one that should put up a better article of baseball than the fans of Brooklyn have seen in years," continued the little leader.

Artie Hofman, who was booked to play first base this season, left for his home in Akron, Ohio, after the team left here, and although he declares he is through with Magee, it is believed that he will be seen on first base at Washington Park on Saturday, where the Brookfeds line up with the Buffalo Feds in the opening game.

Meany Strikes Out Sixteen.

Morris High School trounced the Bay Ridge High School baseball team yesterday by the score of 11 to 3 at West End Oval. Meany, the Morris School's star twirler, struck out sixteen men and retired the side in the third and seventh innings on strikes. He allowed one base on balls, this being the first free pass he has given in eighteen innings this year. He had the Bay Ridge batsmen at his mercy at all times, and they did not get a man past second base. Karlson, Bay Ridge's pitcher, met his Waterloo for the first time in the three years he has been pitching high school ball, and was knocked out of the box in the fifth session. The score by innings:

	R.H.E.
Morris	2 0 1 0 7 1 0 0 0—11 19 3
Bay Ridge	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3 3 8

Batteries—Meany and Weincor; Karlson, Paddell, Shea, and Driscoll.

Schedule of Exhibition Games.

The season of exhibition games is at hand. The Yankees will return tonight, and tomorrow and Saturday will play the Dodgers at Ebbets Field. The Brooklyn Club and the Yankees will play in Newark on Sunday. On Saturday George Wiltse will make his debut as a manager, when Jersey City will open the season against Manager Arthur Irwin's Lewiston Club of the New England League. The Athletics will play in Jersey City on Sunday. On Monday and Tuesday Connie Mack's former world's champions will play Brooklyn at Ebbets Field. On Tuesday the Giants will play Yale at the Polo Grounds.

THREE BOSTON MEN WIN.

C. S. Cutting Only New Yorker Left in National Court Tennis.

BOSTON, April 7.—Three matches and a default in the play for the national court tennis championship brought the tournament today to the semi-final round, which will be played tomorrow. J. A. L. Blake, Boston, who won by default from H. Morgan, Harvard, will meet G. S. Derby, also of this city, in the morning match, and in the afternoon, former champion Joshua Crane, Boston, will play C. S. Cutting, New York.

Mr. Crane won from L. P. Rhodes of this city. It was his first appearance in the tournament, as he drew a bye in the first round. He got a good battle, but greater experience brought him through a winner. Cutting had to fight for the first two sets in his match with C. T. Russell, Boston, but won easily in the third. The summary:

Second Round.—Joshua Crane, Boston, defeated D. P. Rhodes, Boston, 6–5, 6–2, 6–3; C. S. Cutting, New York, defeated C. T. Russell, Boston, 6–5, 6–5, 6–1; G. S. Derby, Boston, defeated G. Wightman, Boston, 6–3, 3–6, 6–1, 6–4; J. A. L. Blake, Boston, defeated O. H. Morgan, Harvard, by default.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON

SPECIAL EXCURSION
SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH,
VIA
ROYAL BLUE LINE
New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio R. R.'s

A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH,
Also Sundays, April 25, May 9-23, June 6.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St. 12:01 Midnight Saturday nights.

Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 245, 379, 1276, 1440 and 2081 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

WILLARD GETS BIG RECEPTION AS HE LANDS AT KEY WEST—COMING TO NEW YORK

RIOTOUS CROWDS GREET WILLARD

Key West Boxing Fans Break Down Fences to Get a Glimpse of Him.

JESS COMING TO NEW YORK

New Champion to Arrive Saturday —Jack Johnson Gives Good Wishes to His Conqueror.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 7.—Jess Willard, the new heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, arrived here late today from Havana, where on Monday he won the title from Jack Johnson. A crowd of several thousand who gathered on the pier to greet the new champion became so demonstrative that they broke down fences and parted ropes in their eagerness to get near the Kansas giant. The police had great difficulty in preserving order.

When the steamship Governor Cobb, bringing Willard and his party, steamed into the harbor, after a rough trip from the Cuban capital, all the shipping flew flags of welcome and the crews lined the rails and yelled cheering words at the white champion. Several Government torpedo-boat destroyers opened their sirens in welcome. Willard stood on the upper deck and repeatedly lifted his broad-brimmed black sombrero in answer.

As the steamship warped into her dock, the crowd of excited men, women, and children on the pier craned necks for a glimpse of Willard. A few moments later as Willard was seen coming down the gangplank the crowd, held back until now by the police, broke fences and ropes and raced in the direction of the champion. Soon Willard was surrounded by a throng of cheering, jumping, gesticulating persons and he was half carried to another end of the pier where a committee from the Board of Trade bundled him into a carriage for the parade up to the town. A band headed the procession to Willard's hotel and he got an enthusiastic greeting all the way.

Later, when Willard was shown a telegram, offering $20,000 as a purse for a fight with Frank Moran, he said, "I don't know anything about my future plans. See Tom Jones," indicating his manager. Jones after reading the telegram said emphatically that Willard would not fight for nine months or a year.

"Willard," said Jones, "has been training for a year and a half and has earned a rest. He is going to tour the country, picking up the money that is due him, for you know Willard has not made any big money out of this fight.

"After Jess has completed his touring and had a rest he will be ready to defend the title against any heavyweight the public may think worthy. He will never fight another negro and will not meet any joke fighters. Anytime, however, that a real white contender appears who gives indications of real ability and popular support, Jess will be found ready to meet him for the title in any part of the world."

Members of the party told of the farewell meeting between Johnson and Willard in Havana just before the latter sailed for this country. They said that as the steamship bearing Willard left the Havana dock, Johnson turned to a friend and said: "I wish I was going back to the States. It certainly is hard to be exiled this way."

Then Johnson shouldered his way through the crowd and disappeared.

Once aboard the Governor Cobb, Willard was the centre of a curious throng of passengers. He was repeatedly congratulated and photographed. The sea was rough and the champion appeared to be affected by the swaying of the ship. He soon retired to his stateroom for rest.

Tonight Willard's backers received and answered many telegrams regarding offers of exhibitions while the champion is en route to the north. After a hurried conference it was announced that Willard and his party will travel direct from here to Baltimore, where the first exhibition by the new champion will be given on Friday night. On Saturday Willard and his party will arrive in New York, where a big welcome and reception is said to have been planned.

JOHNSON MAY RETURN HERE.

Negro Says He Will Lecture in Europe, Then Come Back to States.

HAVANA, April 7.—Jack Johnson, who lost the heavyweight pugilistic championship to Jess Willard last Monday, today applied at the American Legation for a passport for himself and his wife, swearing to an affidavit that he had never been convicted of a felony in the United States, that no charge was pending against him, and that he was not subject to arrest if he returned to America. Johnson also swore that he possessed American passports when he came to Cuba, but that these had been stolen from him while here. In his affidavit Johnson said he was an American citizen, and t hat he purposed to return to the United States within the next three months.

On these statements passports were made out for Johnson and his wife. The former champion said he purposed to go from Cuba to Jamaica, and thence to England and France, where he hoped to make more money before retiring to the life of a farmer in France.

Johnson said he expected to ally himself with moving picture concerns in Europe, and that he probably would lecture before and during the exhibition of the pictures of the fight in which Willard defeated him.

The big black, however, has told so many stories concerning his future plans that nobody in Havana knows just what he will do. The belief seems to be growing that he has no definite ideas as to the future.

There has been much doubt in Havana as to Johnson's legal standing in the United States. Reports have been circulated that his friends were attempting to arrange for his case in Chicago under the Mann act to be dropped.

FIGHT PICTURES BARRED.

Fans Will Have No Chance in America to See Willard's Victory

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Persons who had hoped to see the Willard-Johnson fight in motion pictures wil be disappointed. It was recalled here today that a Federal statute expressly forbids not only interstate transportation of fight films, but the importation of such films from foreign countries. It provides a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year or both for each offense.

The law was passed by Congress on July 31, 1912, twenty-seven days after the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno, Nev., and resulted from fears on the part of many members of Congress especially from the South that race riots would follow attempts of the promoters to show the fight in the "movies."

United States District Attorney Marshall was asked yesterday whether the Government intended to enforce the statute passed just after the Johnson-Jeffries fight against the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of prizefight films against the moving pictures of the Johnson-Willard fight. He replied that that would depend largely on the ruling of the courts in the somewhat similar case of the pictures of the Ritchie-Welsh fight in London.

It has been contended that a set-to was not a "prizefight" within the meaning of the law, but merely an exhibition of boxing given under the most select auspices with women in evening dress among the spectators. To decide this the Government is to submit an agreed statement of facts to a Judge of the Federal District Court, and he will then decide the status of the films. On that ruling the decision in the Willard-Johnson case would be undoubtedly based, if the question were brought up.

CURLEY LEAVES DEBTS BEHIND

Fight Promoter Quits Havana Owing Press Agent and Others.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 7.—Jack Curley, promoter of the Johnson-Willard fight last Monday, jumped out of Havana leaving scores of bills unpaid, but was forced to settle with some angry creditors at the dock. Among the losing creditors is John R. Robinson, a newspaper man, who successfully conducted Curley's publicity. Besides losing many weeks' salary, Robinson finds himself responsible for a number of Curley's bills, which he was compelled to pay because on Curley's order he approved them. Robinson plans to seek injunctions on the fight pictures in several countries.

LONDON OFFER FOR WILLARD.

Syndicate Will Give Champion $20,000 for Bout with Moran.

LONDON, April 7.—A London syndicate has offered a purse of £4,000 ($20,000) for a fight between Jess Willard, who won the heavyweight championship from Jack Johnson at Havana last Monday, and Frank Moran, of Pittsburgh. Willard will be offered £200 ($1,000) for his traveling expenses.

Moran was defeated by Johnson in twenty rounds on points in Paris on June 27 of last year, and on March 29 of this year he knocked out Bombardier Wells at London in ten rounds.

FEDERAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE

Brooklyn and Newark to Play Each Other on All Holidays.

The Federal League schedule, released yesterday by Secretary Thomas Gilmore, provides a choice lot of dates for both the Brooklyn and Newark clubs, the two teams which have the most interest for the fans in this vicinity. On account of the two cities being so close together, there is sure to be a warm rivalry between them. It has been so arranged between these two clubs that on Memorial Day, Newark will play in Brooklyn in the morning and in Newark in the afternoon. On Monday, July 5, Newark will play at Brooklyn in the morning and Brooklyn at Newark in the afternoon. On Labor Day Newark will be at Brooklyn in the morning and Brooklyn will go to Newark in the afternoon.

The number of conflicting dates between the Brookfeds and the Dodgers has been reduced about half the number of games that conflicted last season. The conflicting dates between the Federal and National Leagues in Brooklyn are more numerous during the month of May than at any other time of the season. In all there are twenty-four conflicting dates as follows: April 26, May 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13. June 1, 30, (two games,) July 5 A. M., 6, 7, 8, 9, Aug. 13, 19, 20, 21, Sept. 6.

Brooklyn's home games are as follows:

With Buffalo—April 10, 12, 13, July 6, 7, 8, 9, Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1, 2.
With Newark—April 14, 15, May 31, (P. M.) June 1, 9, 10, 10, 11, 12, July 5, (A. M.,) Sept. 6, (A. M.)
With Baltimore—April 26, 27, 28, 29, June 5, 7, 8, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4.
With Pittsburgh—April 30, May 1, 3, June 15, 16, 17, 18, Sept. 10, 11, 13, 13.
With St. Louis—May 4, 5, 6, June 19, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 19, 20, 21, 21.
With Kansas City—May 7, 8, 10, June 29, 30, July 1, 1, Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13.
With Chicago—May 11, 12, 13, June 24, 25, 26, 28, Aug.55, 6, 7, 9.

Newark's home games are as follows:

With Baltimore—April 16, 17, 18, 19, June 2, July 4, 10, 11, Aug. 29, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.
With Brooklyn—April 21, 22, 23, 24, May 31, (A. M.,) July 2, 3, 5, (P. M.,) Sept. 6, (P. M.) 7, 8.
With Buffalo—April 25, 26, 27, 28, May 16, June 5, 6, 13, Aug. 24, 25, 26.
With St Louis—April 30, May 1, 2, June 15, 16, 17, 18, Aug. 14, 15, 17, 18.
With Pittsburgh—May 4, 5, 6, June 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 19, 21, 22.
With Chicago—May 7, 8, 9, 10, June 29, 30, July 1, Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13.
With Kansas City—May 11, 12, 13, June 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9.

I.-A. A. C. Protests Race Decision.

Terence Farley, Chairman of the Irish-American A. C., yesterday protested to the Board of Governors of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union the decision of the Registration Committee in the Fourteenth Regiment relay case. Mr. Farley asked the Governors to set aside the decision of the committee awarding first place in the race to the Central Congregational A. A. team and throwing the Irish-American A. C. out of the contest entirely. Through a mix-up the Irish-American and the Millrose A. A. teams were permitted to run in the final of a relay race at the Fourteenth Regiment games last December, when only one of the teams should have contested. The Winged Fist four captured first place, but, after a protest, John Connolly of the Registration Committee ordered the prizes held up. It is Mr. Farley's contention that the Irish team was picked third in the first heat of the relay race and that the Millrose squad was unplaced. According to the Registration Committee, the judge who picked the third team in this instance awarded the place to the Millrose athletes.

Yankees Get Left-Hander Cottrell.

BOSTON, April 7.—The sale of Ensign Cottrell, a left-handed pitcher, to the New York Americans was announced by the management of the Boston Nationals tonight. Cottrell was purchased from the Baltimore International club last season.

COFFEY WINS HARD BOUT FROM MORRIS

Irish Heavyweight Outclasses Oklahoma Boxer in Gruelling Contest at Rink.

It will be a long time before boxing fans witness a more gruelling bout than that between Jim Coffey and Carl Morris last night at the St. Nicholas Rink. For pure slugging and fierce punching it would be a difficult matter to improve on the opening attraction of the St. Nicholas Club. For ten rounds Coffey handed Morris all he possessed in the pugilistic line, and the Oklahoma Giant accepted the contributions without flinching. Probably in the history of boxing in this city no man has stood the punishment that Morris was forced to take from his young opponent.

Both men were hot on the trail of Jess Willard, the new heavyweight champion, but Morris cannot now be considered as a contender for the title, while Coffey by his splendid ring work and clean-cut victory looms up as the most likely choice for a title bout. The victory was so emphatic that Billy Gibson is willing to post a substantial forfeit for Coffey to face the new champion. Morris had height, reach and weight on Coffey, but this availed him little, as the Dublin Giant's clean hitting and cleverness easily offset these advantages, and his easy victory should inspire confidence should he ever enter the ring with Willard.

Coffey's rapid rise in the boxing ranks has won him many friends, and his popularity was attested by the crowd that witnessed the contest. Long before the pair entered the ring the rink was packed with an enthusiastic crowd, and more than 2,000 persons failed to gain admission. It was a Coffey crowd and, as the result showed, the spectators were afforded ample opportunity to give free vent to their enthusiasm.

Compared with Coffey, the Oklahoma boxer was slow and ponderous. He was unable to make use of his advantages owing to his opponent's cleverness, and that he was able to stay the limit was due entirely to his gameness. He received sufficient punishment to make any ordinary boxer quit, but in spite of the terrible drubbing he was on his feet at the end of the tenth round simply because he would not admit defeat.

In spite of Coffey's superiority it was a fast bout, with both contestants working from gong to gong. The pace told on both men near the end of the bout. Reeling under the fierce onslaught of Coffey, staggering from a perfect hurricane of blows and almost blinded from blood which streamed down his face Morris held on to Coffey in the final round and saved himself from a knockout. In the last round Coffey rained blow upon blow on the Western boxer. It seemed impossible for a man to retain his equilibrium under the terrific shower of blows, but Morris would not be denied and Coffey, try as he might, was unable to deliver the punch necessary to end the contest.

Coffey tired under his own efforts. In the ninth and tenth rounds he realized that Morris was helpless and unable to inflict any punishment. He brought into action all his reserve force and traveled at a pace that appeared as though he might take too many risks and fall a victim to his own impetuosity. Morris, however, was in the ring to stay ten rounds, and he clinched and stalled without making any attempt to turn the tide in his favor. It was his only salvation, and, although he accomplished his own desire, it was at the cost of additional punishment.

Holy Cross at Columbia Today.

Columbia will play Holy Cross at baseball on South Field this afternoon in the annual game between these universities, the weather permitting. Yesterday's sun dried the field sufficiently to enable it to be leveled off and raked over, and the diamond is now in tiptop shape.

BOXING TITLES COME HERE.

Three New Yorkers Win In National Amateur Championships.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 7.—The Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Association furnished three of the victors in the finals of the national amateur boxing tournament held here tonight under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association. August Ratner of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York and A. Kaufman of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, and Arthur Sheridan of the same club were the triumphant Gothamites. Ratner was successful in the 145-pound class; Kaufman carried off his title in the 158-pound division, while Sheridan scored over James McDonald of Milton, Mass., in the heavyweight class.

Ratner defeated Charles Atkins of Boston in three rounds on the judges' decision in the final of the 145-pound bouts. It was a splendid battle, with Ratner proving the stronger contestant. He did the most damage in the third round. In the semi-final the New Yorker eliminated Cuppy Logan of the Cleveland Athletic Club.

Kaufmann registered a knockout over Walter Wyss of Cleveland in the fourth round, after the judges failed to agree at the conclusion of the customary three sessions. Heavy hitting marked this contest, which for three rounds was the best of the tournament. Thirty seconds after the opening of the fourth period Kaufmann caught his opponent with a heavy blow to the jaw and he went down for the count of ten.

C. Simonson of the Union Settlement A. C., New York, reached the final in the 135-pound class, only to lose to Mike Crowley of Malden, Mass., in three rounds.

Howard Root of the Cleveland Athletic Club eliminated Matty Herbert, New York, metropolitan champion, in the 105-pound class, and then captured the final from Ben aBiley of Malden. Root's victory over Herbert was questioned by many of the spectators, who differed with the decision of the judges. Summary:

108-Pound Class, Final—Howard Root, Cleveland A. C., defeated Ben Bailey, Adams A. A., Malden, Mass., three rounds; judges' decision.
115-Pound Class, Final—Tony Vatlan, Brighton, Mass., defeated Julius Walters, Cleveland A. C., three rounds; judges' decision.
125-Pound Class, Final—Arthur Strawhacker, Cleveland A. C., defeated John J. Emery, Cambridge, Mass., three rounds; judges' decision.
135-Pound Class, Final—Mike Crowley, Malden, Mass., defeated C. Simonson, Union Settlement A. C., New York, three rounds; judges' decision.
145-Pound Class, Final.—August Ratner, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, defeated Charles Atkins, Boston, three rounds, judges' decision.
158-Pound Class, Final.—A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, Brooklyn, defeated Walter Wyss, Cleveland, four rounds, by knockout.
175-Pound Class, Final.—Edward C. Carr, Boston, defeated Charles W. Olsen, Boston, in four rounds.
Heavyweight Class, Final.—Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, Brooklyn, defeated James McDonald, Milton, Mass.

English Soccer Results.

League I.—Burnley 0, Chelsea 2; Bradford City 0, Manchester City 0; Oldham Athletic 1, Manchester United 0; West Bromwich A. 3, Tottenham Hotspur 2; Everton 3, Sunderland 0.
League II.—Fulham 4, Hull City 1; Leeds City 2, Wolverhampton W. 3; Huddersfield Town 5, Bristol City 3.
Southern League.—Norwich City 1, Milwall 1; Bristol Rovers 3, Croydon Common 1.

Lehigh and Cornell in Lacrosse Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 7.—Lehigh's lacrosse season opened today with Cornell as the opponent. The game ended in a 1 to 1 tie.

WIN GOUGH BEATS IN 600-YARD RACE

Long Island Crack Falters Near Finish of Naval Militia Race.

With the finish post looming little more than a yard away, Sidney Leslie, the clever distance runner of the Long Island A. C., faltered just long enough to be beaten by inches by Win Gough, Millrose A. A., junior national indoor champion at 600 yards, in the 660-yard invitation run which featured the games of the Second Battalion Naval Militia in their Bay Ridge armory last night.

For 659 yards of the contest, which was one of the best of the waning indoor season, Leslie ran the best race of his career. He had been set back four yards for a false start, but this handicap he made up early in the running. His judgment was perfect and he appeared like a certain victor fifty yards from home, after shaking off a likely challenge by Ed Fraser, the Irish American A. C. representative.

Just previous to this stage Leslie appeared to tire badly, but he quickly regained a second sprint, and was running within himself when fifteen yards from the tape, when Gough came along. The Millrose athlete caught Leslie ten yards from the finish line, then fell back a bit, but he came strong again, and by a sturdy effort went by the Long Islander almost as they breasted the worsted. It was a hard defeat for Leslie, but the four yards he lost at the start cheated him of the victory. He never ran better in his career, but credit is due Gough, for he ran a plucky race.

A field of seven started in this event, including Matt Golden of Colby College, a former Irish-American A. A. runner, and Joseph Dolan of Dartmouth College. Dick Egan, the Winged Fist veteran, was among the starters, but he fell in a collision with Dolan on the first lap, which together with the four yards he was penalized for a false break put him out of the running completely. Leslie's running was most impressive in view of the fact that the distance was considered much too short for him.

A new world's indoor relay record for 880 yards was established by the Second Battalion team when they covered the half mile in 1:35 1-5, reducing the previous mark made by a four from the Xavier A. A. on Feb. 21, 1912, by one-fifth of a second. The militia team was composed of Harry Oltman, P. P. Hauser, R. W. McDonald, and Edward D. Maurer. The race was run under Olympic conditions, with a baton, and was closed to teams of the Military Athletic League. The Twenty-third Regiment infantry squad finished second and the Thirteenth Regiment A. A. four third. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by R. W. McDonald, Second Division, (scratch;) C. Evans, Fourth Division, (3 feet,) second; Edward D. Maurer, Second Division, (scratch,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.
600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Cassidy, Third Division; E. Helm, First Division, second; Charles Olsen, Fifth Division, third. Time—1:29 3-5.
660-Yard Run, Scratch, (Invitation.)—Won by Win Gough, Millrose A. A.; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., second; Edward Fraser, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—1:25 3-5.
880-Yard Relay, scratch, (open to Military Athletic League.)—Won by Second Battalion Naval Militia, (Harry Oltman, P. P. Hauser, R. W. McDonald, and Edward D. Maurer;) Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, (W. Selover, E. Marks, Ollie De Gruchy, and W. Bursch,) second; Thirteenth Regiment A. A., (J. Summergrade, Daniel J. Ferris, J. Buckley, and W. Fisher,) third. Time—1:35 1-5.
Wall Scaling Race, Handicap.—Won by J. Haywood and L. Fronnig, engineers, (45 seconds,) actual time, 0:44 1-5; Johnson and Donohue, Third Division, (15 seconds,) second; actual time, 0:34 4-5; F. Bennett and R. Bennett, Third Division, (scratch,) third. Time—0:26 4-5.
800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. K. Evans, Fourth Division, (9 yards;) P. P. Hauser, Second Division, (scratch,) second; W. Gruber, Third Division, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:33 4-5.
Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch, (Invitation.)—Won by Alfred O. Lake, New York A. C.; W. Lenngren, Irish-American A. C., second; Edward Goodwin, 13th Regiment A. A., third. Time—7:38.
One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Masterson, Hospital Corps, (30 yards;) Dave Noble, Hospital Corps, (scratch,) second; Frank Bennett, Third Division, (75 yards,) third. Time—4:31 2-5.

Billy Sunday Sold for $435.

An auction was held last night at Durland's Riding Academy of high-class saddle horses, the property of J. C. Cook of Shelbyville, Ky. The average price was about $350 for the lot, twenty-six in all being sold. Lady Rosamond, a blue ribbon winner, brought the top price. She was sold to E. R. Lally for $725. She was a good-looking mare, about 15½ hands high, and had won a number of ribbons in the various Kentucky shows. Noble Denmark, a chestnut gelding, 8 years old, went for $500. He was also a Kentucky blue ribbon winner, and showed all the earmarks of being a really fine saddle horse. He had both the conformation and manners.

Auctioneer Bain had a chance to spring some of his clever witticisms when Billy Sunday was brought to the block for sale. Billy was a rather long-looking horse with three white feet and a striped face, about 15½ hands high. He showed fine conformation and gaits, but the buyers were reluctant to bid for him. Finally by hard work and easy stages the auctioneer advanced him to $435, at which price he was knocked down.

If you've an idea that you can't be fitted in ready-to-wear clothes—we want to nip it in the bud to-day! At least, before you swing back into the habit of paying custom tailors' prices.

You big fellows especially.

You're just as easy to fit as the slim fellows.

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BETTER TRADE CONDITIONS.

The Washington trade reports are reminiscent of the famous victories at the battle front. The first news that a position has been lost frequently comes in an announcement that it has been "retaken." We had been told from Washington that there was nothing the matter with business except a state of mind. That business has been spotty was first announced from that quarter in the declaration that it was "less spotty," according to the reports to the President. There are better things to be said than that. Business is fast becoming normal. Such prosperity as we have had has been in the export trade, which was too feverish for health, and as a steady diet an unbalanced ration. The first sign of more normal conditions is a decrease in the excessive balance of trade. For February it was $173,000,000, and for March it was $145,000,000. That was not the result of a decrease of exports, for their volume has grown steadily since December, and was at its maximum in March, when it first passed $300,000,000. But the increase of exports in March by some seven millions was trifling compared with the increase of imports by $35,000,000 to $160,000,000, partly estimated for that month. It is this increase of imports which is the basis of a demand for an increase of tariff, nominally to strengthen the Treasury, but really to reduce the stress of competition with foreign goods.

Neither of these pleas is meritorious. The increase of duties in March alone was $5,000,000, and the way to increase the duties is to increase the imports. Trade and the Treasury both will do better if imports increase. The belief that a lower tariff has been responsible for the decrease in domestic trade gives too much importance to the tariff, and too little importance to the conditions of the war. The battles are on the other side of the ocean, but the economic disturbance has been world wide, and would have been so whether the tariff had been either higher or lower. The interruption to freights and finance, the practical arrest for a time of all exchanges, the disturbance of credits in every country, the demand that this country should pay its maturities while payments to us were stopped, are surely in the memory of everybody except those who are crying for a new tariff agitation before the latest tariff has demonstrated its effects. It is not of the country that these patriots are thinking, but only of "protection" against business strains at the expense of others. In the phrase of Senator ROOT, they want to lie down on the Government, and let it secure and guarantee profits due only to enterprise and initiative. Of legislated profits the country has had a sufficiency. There have been depressions rivaling the present under higher tariffs, and without the excuse of war conditions. We have had unemployment and panics under the highest tariffs in our history, and we are now ready to take our chances of them under the present moderately reduced tariff.

On this head Secretary REDFIELD has some well-considered remarks. Before an industry asks for Government help, says the Secretary, it must show cause why the public should be taxed to make it prosperous. Only an industry which has done the best that it can for itself has any standing to be heard that the public should be taxed in its behalf. Reliance upon the tariff is discouraging to self-help, encouraging to inefficiency, and a removal of the necessity for such competition as is felt in all unprotected industries, to the benefit both of them and of those served by them. At best a tariff is only protection against foreign competition, and domestic competition is severer than foreign in many branches of trade. The checking of unfair domestic competition, either by Government prosecutions of bad trusts or by trade discipline against bad business methods, is more promising than the shutting out of fair foreign competition.

Our imports are necessary to our exports, and the competition which perhaps worries some specific industries may be good even for them and stimulating to others. No man in trade is asked to make sacrifices for the public good, and no self-respecting business man ought to ask others to make sacrifices for his business. There is an increasing perception that the wickedness is in the conduct by which property and profit are sometimes attained, and that neither is original sin. The man who makes a fair private profit is a public benefactor. He is the best of employers, the best of taxpayers, and the hope of the nation. The war on him should cease, and there should be scant hearing of those who wish to make profits through legal privilege or the laying of burdens upon others.

MEDICAL RESEARCH WITH ANIMALS.

With the signing by Gov. FIELDER of the Colgate bill, permitting the Rockefeller Foundation to establish an institute for animal research in New Jersey, the additional $1,000,000 given last year by its founder to the Rockefeller Institute may be applied to research of high importance to animals and human beings.

Dr. THEOBALD SMITH, Director of the new Department of Animal Pathology, established a landmark in the history of medical research when he proved that infectious disease may be transmitted by insects. His discovery of the Texas fever tick infesting cattle was followed by similar discoveries of the origin of yellow fever, malaria, typhoid, the sleeping sickness, and other infections. He also proved that tuberculosis in cows, while distinct from the white plague affecting men, might also invade human tissues—which the British Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has confirmed. Moreover, Dr. SMITH'S work in immunizing animals with sterilized cultures of germs has increased the physician's resources in immunizing human patients. The anti-vivisectionists will find it difficult to show that the measures taken by Dr. SMITH in checking the plagues that torture the brute creation are not merciful, even if only the welfare of the animals is considered.

NEW ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

In what is apparent of the present war situation the lay strategist finds unexpected material for speculation. He cannot but think it strange that the Allies' offensive in the Dardanelles has halted. He should suppose time to be precious once the destruction of the fortifications had begun at all, for, of course, any lull in the fighting would give the Turkish and German forces an opportunity to repair damage and bring up more pieces, if they have them. It must be assumed that the attack up to the point at which it halted failed to produce the results that were hoped for. It was a pretty desperate piece of work, full of hazards known and unknown, but that is just the kind of work the English especially are wont to tackle with fortitude and somehow in their own way to get through with. Once they started to force the Dardanelles it was taken for granted that they would continue with dogged patience. And their pulling off, even for a second start, was unexpected, especially as no hazards appeared that might not have been counted on beforehand. If, as has been said, it is impossible to force the Dardanelles with a fleet alone—that is, without the co-operation of an army—then the allied fleet's assault was premature and ill-considered. If the assistance of a Greek army was expected, as some think, and the Allies, on being disappointed, went ahead with a naval force alone, that was both rash and impatient. But as real information is very meagre the whole matter lies largely in the field of conjecture.

So does any discussion of what seems to be a delay of that "Spring advance" against the Germans in France and Belgium which the world had been prepared to expect. It may be that just now the best fighting ground is in the Carpathian mountain region, where the thaw is later than in France and Belgium, and that would account for the fact that the Russians are more active than the Allies on the west, but it would not explain allusions in the news from London to the possibility of an important change of higher tactics. One is taken by surprise to read in censored dispatches that "there is less talk in England of "the Spring advance of the Allies and "an increasing appreciation of the task "Russia is attempting;" and a citation of "belief in some quarters that "the leaders of the allied armies in "the west, reckoning on the heavy "cost of smashing the German line "there, may perhaps only seek to "hold their ground," hoping that the Russians will get through Hungary and ultimately join hands with the allied forces working northward. Undoubtedly the cost of breaking the German line was reckoned much higher after the terrific loss that was suffered a few weeks ago to gain one mile of ground at Nueve Chapelle.

A Spring campaign on those lines might be more effective from the Allies' point of view. It certainly would be vastly more humane. But the immediate interest is in the fact of its being new. It suggests a fundamental change of plan. Incidentally it assigns to Russia a much more important rôle. Hitherto it was obviously the design of the Allies to keep attacking on both sides at once, the Russians on the east and the French and English on the west, by prearrangement, thereby requiring Germany to rush her troops back and forth. But the Germans have had seven months in which to strengthen and fortify the line they hold across France and Belgium, in order to be able to defend it with fewer men than were required to establish it. The arts of defense in this war have been superior to those of offense, as the Germans learned in their failure to reach Paris on their tidal rush, and now, if there is any other way, it would seem the worse part of strategy for the Allies to force the fighting on what is perhaps the strongest line of impermanent defence ever constructed by military genius. So it is probable that in the next few weeks some very unexpected things will happen in place of the great "Spring advance." The expected Austrian collapse is to be reckoned with, too. Should Germany be left alone in the war she might find herself under a constraint to make peace stronger than the Allies could put upon her by any attack they could now deliver in the west.

THE BUILDING INSPECTION BILL.

Against the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, which has passed the Senate and is likely to pass the Assembly, it ought to be a sufficient objection to say that it destroys the Tenement House Department of New York City. Any one who can recall the shocking conditions of life in New York tenement houses a generation ago and who knows how immeasurably superior those conditions are today in everything that affects the health and comfort of those who dwell in tenements would certainly condemn and denounce this bill out of hand if he fully understood what it means. The old conditions were done away with and the department established through the unselfish and untiring labors of some of the most public-spirited men and women in the community. The fruits of their labors will be destroyed if this bill becomes a law, providing, as it does, that the power to regulate the building and construction of tenements shall be taken away from the Tenement House Department.

Legislation with such an intent and such an effect is irredeemably bad and vicious. It is not enough that occupancy and use of buildings will remain under the supervision of the department; regulations in the interest of comfort, health, and decency can be enforced only if construction also is within its control. The bill is insidious, for it comes in the guise of reform, a word that has served as a cloak for much wickedness in lawmaking. Everybody knows that the jumble of laws which scatters powers of building inspection through many departments and bureaus should be amended and harmonized by consolidation. But the new law should be constructive, not destructive. The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, although it has been amended in a way to remove some of the objections urged against it, still has the fatal vice of taking control over the welfare of the immense tenement house population of the city out of the hands where it has been so well administered, the hands which have conferred so many blessings upon the poor of the city. It is exceedingly hard to understand why the Legislature should have given any hospitality to the bill. But certainly it ought to be possible to convince the mind of Gov. WHITMAN that it is not merely devoid of merit, but positively bad. If the bill goes to his desk he ought to veto it forthwith.

BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND DRINK.

Since LLOYD GEORGE made his famous remarks that Britain is "fighting Germany, Austria, and drink," and that "drink is doing us more damage than "all the German submarines put to-"gether," it has been noted that there is no rush in the United Kingdom for total prohibition. The pledges of abstinence made by the King, Lord KITCHENER, and LLOYD GEORGE seem rather to be appeals for voluntary temperance than precursors of Government prohibition. England is not drafting an army in its onslaught on rum, but will trust largely to volunteer battalions. It is not generally known that autocratic Russia, despite the vodka ukase at the time of mobilization, has also left the question to be decided by local sentiment in the municipal and provincial districts of the empire.

Such is the fact. It is of interest as to the effectiveness of the Czar's initiative that M. BARK, the Russian Minister of Finance, should report that while the Government has lost $280,000,000 in yearly liquor revenue, the output of Russian workmen has thereby increased from 30 to 50 per cent. Even more significant is his added remark that "if it were proposed to "revert to the old conditions there "would be a revolution in Russia." The Russian people have responded cordially to the order, and have themselves passed self-denying ordinances.

In a dispatch from GEORGE W. BUCHANAN, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, it is shown that while the Czar's order remains in force at the present time, it has been much modified. The Russian Council of Ministers, on the authority of Article 87 of the Fundamental Laws, has empowered the local administrative bodies of Russia to petition that the sale of all strong drinks be prohibited, whereupon the excise officials, working conjointly with the Government, must order that all trade in intoxicants shall cease in the district in question within, at latest, three months.

Ambassador BUCHANAN transmits a memorandum of Capt. ROWLAND SMITH saying that the local public bodies have largely exercised this power, and the reports from all parts of the empire record daily the closure by local option of wine shops, beer saloons, and so on. In many places the prohibition is for all time, but in the majority of cases provisional, until the end of the war. In Petrograd the first-class hotels and restaurants may sell beer and wine, and light drinks may be dispensed by the wine shops on stated occasions and during certain hours. The sale of all spirits is absolutely proscribed; vodka is unobtainable, and the Government monopoly for its manufacture and sale is to cease. Beer and wines are heavily taxed.

Some such measures may be looked for in Great Britain. But the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has said to the deputation of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, which urged total prohibition during the war, that to act in advance of public sentiment would do more harm than good. If radical measures are taken, they will be taken for the national defense and with the consent of the English people.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

"Labor," meaning union officials, is snapping the whip at Albany, and the question is how the legislators will act. These words are attributed publicly to the spokesman of the Central Federated Union of this city:

> If the Republican Administration is going to nullify all the labor laws, let them start, and we know what to do after that. I don't say we can beat you at the next election, but we can keep you busy.

In the opinion of the New York State granite workers, pending legislation is promoted by a big lobby, and "the only way labor can meet this is "to vote at the next federation meet-"ing to establish a big fund and "'meet them at their own game.'" Language of that sort is apart from the merits or demerits of the legislation with which it is connected. Whether the pending labor bills are good or bad, the idea that they should or can be passed or beaten by the labor vote and the labor lobby is "humbug," in the language the labor spokesmen use about the bills they dislike. Labor legislation and the labor vote are nettles which sting worst when grasped weakly. If they are faced firmly they have the influence they are entitled to, and no more. A labor lobby is as bad as any lobby. Labor legislation is as bad as any legislation which admits itself to be class legislation, something for the few at the cost of the many.

When the Allen Labor bill was before the Legislature it was dealt with on grounds of general public interest, and the result was good. Labor could do nothing, because there is no public sentiment in support of such legislation, however strenuously labor may assert that ruin will overtake those who offend it. As matter of fact the public interest in labor legislation and political patronage generally is small. The fact has been well stated within a few days by the Controller of this city when he was asked to make work and pay salaries contrary to his idea of the city's interest. Writing in reply to a representation that the public resented the dismissal of an official for public reasons, without personal reproach, Controller PRENDERGAST said that the people were more interested in the saving of public money than in the political fortunes of any individual. There are better politics and more votes in that sort of letter than in pandering to "leaders" in politics or labor movements. The people are thinking of themselves in these times of high taxes and small profits. The friend of the people this year is not the politician who makes work for labor unions, or who creates jobs for those supposed to command votes. The servant of all the people is stronger politically than the friend of some of the people, and that is true all the time, although it is forgotten most of the time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Elections Hard to Explain.

After every election theories more or less plausible to account for the result of the voting always abound. Whether they are any more trustworthy than the not less confident predictions before election as to what the result will be is dubious, for the ultimate "vote" is a composite of almost as many forces as there are individual voters, and only in instances comparatively rare does any one of them cast his ballot—"or hers" must be added nowadays—for a single and simple reason.

The chances are, therefore, that the result of every election has, not one explanation, but several, and even to ascribe a preponderating influence to this or that desire or to this or that antagonism is a rash proceeding. Out in Chicago, however, everybody now seems to "know" just why the Republican candidate for Mayor won. That is curious, because nobody has any real information that was not a common possession at the beginning of the week. At any rate, if it was as injudicious for one of the candidates to appeal for votes on the ground that he believed Germany right and the Allies wrong in the war, and that his election would "save the Fatherland," as his overwhelming defeat is taken as indicating, why did not he and his campaign managers see it in time to avoid the fatal mistake?

They were or should have been as well aware as the rest of us are of the direction of American sympathies, and it is incomprehensible that they did not realize how worse than futile was an endeavor to elect a pro-German Mayor—as such. It at least seems certain that victory on that basis could not be won even where German-Americans are most numerous—say, in St. Louis, Milwaukee, or Cincinnati—for even in those places they are prominent rather than controlling—and everywhere any attempt on their part to act as a political unit would be deeply resented and promptly punished.

It is highly unlikely that any considerable number of Chicago's voters took seriously the suggestion that the Fatherland could be saved by electing Mr. SWEITZER, and in all probability the so-called German vote was as much divided there as it is everywhere else throughout the country.

They Voted, But Not As a "Vote."

On only one thing do commentators on the Chicago election seem to be agreed—that the women voters merely enlarged the vote and did not determine or even influence its result. That is easily credible, for the questions at issue interested women not as a sex, but as human beings, and so far as they had any particular "cause" of their own to serve, it was about as well served by voting one way as another.

From the equal suffrage standpoint what they had to do was to prove by exercising their new privilege that they valued it, and that fact sufficiently accounts for the strenuous efforts made by some of them to get to the polls as many of the enfranchised women as possible. It is not reported that these more active exponents of the eternal feminine in politics attempted by either dictation or exhortation to unite the woman vote on either candidates or propositions, though it is safe to assume that they were as free with advice where they thought it would be followed as are masculine "leaders" and "workers."

And the women did vote in numbers sufficiently large, as compared to the number qualified, to answer, if not the question of how many of them wanted to vote, at least that of how many will vote when voting has been made something between an opportunity and a duty. The percentage of stay-at-homes was small—smaller than that of men has often been.

Of special facilities and considerations for the women voters there were none. The air of the polling places was not cleared of smoke, and seemingly the wrong perpetrated at the primaries in Chicago of making the women put their ballots in separate boxes was not repeated. Had that been done it would have gratified a natural curiosity, but it would have been a violation of the secrecy of the ballot without excuse, just as it would be to divide off the whole body of voters by any other of the many lines that might be drawn through it.

Neutrality Seems Exploited.

Even the most sensitive of pro-Germans cannot complain that less than due care has been taken by our Government to protect every right and every privilege which the Prinz Eitel Friedrich possessed at Newport News as a foreign warship in a neutral port. A good many thousands of American dollars have been spent to protect her from real and imaginary dangers, she has been allowed to repair and refit to at least the extent that international law requires in such circumstances as hers, the secret of her commander's intentions has been faithfully kept by all of our officials, if any, to whom he chose to disclose them, and he has been enabled to keep off the Virginia Capes for more than three weeks a considerable fleet of hostile cruisers that could have been attending to other business—of which they have enough—if any pressure to make an earlier decision had been brought to bear on him.

Instead he has been allowed to exhaust the permitted possibilities of delay, and it is no wonder that in every one of his photographs he wears a broad grin. That may be due to a natural cheerfulness of disposition, but a more plausible explanation is to be found in emotions resulting from the thought of all those British ships wasting time and coal on the sea outside.

It was all right enough. The master of the Eitel Friedrich did his duty as a belligerent, which is to make trouble and injury for the enemy, and we did ours as neutrals, but the case illustrates the inconvenient and annoying fact that neutrality is itself unneutral and invariably helps one side or the other. In this instance we have helped the Germans, and the resulting sensation is that of having been deliberately used by them for the attaining of a belligerent end.

To minds perhaps not entirely impartial and not deeply learned in the law of nations, these doings at Newport News seem unpleasantly farcical, and there appears to be no obvious reason why an alien warship like this one should be the recipient of two kinds of favors—those she could ask if she intended to go away, and the different ones accorded when the purpose is internment.

For Children, Not by Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A notice in THE TIMES of April 6 reiterates an error concerning the work of the Children's Educational Theatre, which I call to your attention. You state that children will take all the parts in the coming performance of "The Vision of the Blind." As a matter of fact, there is but one child in the cast of eight persons. All the other characters are interpreted by men and women in almost every case over 20, and in several cases considerably over 30 years of age. This point is of importance to us because the entire pedagogy of our work is based upon the principle not to allow a child to interpret any part which is not within the range of his or her experience and intelligence. We never impose an adult's idea of characterization upon any child, and thus induce creative characterization which would be impossible if little children imitatively portrayed adult parts.

A. MINNIE HERTS HENIGER.
New York, April 6, 1915.

A HELPLESS CREATURE OF THE DEEP.

"A submarine is a very weak craft, its strength lying almost entirely in the suddenness with which it makes its appearance. If the vessel which has been ordered to halt is able to call for help the value of the submarine may be nullified."—Maritime Natural History Observations by Dr. Dernburg.

There is a creature of the beryl deeps
That only rarely to the surface creeps—
A hunted creature, helpless "weak"—naïve,
(If its historian's word we may believe.)
It must have food; it feeds on sailing things.
How, then, if these incontinent take wings?
If, when its tender periscope appears,
How sad, that, as with hope its prey it nears,
Remorselessly that prey sends call for aid.
The creature's self the victim may be made!
What can it other do—this "weak" sea-beast,
But quickly snatch its morsel, great or least,
Or woman, child—(or, mayhap, tougher wight)—
Whatever chances then to be in sight!
What wonder, if its pearly teeth it shows
In bubbling laughter at its struggling foes? . . . .
So, laughs the guileless infant catching flies,
When, finally, its chubby hand shuts on its prize.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

ART NOTES.

Prints on View at Anderson Galleries—A Futurist's Work.

At the Anderson Galleries a large assemblage of prints is on view deriving from different collections and containing interesting examples of work not often brought before the American public. There are, for example, three lithographs by Charles H. Shannon, of one of which only fifteen impressions were printed. "The Morning Visit" and "White Nights" are reminiscent of the pre-Raphaelite influence, and have a distinct charm. There is a portrait of a French actress by Toulouse Lautrec, a lithograph that contains as much of the artist's vitriolic comment on the Parisian type as any of his pastels. There are two or three good Zorns and there are the Americana and sporting prints of the Peters collection. The last are to be sold tonight and tomorrow night, the others April 14 and 15.

A Futurist at Close View.

When young art students first attack the problem of representation they are apt to make their drawings over life size. Nearly all beginners see things big. Possibly there is some analogy between this fact and the fact that innovators are apt to paint on a large scale when they have a new system or theory to announce. The Futurist Athos Cesarini, showing his work at Miss Swift's gallery, is no exception. In a narrow entrance room his big, bright canvases pop out at the visitor and startle unduly, like a small boy with a Hallowe'en pumpkin on his head—it takes a moment to see how harmless it all is. The Futurists have an interesting notion: They think of a picture as the synthesis of what one remembers and what one sees on the occasion selected for record. "You must render the invisible," they say, "which stirs and lives beyond intervening obstacles, what we have on the right, on the left, and behind us, and not merely the small square of life artificially compressed, as it were, by the wings of a stage."

It is not a new theory in literature nor altogether new in art. Henry James called it making his readers feel the pressure of the background. The application, however, has been bewildering. The modern group devoted to it are not of strong enough mental fibre apparently to assimilate their philosophy and make it productive of energy. Mr. Cesarini's work conspicuously lacks energy.

MR. McANENY CORRECTED.

No Suggestion to Raise $27,000,000 by Direct Tax for the Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We would thank you to permit a correction of the statement by George McAneny published today to the effect that ex-Senator Hill, Judge MacLean, Mr. Finch of the State Engineer's Office and Mr. Gardner of the Board of Trade and Transportation had told him (Mr. McAneny) their idea was to raise by direct tax the entire $27,000,000 needed to complete the Barge Canal.

Mr. McAneny entirely misunderstood us. We did not make such suggestion and have never contemplated it. Just half, or $13,500,000 of the $27,000,000, will be needed this year and next for actual construction, and the other half will be needed eventually when awarded by the Court of Claims to pay land and damage claims.

Of the $13,500,000 about $4,000,000 is needed to carry to completion contracts now under way. This $4,000,000 will complete such contracts and would be expended before Feb. 1, 1916.

The balance of the $13,500,000, or about $9,500,000, will also be needed this year and next to pay for balance of work to be done which has not yet been contracted for.

If the work should be divided into contracts which would take two years to complete and contracts which would take only one year to complete, and if the two-year contracts are started and provided for this year and the one-year contracts are provided for next year, then they would all be completed about the same time, that is, before opening of navigation in 1917.

If so much of the two-year contracts as can be completed before Feb. 15, 1916, is provided for this year, there would be needed this year about $4,500,000 for such contracts, in addition to the $4,000,000 for existing contracts, or, in all this year, about $8,500,000. The balance of the $13,500,000, or $5,000,000, could then be provided for by the Legislature of 1916 and this would provide for opening the Barge Canal in the Spring of 1917.

If what Mr. McAneny now proposes should prevail, the completion of the canal would be delayed at least until the Spring of 1919, or four years from now.

Moreover, a failure to provide this year the funds needed, as we have explained, would cause the existing contracts to be canceled, which would involve a loss of $5,000,000 for damages to be paid contractors, and further losses of $8,000,000 for two years' interest at 4 per cent. on $100,000,000 already expended, and other losses due to depreciation of work partly done, and to the increased cost of work when re-let, which in the aggregate would make a loss of about $18,000,000, and 72 per cent. of this sum, or about $10,800,000, would have to be paid by New York City in addition to the City's share of the original $13,500,000. In other words, in order to defer paying for a year or two the City's share of $13,500,000, which would be about $9,720,000 now, the City by Mr. McAneny's plan would pay $10,800,000 additional for the delay granted, or the sum of $20,520,000 instead of $9,720,000.

FRANK S. GARDNER, Secretary,
CHARLES F. MacLEAN, Director,
New York Board of Trade.
New York, April 6, 1915.

A Cure for "Typhoid Mary."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The case of "Typhoid Mary" is, no doubt, one which has aroused a widespread public interest. I do not agree with Dr. Soper that at the present time there is no cure for this condition. Let Dr. Soper submit his patient to a treatment of colloidal iodine, a drug ten times more active than the ordinary iodine and with bactericidal power about ten times stronger. I am certain that a treatment lasting from six to eight weeks will be enough completely to sterilize Mary Mallon without injuring her in any way. Colloidal iodine is absolutely non-toxic and non-caustic, it does not interfere with the digestive organs and causes no iodism. If she had this treatment I, for my part, would be glad to engage her as a cook, because good cooks are rare.

A. H. WERNER, M. D.
New York, April 6, 1915.

Kennels on the Roof.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the eternal verities, can't you put a stop to this dog twaddle! Why blame the dog? Why not put the onus where it belongs—on the higher intelligence at the other end of the rope? Why not make it a punishable offense by fine or imprisonment? As for the apartment house nuisance, let the owner fit up some kennels on the roof with a runway for the dogs to air themselves and charge it to the dog owner as an extra room.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.
New York, April 4, 1915.

Perfect Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On at least two occasions the German Information Service of New York has asked for my subscription, offering in return to send me authentic news of Germany and the war. I mailed this simple question one week ago: "Will you kindly inform me whether Germany sold arms and ammunition to belligerents during the Japanese-Russian war and the Balkan wars? I inclose a stamp for reply." The German Information Service has not sent me an answer, but it kept the stamp.

E. E. R.
New Haven, Conn., April 6, 1915.

WHY PRINCETON DID NOT ASK BILLY SUNDAY.

A Statement in Defense of the Inhospitable Attitude of the University Authorities Toward That Evangelist.

By ANDREW F. WEST,
Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University.

Princeton, April 6, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Princeton University is being attacked in certain religious papers for not inviting Mr. Sunday to address our students. As a member of the Presbyterian Church and a teacher in Princeton University for over thirty years, may I ask, in view of recently published criticisms, that you will print this statement giving some of the reasons why Mr. Sunday was not invited to hold his meetings here under the auspices and with the indorsement of the university?

Let me say emphatically that it was not because Mr. Sunday's teachings are evangelical. Far from it. Princeton was founded and has lived on the fundamental, historical, evangelical Christian faith, and with few exceptions no other gospel has been heard here. The attitude of President Hibben and the authorities is in accord with this, no matter what passing difficulties may arise.

Nevertheless, there are grave reasons why Princeton University should not favor Mr. Sunday's methods as likely to do good to our students. He has been free to come, as he did, and our students have been entirely free to hear him, as they did in large numbers—but not on invitation nor with the encouragement of the authorities of the university. Why not? Let me state some of the reasons:

1. In matters of religion there is only one standard for Christians, and that standard is our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I gladly admit that Mr. Sunday means to be evangelical in his statements. But many of his utterances are, to put it mildly, not Christlike, and some of them are travesties of the teaching of Christ. Take the following samples, less vulgar than many others, which are both a caricature and a perversion of one of the most sacred scenes in the New Testament:

> Mary was one of those sort of uneeda biscuit, peanut butter, gelatin and pimento sort of women.
>
> Martha was a beefsteak, baked potato, apple sauce with lemon and nutmeg, coffee and whipped cream, apple pie and cheese sort of women.
>
> So you can have your pick, but I speak for Martha. So the churches have a lot of Marthas and a lot of Marys—merely bench warmers. Hurrah for Martha!
>
> So Martha was getting dinner and poked her head in the door where Mary was sitting and said:
>
> "Mary, carest thou not that I serve alone?"
>
> Wouldn't it make you tired if you were doing all the work and had your hands all ever dough and the sweat rolling off as you cooked the potatoes, if your big, lazy sister was sitting doing nothing? Then Jesus said: "Tut, tut, Martha, thou carest for too many little things."

Take another and worse instance, where Christ in prayer is turned to a jesting use:

> And as He prayed the fashion of His countenance was altered. Ladies, do you want to look pretty? If some of you women would spend less on dope, pazaza, and cold cream, and get down on your knees and pray, God would make you prettier.

Very funny, no doubt; and very blasphemous.

2. At times Mr. Sunday is irreverently familiar toward God. This appears clearly in the scene at his Philadelphia meeting on Jan. 8:

> Why, if I thought I could get any nearer God by kneeling, or get nearer to Him by taking off my coat, I'd do it.
>
> (Here Sunday suited the action to the word and tore his coat from his back. Seizing it by the collar in his right hand, he flung it around to lend emphasis to his utterances.)

Here is another sample:

> When I am at heaven's gates I'll be free from old Philly's blood. I can see now the Day of Judgment, when the question of Philadelphia and of me is taken up by God.
>
> "You were down in Philly, weren't you, Billy?" the Lord will ask me.
>
> And I'll say to Him, "Yes, Sir, Lord, I was there."
>
> "Did you give them my message of salvation, Billy?"
>
> "I gave them your message, Lord. I gave it to them the best way I could and as I understood it. You go get the files of the Philadelphia papers. They printed my sermons, Lord. You'll see in them what I preached," will be my answer.
>
> And the Lord will say, "Come on in, Bill; you're free from Philadelphia's blood."

Is this the way the Bible speaks? There is no place in that book for swaggering impiety. "Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord," is the right attitude of soul in the presence of God. Mr. Sunday is speaking impudently in the presence of "the King eternal, immortal and invisible," to whom alone is due "honor and glory forever"—even now, even at Mr. Sunday's performances. It was Jonathan Edwards, an early President of Princeton, who wrote of these sublime words in hushed awe as he gazed from his window one Autumn day: "As I read them the whole forest seemed to glow." No irreverence there. Is not the devout fear of God the "beginning of wisdom" still, and is it not deeply needed in American life today?

3. Many of Mr. Sunday's remarks are personally abusive or disgusting or slanderous. Take without comment the following series:

> If a woman on the avenue plays a game of cards in her home, she is worse than any blackleg gambler in the slums.
>
> If a minister believes and teaches evolution, he is a stinking skunk, a hypocrite, and a liar.
>
> If I were the wife of some of you men, I'd refuse to clean their old spittoons. I say let every hog clean his own trough.
>
> Your wife has as good a right to line up before a bar and fill up her skin with the hog-gut you do as you have.

Do we need more of the same sort?

4. There are also some statements, fortunately few—but enough—which are plainly indecent. Take the following instances and remember they are the words of a professed minister of the Gospel of Christ spoken at a so-called religious service. See if you approve of them:

> I can understand why young bloods go in for dancing, but some of you old ginks—good-night.
>
> Ma and I stopped in to look at a ball at an inauguration ceremony. Well, I will be horn-swaggled if I didn't see a woman there dancing with all the men, and she were a collar of her gown around her waist. She had a little corset on. Oh, I can't describe it.
>
> You stand there and watch man after man as he claims her hand, and puts his name on her list. Perhaps that fellow was her lover and you won her hand—and you stand there and watch your wife folded in his long, voluptuous, sensual embrace, their bodies swaying one against the other, their limbs twining and entwining, her head resting on his breast, they breathe the vitiated air beneath the glittering candelabra, and the spell of the music, and you stand there and tell me that there is no harm in it! You're too low down for me.
>
> I want to see the color of some buck's hair that can dance with my wife! I'm going to monopolize that hugging myself.
>
> Theu Herodias came in and danced with her foot stuck out to a quarter to 12, and old Herod said, "Sis, you're a peach. You can have anything you want, even to the half of my kingdom." She hiked off to her licentious mother.
>
> Why, a man with red blood in his veins can't look at half the women on the streets now, and not have impure thoughts.
>
> Little girl, you look so small,
> Don't you wear no clothes at all?
> Don't you wear no chemise shirt?
> Don't you wear no petty skirt?
> Don't you wear no underclothes,
> But your corset and your hose?

No decent person can read these quotations without shame.

Every passage quoted in this article is taken from the official copyrighted report of Mr. Sunday's Philadelphia addresses, published with his sanction in The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph during January and February. Their accuracy cannot be questioned. It is true that these quotations are not the main stock and substance of his addresses, but some of the occasional ornaments, giving what is called "punch" to his discourses. They are things of the sort singled out for special separate printing in The Evening Telegraph, often in large type, as "jolts." So they are.

So in the name of decency and of the purity and sanctity of our Christian faith Princeton University positively refuses to approve Mr. Sunday's performances as suitable for the edification of our students. In times of hysterical excitement we think it our right and duty to stand firm against all inflammatory mob-oratory in whatever field it may appear. For his quiet and sensible stand in this matter President Hibben deserves the thanks of all friends of education and religion.

ANDREW F. WEST.

THE WRONG IMPRESSION.

The Merchants' Association Does Not Advocate Tariff Revision.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of the editorial, "Tariff, Trade, and Treasury," in your issue of April 6, you say:

> The national deficit is important as a reflection of trade chiefly, for no deficit of the Treasury can be any indication of national embarrassment. In that aspect the condition of the Treasury is important chiefly as reflecting the result of past legislation, or the necessity of future legislation. That is the use to which the Merchants' Association of this city has put the decline in the customs revenue. Its weekly magazine says this week that other countries are readjusting their tariff rates to meet the new conditions, in part at least, and that this decrease in imports in this country "has brought about the need for a readjustment of tariff duties on imports in order to insure the necessary governmental income."

This gives the impression that the Merchants' Association is advocating an increase in the duty on imports in order to overcome the deficit in the Treasury. The Merchants' Association does not and never has advocated either an increase or a reduction in tariff duties. The sentence which you quote, standing by itself, might indicate a different attitude, but it was not intended to convey such an impression. The purpose of the article in which it appears was to call attention to the tariff readjustments which are taking place in other countries as a result of the war, and which, in some instances, are seriously hampering the export business of the United States. The mention of the decrease in customs revenue here was made for the purpose of illustrating why tariff duties are being increased elsewhere.

It was intended merely to point out the obvious conclusion that, if revenues from duties upon imports are to be increased, these duties must be readjusted. That it was not intended to advocate such an increase is shown in a subsequent paragraph of the article, which, after mentioning the decrease of $32,000,000 in customs revenues at this port during the last six months, adds:

> This loss was, of course, foreseen and has been provided for in the United States by increased revenues from other sources without a change in our tariff duties on imports.

W. A. MARBLE,
President of the Merchants' Association of New York.
New York, April 6, 1915.

DR. DERNBURG WRITES.

Poultney Bigelow Is Scurrilous and Simplicissimus Is Satyrical.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Poultney Bigelow yesterday sent you a letter, whose contents are so scurrilous that I am very loath to reply. All American scientists, about hundred thousand cultivated Americans living now in this country and who have studied in Germany, know that Mr. Bigelow's description of the tone prevailing in German university circles and among the educated classes is a wilful perversion of the truth.

If I seize the pen at all it is to reply to the insinuation which to bring in Mr. Bigelow has written his whole letter. He refers to a cartoon in the "Simplicissimus" about the President of this country, which cartoon is very disrespectful and tasteless. He goes on to say that Americans would never caricature American public men in such a way. Mr. Bigelow's mind is just a bit obtuse. If Americans do not caricature their President in this way, they certainly ca

MISS FOWLER WEDS ELIOT TUCKERMAN

Surrogate's Daughter the Bride of Lawyer at Home of Her Parents.

FAMILY ONLY AT NUPTIALS

Rev. Dr. Manning of Trinity Church Officiates—Bridegroom a Member of University and Century Clubs.

The wedding of Eliot Tuckerman, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Tuckerman of Boston, now a resident of New York, and Miss Mary Ludlow Fowler, daughter of Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler and Mrs. Fowler, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the town house of the Fowlers, 26 West Tenth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Manning of Trinity Church.

The bride, who has long been considered one of the most beautiful girls in New York society, was unattended. She wore a white satin gown trimmed with old family lace and a satin court train embroidered in pearls. Her veil of old point lace was held with orange blossoms, and her flowers were lilies of the valley. The bride's elder brother, W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, was Mr. Tuckerman's best man. There were no ushers, and none except the immediate family attended the wedding, as the bride's mother is still in mourning. There was no reception.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Coleman Glover, and the Misses Jane and Emily Tuckerman.

After several weeks in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Tuckerman will return to New York to live at 131 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Tuckerman is related to the Groesbecks of Cincinnati, and is a niece of Mrs. Kenelm Digby of England and of Mrs. Robert Goddard of Providence, R. I. Mr. Tuckerman is a Harvard graduate, class of 1904, and is a member of the University, Century and other clubs, and is a practicing lawyer in this city.

WARD HEIR CHRISTENED.

Queen Alexandra a Sponsor for Son of Daughter of Late Whitelaw Reid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria were among the sponsors at the christening yesterday of the son of the Hon. John Ward, equerry to her Majesty, and Mrs. Ward, daughter of the late Whitelaw Reid, as the Queen mother was unable to be present Princess Victoria acted as her proxy.

The ceremony took place in Marlborough House chapel. The baby, who wore the robes that graced the christening of his mother, received the names Alexander Whitelaw Reid, the other godparents were Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, represented by Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox; Sir Gilbert Claughton, and the Duke of Roxburgne, represented by Lord Howes.

Princess Victoria and the other sponsors signed the register, as did also "Jacky" Ward, the six-year-old brother of the baby. Subsequently there was a small luncheon party at Dudley House, the residence of the parents.

MISS WISCHHUSEN A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. George F. Wischhusen Weds George W. Hoyns.

The wedding of George Wayland Hoyns, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hoyns, and Miss A. Elizabeth I. Wischhusen, a daughter of Mrs. George F. Wischhusen, was solemnized at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Washington Heights Lutheran Church, 153rd Street and Broadway, by the Rev. E. Rabbow. The church was decorated with palms and Easter lilies. Miss Wischhusen walked with her brother, James Wischhusen, who gave her in marriage. She wore a soft white satin gown trimmed with Venetian lace and having a long satin court train. Her tulle veil was held with a chaplet of orange blossoms and her flowers were lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor, Miss Harriet Wischhusen was in an empire frock of gold satin, trimmed with pink roses, and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marie Tomsuden and Marion Bauman, cousins of the bride, who wore empire frocks of pink crepe de chine and carried pink sweet peas. The flower girls were the little Misses Elsa Tomsuden and Ruth Rabbe, cousins of the bride and bridegroom, who were in white lace frocks with pink sashes, and carried baskets of pink roses.

Gustav Heidgerd, a Columbia classmate of the bridegroom, was his best man, and the ushers were Herman Heidgerd, Anthony De H. Zink, Charles B. Spencer and Louis Tomsuden. A large reception followed in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyns have gone South for their honeymoon and on their return will live on Washington Heights.

ROYALTY SEES PRIMROSE WED

His Marriage to Lady Victoria Stanley Celebrated in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—The most notable wedding of the season, that of Neil Primrose, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lady Victoria Stanley, daughter of Lord Derby, was solemnized today at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Among those present were Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Princess Maud, and many officials and dignitaries, including Premier Asquith, Chancellor Lloyd George, Lord Haldane, Arthur Balfour, and Winston Spencer Churchill. Queen Alexandra wore black with a bunch of yellow primroses.

It was a wild flower wedding, the bridesmaids carrying country posies—daffodils, lilies of the valley, and rambler roses.

Neil Primrose is the son of Lord Rosebery, and the marriage unites Unionist and Liberal houses.

BARNES TALKS IN CLARK HOME

War Correspondent Addresses Conference in Aid of French Artists.

The third and final conference arranged by the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred in aid of destitute families of French soldier-artists was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of former Senator William A. Clark and Mrs. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue.

James Barnes, the war correspondent, was the speaker, and he told some of his experiences and impressions of the early days of the European war. There was an organ recital before the conference, and after Mr. Barnes had spoken Mr. Clark invited those present to view his art collection.

Arrivals from Europe.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CYMRIC, (Liverpool)—T. Arundel, James Barkley, Kenneth Bartlett, Miss Beatrice Barton, W. R. Belden, Mrs. M. A. Belden, F. S. Blackhall, James Brady, Lady Bullock, Miss Evelyn Bullock, W. J. Carroll, J. S. Chadwick, B. A. Clay, Miss Mary Conlan, R. A. Curtis, H. W. Dennett, E. H. Evans, James Farrell, P. S. Florence, G. M. Gibson, Miss Kate Gilmartin, Mrs. E. Glover, H. A. Gould, Peter Grandison, C. A. S. Hamilton, T. H. Harris, F. E. Ingledew, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jackson, Mrs. Annie Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Justice, Miss M. M. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loring, C. T. Manett, J. A. Meller, James F. Powell, Edward Price, P. R. Reid, Miss Emily Rowley, Louis Oddy, E. Ward, Peter Jackson, G. C. Truscott, and J. A. Whyte.

STAMPALIA, (Naples)—Lieut. E. Boystrom, Lieut. Luigi Selli, Edwardo de Paster, Amedeo Bema, Mrs. B. White, Miss B. Piermont, Miss H. Herzog, and Miss Volser.

A FANTASY AT THE PLAZA.

Entertainment Given for Summer Camp of University Settlement.

There was a large attendance last night at the entertainment and dance given at the Plaza for the Summer camp of the Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement Society, of which Mrs. John R. MacArthur is President.

The entertainment consisted of a fantasy, arranged by Arthur R. Freelander and Rufus F. King. George Barrere, Paul Kefer and Sascha Jacobson were the artists. Miss Minnie Dupree appeared as the reader. Miss Eva Swain was the premiere danseuse, while Miss Dorothy Brown served as Queen.

The scenes depicted dawn, noon, and evening, with a garden party of 1915 at the close. Mrs. Wilson P. Foss, Miss Estelle Mulqueen, Mrs. Edgar Baker, Jr., Miss Marian Whitman, Alexander MacArthur, W. P. Foss, Philip W. Kirkpatrick, and Rufus F. King were those in the cast.

Others taking part included the Misses Eleanor Lockwood, Ruth Barbour, Grovene Converse, Marjorie Winants, Ruth Quackenbush, Marjorie Haviland, Alice and Mercedes de Zaldo, Dorothy Bigelow, Katherine Lamb, Mildred Hunter, Noel Haskins, Phyllis Brown, Dorothy Haight, Agnes Brown, Anne Woodin, Wealthy Lewis, Stella Benedict, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Jr., Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr. and Mlle. Beatrice de Holthoir.

There was general dancing after the entertainment, the Dance Committee consisting of Mrs. Edward Ingraham, Mrs. Hugh MacKay, Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr., and the Misses Virginia Scully, Frances R. Weight, Gladys Stout, Sophie Young, Alice Guernsey, and Cordelia S. Hepburn.

MISS MARIE BUSCH WEDS.

Granddaughter of Late Brewer Marries C. D. Jones, a Tennis Star.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Miss Marie Busch, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August A. Busch and granddaughter of the late Adolphus Busch, was married tonight to C. Drummond Jones, St. Louis clubman and tennis star. The ceremony performed by the Rev. John W. Day, took place at Grant Farm, the Busch country home.

The wedding, which had been planned for one of the most elaborate in recent St. Louis social history, was quiet owing to the serious illness in Pasadena, Cal., of Carl Busch, the bride's uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Jones left tonight for a three weeks' honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va.

There were several New York and Philadelphia guests among the 100 persons present.

The bridegroom's gift was a diamond necklace, while the father of the bride gave her a check running into six figures, it is said, though the family will not announce the amount.

Miss Clara Busch, a débutante of last Winter, attended her sister as maid of honor. Miss Busch's maids were the Misses Mildred Orthwein and Vera Tuchmann. Vincent Healy of New York was best man.

Miss Busch's gown was of ivory satin veiled in pearl-embroidered tulle and adorned with point applique lace. The court train was appliqued with seed pearls and edged with orange blossoms.

Mr. Jones resides with his stepmother, Mrs. Clarence A. Jones. His father was killed several years ago by a discharged employe. For six years Mr. Jones has held tennis titles in doubles and singles in the Central States.

ROBT. E. SHERRY TO MARRY.

Will Wed Mrs. Mae M. Bozio in San Francisco Next Wednesday.

Word comes from San Francisco of the marriage there next Wednesday of Mrs. Mae Madeleine Bozio and Robert E. Sherry, son of Louis Sherry, of this city. Mr. Sherry left the first of the week for the Pacific Coast without informing his friends here of his approaching marriage, and the first report of the wedding was received here yesterday from San Francisco.

Mrs. Bozio was formerly Miss Mae Costigan, daughter of the late Thomas Costigan, a prominent figure in finance and politics in the early days of San Francisco. She and Arthur Bozio were divorced in Los Angeles a few years ago. J. J. Costigan of this city is her brother.

The wedding will take place at the home of her elder brother, James D. Costigan, with whom she resides.

H. M. POPHAM MARRIES.

Banker Weds Mrs. Georgia Meigs, a Widow, in Cody, Wyo.

Henry M. Popham of 31 Colden Avenue, Flushing, L. I., a Vice President of the Union Trust Company, and Mrs. Georgia Meigs, the widow of Henry Meigs, a former Health Commissioner of Bayonne, N. J., who died in 1903, were married on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Meigs's daughter, Mrs. Stephen McGinley, in Cody, Wyoming.

Mr. Popham is about 50 years old and the son of the late Robert C. Popham, from whom he inherited considerable money. He is a member of the Oakland Golf and Niantic Clubs. Mrs. Popham, who moved to Flushing, L. I., six months ago, has two grown sons and three grown daughters, and is reported to have been a relative of Mr. Popham.

CHILD BORN TO CECILIE.

German Crown Princess Now Has a Daughter.

BERLIN, April 7, (via London.)—Crown Princess Cecilie today gave birth to a daughter. The mother and child are doing well.

The Crown Princess, who is a daughter of the late Friedrich Franz III. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, married Frederick William, the German Crown Prince, in June, 1905. They now have five children, four boys, the eldest being 9 years of age, and one daughter.

METCALF-GREENFIELD.

Bishop of New Hampshire Officates in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Paine Greenfield, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Martin Greenfield of 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, to Jesse Metcalf of Orange, N. J., took place at 4 o'clock yesterday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Edward M. Parker, Bishop of New Hampshire, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church. After the ceremony there was a large reception at the St. Regis.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, which was cut low and devoid of any trimming. Her court train hung from the shoulders, and over this fell her veil of tulle surmounted by bands of pearls, which were caught at the back of the coiffure with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Her maid of honor was Miss Janet Gregory, who wore a gown of soft pink taffeta topped with a leghorn hat trimmed with flowers to match the gown, and carried orchids. The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy Mahon, Margaret Toby, Edith Bouvier, Adelaide Buckley, Marjorie Ladew Williams, and Bertha Schults. Their gowns were of pink taffeta trimmed with lace and topped with hats to match. They carried bouquets of sweet peas. There were also two flower girls, the Misses Michelle and Maud Bouvier. They wore white lingerie frocks and carried baskets of Japanese orchids.

Manton B. Metcalf, Jr., acted as best man for his brother. The ushers were G. Pierce Metcalf, a cousin of the bridegroom; Schofield Andrews, A. D. Smith, Gurnee H. Barrett, Francis W. Murray Howard G. Turner, Theodore B. Whittimore, and Douglas Robbins.

Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf are to spend their honeymoon in California, and will make their home in this city.

CUTLER—EDDY.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Cutler of 338 West Eighty-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Cutler, to Donald McRuer Eddy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Newell Eddy of Bay City, Mich. No date has been set for the wedding.

'CELEBRATED CASE' WITH A STAR CAST

Lavish Revival of Stately Old Melodrama at the Empire.

ITS HOLD IS STILL STRONG

Otis Skinner, Florence Reed, and Nat Goodwin Lead in the Acting Honors of the Evening.

A CELEBRATED CASE, a new version of d'Ennery and Cormon's old play, by David Belasco and Charles Frohman. With a star cast. At the Empire Theatre.

CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.

Duke d'Aubeterre	Frederic de Belleville
Jean Renaud	Otis skinner
Lazare	Robert Warwick
Denis O'Rourke	N. C. Goodwin
The Corporal	Walter F. Scott
The Seneschal of Montagne	George Allison
Captain in the King's Own	John Warnick
Madeleine Renaud	Helen Ware
Adrienne Renaud	Mimi Yvonne
Martha	Beverly Sitgreaves
Julia	Ruth Farnum
Annette	Esther Cornell

CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY.

Duke d' Aubeterre	Frederic de Belleville
Count de Mornay	Robert Warwick
Viscount Raoul de Langey	Eugene O'Brien
Jean Renaud	Otis Skinner
Denis O'Rourke	N. C. Goodwin
Sergeant of the Guard	Leon Brown
Joseph	Herbert Ayling
Adrienne	Ann Murdock
Valentine de Mornay	Florence Reed
Duchess d'Aubeterre	Minna Gale Haynes
Chanoinesse of the College d'Hyereo	Ellita Proctor Otis
Julie	Marie Sasse

"A Celebrated Case," the elaborate melodrama that came from Paris to New York in the late '70s and was prodigiously popular here in the days of the old Union Square, was brought to life once more last evening on the stage of the Empire Theatre. It was revived with an all-star cast, the joint effort of Charles Frohman and David Belasco, reunited for this enterprise, at least, after many years of labor in separate vineyards.

Although the old 1878 manuscript has been vigorously overhauled to prepare it for a 1915 audience, the play still has all the marks of a style long gone out of fashion. Partly because this difference from all the other plays to be seen along Broadway affords a certain interest in itself and partly because much that is finely melodramatic is in the big scenes, "A Celebrated Case," in its present revival, is very good entertainment. In many of its rôles it is admirably played.

In this play D'Ennery and Cormon, the authors of "The Two Orphans," tell the story of a murder committed on the eve of the battle of Fontenoy, of the dead woman's husband wrongly accused, convicted, and sentenced to the galleys for the murder, of his daughter meeting him twelve years later, and, in the tattered convict, recognizing, as by inspiration, the father whose face had haunted her since childhood.

How the real murderer is found through the use of a tell-tale necklace, discovered among his possessions by the girl he had claimed as his own daughter, and how he is unmasked at last—this is the story told in the six acts of "A Celebrated Case."

If a playwright of this season of experiments had set down to tell this story he would doubtless have expanded this scene, compressed that one and left out still another altogether. Very possibly he would have told the whole thing backward, indeed, it seems probable. But in the task of freshening the musty mechanism of "A Celebrated Case" Mr. Belasco and Mr. Frohman have been content to strike out all the asides, to do away with all or nearly all the soliloquies and so to remodel the language of the characters that no unsympathetic soul out front should laugh at any of the speeches.

Even after this process, there remains in the play much that calls for the grand manner. Not many of our players today, and, which is important, not many in our audiences, are trained for it. Nat Goodwin as Otis Skinner and Florence Reed meet the test.

The big emotional scenes call for just such a romantic actor as Mr. Skinner, and indeed, to see him sweep along the rousing climax of the play at the Empire is a far more agreeable experience than to watch him adjusting his style to the modern haberdashery and Central Park background of such a play as the one that brought him to the Liberty earlier in the season. It is interesting to see how Miss Reed's great talent and arduous training have combined to make it easy for her to stir us with the rôle of Valentine.

There must be a special paragraph for Nat Goodwin, who makes so much of the rôle of O'Rourke, the part that James A. Stoddart had when the play was new in New York. His skillful performance gave fresh justification to the warm applause that welcomed him back to New York last night. One wonders, however, if Denis were not intended to be a somewhat sunnier soul.

Miss Murdock, who was moved over from the farce stage to the stage of romantic comedy last Fall, proved that the move was wise and proper by her performance in "The Beautiful Adventure." There are moments in the present play that she handles exceedingly well and she divides evenly with Mr. Skinner the honors of the big recognition scene, but there are moments when one could wish for a little more of grace and others when one sighs for more restraint.

One delightful bit is contributed by Elita Proctor Otis in the late Mrs. Gilbert's original rôle. Helen Ware handles competently the abrupt and violent emotions of the prologue. Eugene O'Brien gives a pleasing performance as the youthful lover. And this is just to record some acknowledgments in the work of the company that is largely as it should be.

On first nights Mr. Belasco usually makes a curtain speech and Mr. Frohman never does. There must have been considerable curiosity last evening to see who would appear. Mr. Belasco appeared. He spoke of the pleasant hours of reunion and labor on the play, he spoke of the twenty-three years that had passed since the Empire was opened with a play by himself and Franklin Fyles—"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

He mentioned a long interval filled with mutual admiration. But this much was not said until after Mr. Belasco had vainly beckoned to some one to join him on the stage. Maybe that was Mr. Frohman. After everything was over Mr. Skinner and Mr. Goodwin spoke, and, all told, it was a very pleasant evening.

New Playlets for Bandbox Theatre.

On the next bill given by the Washington Square Players in the Bandbox Theatre will be two playlets by foreign authors never before acted in this country. One, "A Miracle of Saint Antony," by Maurice Maeterlinck, has been translated by Ralph Roeder, a member of the organization, for presentation at the Bandbox. The other is "Forbidden Fruit," a free adaptation by George J. Smith of a theme by Octave Feuillet. "In April," by Rose Pastor Stokes, and "Saviors," by Edward Goodman, will complete the bill. The success of the current program has caused the addition of special performances tonight and next Thursday night.

Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger' Sung.

Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" was sung for the third and probably the last time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The cast included Mme. Hempel and Messrs. Sembach, Well, Braun, Goritz and Reiss in the principal parts. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

MUSIC NOTES.

Isadora Duncan will give a special matinee for children this afternoon at the Century Opera House, which will begin at 3 o'clock. Among the numbers will be excerpts from Berlioz's "Life of Christ."

At the Hotel Biltmore morning musicale tomorrow the soloists will be Frieda Hempel and Pasquale Amato of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Rudolph Ganz, pianist, and Louis Siegel, violinist.

The Dartmouth Glee and Mandolin Clubs will give a concert tomorrow evening at the Waldorf.

MRS. HOPKINS HERE TO ACT.

Says She Wearied of Washington Society and Will Sue for a Divorce.

Mrs. Sherburne Hopkins, daughter-in-law of Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins, the Washington attorney, has come to New York to seek fame on the stage. Mrs. Hopkins left home about a month ago and came to the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, to live. She got a chance yesterday to pose in a fashion exhibit at the Palace Theatre next week.

"I knew I could find something when I got ready," Mrs. Hopkins told a reporter for The Times last night, "so I waited until I had decided what I wanted to do. I made up my mind about a month ago that I wanted to be independent, that I didn't want to be beholden to any man for anything, so I told Mr. Hopkins I was going home to visit my mother and came here instead. I had to fib or he would not have let me go, for he was mad about me. At least he was then, though I am not so sure he is now. After I got here I wrote and told him I had made up my mind to make my own way.

"Where is he now? In Central America, I understand. He didn't want to face the publicity in Washington that was sure to follow. I shan't go back and later I shall sue for a divorce. I lived with his parents in their beautiful home, I had my own motors, but I wearied of Washington society."

Mrs. Hopkins is chic and pretty and 22, and although she has been married twice, she might easily be taken for a member of last year's débutante class. She is slight, has light hair and blue eyes and is smartly dressed. Her name before her first marriage, which took place when she was only 17, was Peggy Uptona, and she lived in Norfolk, Va. Her first husband, from whom she is divorced, was Everitt Archer, a wealthy oil man, who lives in Denver.

Capt. Hopkins has figured in the recent disturbances in Mexico through his position as counsel for big American interests in that country.

Reicher in an Ibsen Play Next Week

Emanuel Reicher has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to permit the announcement of the date for the postponed performance of "John Gabriel Borkman," the Ibsen play chosen for the second offering of the Modern Stage. The drama will be performed next Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre with Mr. Reicher in the title rôle. This will be his first appearance in an English-speaking part.

Big Movie Offer to Miss Farrar.

An offer of $25,000 has been made Geraldine Farrar, the Metropolitan soprano, for her appearance in the movies. The offer was made yesterday by the Metro Picture Corporation through Richard Herndon, a broker. If Miss Farrar accepts she will be the principal figure in a picture version of the story of Barbara Fritchie. The film will be taken at Frederick, Md., and will require three months of the singer's time.

'Nobody Home' Production Put Off.

Following a dress rehearsal of the new musical comedy, "Nobody Home," in the Princess Theatre last night, it was decided to postpone the first performance till next week, and to make changes in the cast.

Home Garden Settlement Dance.

The younger and older generation in society were well represented last night at the annual dance given at Sherry's for the benefit of the Home Garden Settlement. There was continuous dancing and also auction bridge. Miss Margaret Seton Porter was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Among the society girls who attended were the Misses Symphorosa Bristed, Adrienne M. Iselin, Sylvia Holt, Margaret C. Henderson, Vera Cravath, Constance Peabody, Louise Dixon, Rita Sturgis, Cornelia Chapin, Genevieve L. Sanford, Edith Farr, Helen J. Du Bois, Gertrude Geer, Roxana Bowen, Josephine Coster, Caroline Murray, Margaret Arhart, Amalia Gilbert, Margaret C. Overton, Lucy Lord, Gertrude Pardee, Barbara Shedd, Helen de F. Griffin, Mary R. Haskell, and Margaret Warren.

Flower Ball at the Plaza Tonight.

At the Flower Ball to be held tonight at the Plaza for the benefit of the Child's Welfare League, the principal feature will be a skit, "Androcles and the Try-on," a take off on Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion." Arthur Hill, the animal actor, will appear in the African jungle scene. The girls who are to show the startling Spring modes in the Try-on will include the Misses Coline Ingersoll, Cornelia de I. Cammann, Gertrude Hamilton, Katharine and Barbara Thaw, Caroline Wyeth, Susanne Warren, Rhoda Tanner, Edith Milliken, Eva Ingersoll Brown, and Claire Van Tennys.

A Lace Sale in Aid of Belgians.

Miss Morris, the curator of laces at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, explained the methods of lace making, aided by stereopticon views, at the lace sale the Countess de Hemptinne held yesterday at the Plaza. The Countess was commissioned by the Belgian Queen to interest Americans in the work of Belgian women, and also gave a brief talk on the conditions and needs of her country women. April 7 being King Albert's birthday small Belgian flags were on sale and most of those present wore them.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Albert E. Gallatin gave a small dinner last night at the St. Regis for Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

The Columbia Club will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on Saturday evening, April 17, with a dinner and dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Perez del Pulgar have left New York for Havana, Cuba, where Mr. del Pulgar is to serve as Consul General for Spain. He was formerly Vice-Consul for Spain in New York, and is a nephew of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Misses Marie Johnson, Harriet McCook, Esther Auchincloss, Theodora Dunham, Mary Chapin, Louise Hoadley, Priscilla Bartlett, Mary Tweed, Eleanor Keep, Maud Coster, and Kitty and Polly Kimball, are to act as ushers at the entertainment to be given on April 12 at the Ritz-Carlton in aid of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

The Junior Colonial Dames of America will meet tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, 1,015 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, who spent the Winter at the Gotham, left yesterday for their country place at Cedarhurst, L. I.

The Rainbow Sale held yesterday by St. Christopher's Guild at the residence of Mrs. John E. Alexandre, 16 East Fifty-third Street, netted $1,100 for St. Mary's Free Hospital. Many prominent society women and girls were in charge of the tables.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post will entertain the Thursday evening Club tonight at their house, 3 East Fifty-first Street.

The benefit spectacle and pageant, "A Night in Poland," portraying high and low life in Poland, will attract society tonight to the Biltmore. It is being given for the benefit of the American Polish Relief Fund, of which Mme. Sembrich is the President.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the conclusion of its engagement at the New Amsterdam, "Watch Your Step," may be taken to Havana for a four weeks' engagement in the new Theatre National. Such a proposition has been made Charles Dillingham, through Capt. C. C. Rice, the engagement to begin any time before Oct. 1.

The members of the "Alice in Wonderland" company were special guests of the Claridge Supper Club after the theatre last night. Little Vivian and Tommy Tobin gave some original dances, one of which Vivian has christened "Alice and the Rabbit Hug."

The special performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts," scheduled for this afternoon in the Longacre has been postponed till next Thursday to permit of several out-of-town performances.

B. H. Voigt, a student in Clayton Hamilton's classes on the drama at Columbia University, has had a four-act comedy of contemporary life accepted by John Craig, who will present it soon at a special performance in his Castle Square Theatre, Boston.

The engagement of "The Girl From Utah," at the Illinois Theatre, Chicago, has been extended to May, which defers the return engagement to New York till August.

Willard Mack will be seen in an original playlet, entitled "Blind Man's Buff" next week at the Palace. Margaret Greene, whose last appearance here was in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," will play the leading woman's role.

A private showing of Edward A. Salisbury's motion pictures of animal life will be made Tuesday morning in the Strand Theatre.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH, AUTHOR-ARTIST, DIES

Engineer Who Built Foundation for the Statue of Liberty Expires at 76.

CREATED 'COLONEL CARTER'

His Many Famous Stories Include "Caleb West, Master Diver"—Received Awards for His Paintings.

F. Hopkinson Smith, the well-known author, artist, and engineer, died last night at his home, 150 East Thirty-fourth Street, in his seventy-seventh year.

He was a Baltimorean by birth, and was a son of the late Francis Hopkinson Smith and Mrs. Susan Teackle Smith. After attending the public schools he entered a preparatory school intending to go to Princeton University. Business adverses forced his father to take him out of school, and at the age of sixteen he was a shipping clerk in a hardware store at $50 a year.

Two years later he became Assistant Superintendent in his brother's iron foundry, but shortly after the civil war began the business was closed. Finding nothing to do in Baltimore, he came to New York, although prospects were very little brighter here. For a long time he sought employment, but was unsuccessful, until finally his luck turned and a friend of his family offered him a position in an iron business in Broad Street. Mr. Smith was then 25 years old, and he made up his mind to become a mechanical engineer, and with his indefatigable energy and push started to study.

After a time he went into the contracting business for himself, taking as partner James Symington, an artist. Four years later he undertook his first great contract, the construction of the stone ice-breaker about the Bridgeport Lighthouse. Then he built the breakwaters at Block Island and the jetties at the mouth of the Connecticut River and the old seawall around Governors Island in New York Harbor. These were followed by the construction of the foundation for the Statue of Liberty and Race Rock Lighthouse at New London, and many other similar works.

Of all his engineering work, Mr. Smith always insisted that he was most proud of the Race Rock Lighthouse.

While he had painted from his boyhood days, he had never written anything for publication until after he was 45 years old. His publisher then asked him to write a short series of descriptions for a number of water-colors that were being printed, and this resulted in his first book, "Well-Worn Roads," which was published in 1886. It was received very kindly by the critics and public, but it was not until he created the character of Colonel Carter, who first appeared in his book, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," that he became famous. As the author of Colonel Carter stories Mr. Smith became known all over the world. His most successful book is said to be "Caleb West, Master Diver," which was published in the Spring of 1898.

From his early childhood, Mr. Smith was fond of drawing, but received no instruction until he was fifteen years old. While he was still a schoolboy he received for a time the advice and criticism of an old artist named Miller, who lived in Baltimore. This was all the art instruction he ever had and he was practically self-taught. All the time he was working at engineering he kept in close touch with the art world and worked in charcoal and now and then took a day off to make some water-color sketches. Mr. Smith was one of the original members of the famous Tile Club, which flourished thirty years ago and many of the members of which have since become famous painters. He was also one of the earliest members of the American Water Color Society and the New York Etching Club.

Mr. Smith had received many awards for his paintings. The Pan-American Exposition gave him several medals; the Charleston Exposition and the Philadelphia Art Club also awarded him medals. The Sultan of Turkey, who was greatly attracted by his work, conferred on him the order of the Medjidieh and the Osmanyeh, with the grade of officer in both.

In 1912, Mr. Smith, while on his annual trip abroad, went about London in a taxicab making sketches. This attracted much attention and led to having trouble with an English policeman, who finally insisted on taking him to the police station as a suspicious person. Here as soon as he was recognized, Mr. Smith was released from custody.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Water Color Society, the Philadelphia and Cincinnati Art Clubs, and the Academy of Arts and Letters. Mr. Smith was also a member of a number of clubs, among which were the Century, Authors', Lotos, and Players of this city, the Metropolitan of Washington, and the Tavern at Boston.

His widow, who was Miss Josephine Van Deventer, survives him.

Franz von Pausinger, Painter, Dies.

AMSTERDAM, April 7.—A dispatch received here from Salzburg announces the death of the Austrian painter, Franz von Pausinger.

Franz von Pausinger had lived most of his life at Salzburg, where he was born Feb. 10, 1839. He studied at Vienna, Karlsruhe, and Zurich, and in 1881 visited the Orient in the train of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. Among his principal works were "Twilight in the Forest—Autumn," "Fallow Deer," "Stag Attacked by Wolves," "The Heart of the Forest," "Stag in the Reed," "Beech Forest in Sunshine," and "Stag Fighting with Dogs." He was a member of the Vienna Society of Artists and won its gold medal in 1873.

Major William P. Pence.

Major William P. Pence of the United States Coast Artillery was found dead yesterday morning at Fort Hamilton. He was born in Indiana in 1869 and was graduated from West Point in 1894, being third in a class of fifty-four. When the Spanish-American War broke out he was an instructor in mathematics at the Point and was relieved and attached to the Fifth Artillery at Tampa, with which he went to Porto Rico in August, 1898. A year later he became a First Lieutenant, and in 1910 became a Major in the Coast Artillery. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1901 and from the War College in 1911.

James S. Bell.

James S. Bell, President of the Washburn-Crosby Company, millers, of Minneapolis, died on Tuesday at his home in that city in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Philadelphia, and started as a clerk for a firm in that city, later becoming a partner in Samuel Bell & Sons, with whom he remained until 1888, when he became a partner in the firm of Washburn, Martin & Co. The year after he became President of the Washburn-Crosby Company.

Women who manage their affairs—

William P. Bonbright & Co
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York

Announce the establishment of a Woman's Department in charge of Miss Alice Carpenter.

Correspondence solicited from women interested in securing safe investments.

REV. J. N. PERKINS DEAD.

Former Curate of Church of the Incarnation Was in His 75th Year.

The Rev. J. Newton Perkins died yesterday at his home, 65 East Fifty-second Street, in his 75th year. He was born in this city and was a graduate of Trinity College at Hartford, Conn. Dr. Perkins had been rector of a number of churches, among which were the Emanuel Church at Islip, L. I., Christ Church at Bellport, L. I., and curate of the Church of the Incarnation in this city. When he first came to New York, Dr. Perkins was curate of St. George's Church.

He was Secretary of the American Church Building Fund Commission of the Episcopal Church and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. His widow, who was Miss Mary E. Sowles, and one daughter, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. LILLIAN STENGEL, wife of Henry Stengel, retired, and daughter of Charles Oscar Shay, Chief of the New York Fire Department from 1884 to 1889, who is still living, died on Tuesday at her home, 235 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush. She was 57 years old. A son and a daughter survive her.

Mrs. SOPHIA BLANKEN, an active worker in the women's societies of the Zion German Evangelical Lutheran Church, died on Tuesday at her residence, 925 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush, aged 76 years. She was the widow of Henry Blanken.

Mrs. JANE B. HOWARD, 70 years old, widow of Dr. Thomas T. Howard, died at her residence, 6349 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mrs. Howard was a native of England and had lived in this country for sixty-four years.

JOSEPH HENNENLOTTER, a retired grocer and a former President of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Association, died yesterday at his residence, 343 East Thirty-second Street, Flatbush, from apoplexy. Mr. Hennenlotter was 66 years old and a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Knights of Columbus, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is survived by his widow, a son, and two daughters.

HARRY A. JONES, a millinery salesman well known in the trade, died of heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 460 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN B. BUCKLEY, a retired contractor and inventor, died on Tuesday at the home of his son, 2,169 Homecrest Avenue, Brooklyn, from kidney disease. Mr. Buckley was a native of Ireland.

ADOLPH OTTO CARLSON, a tailor in business in Brooklyn for forty years and a leader in the Prohibition Party in his district, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 426 Dean Street. Mr. Carlson was a trustee of the Swedish Immanuel M. E. Church for forty years. He was at one time a candidate for Congress on the Prohibition ticket.

Mrs. ANNIE IRENE WALTER, wife of Ernest A. Walter, Treasurer of the Columbia Paper Bag Company of Long Island City, died on Monday at her residence, 2,337 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, following an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Walter was 43 years of age and a daughter of Oscar Place, a well-known chemist.

MICHAEL CORNELIUS SMITH, a retired wholesale dry goods merchant, died on Tuesday at his home, 223 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Smith was one of the oldest members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and formerly First Lieutenant of Company B, Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

THOMAS ALLEN, a retired merchant tailor, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 68 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 77 years. He is survived by four sons, Edward, Frank, William, Principal of Public School 93, Brooklyn, and James, a teacher in the Murray Hill Vocational School, and a daughter, Mary Allen.

Miss MARY A. COWENHOVEN, a member of an old Flatbush family, died on Tuesday at her residence in New Brunswick, N. J., where she was active in charitable work, and one of the founders of the Children's Industrial Home. Miss Cowenhoven was 73 years of age and is survived by a sister and a brother

ANSWERS ARMOUR APPEAL.

Government Files Brief in Supreme Court in Car Lines Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Department of Justice today submitted to the Supreme Court its brief on the appeal taken by Frederick W. Ellis, Vice President of the Armour Car Lines, from a decision of the United States District Court in Chicago, ordering him to answer questions put by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The case arose out of a refusal of Mr. Ellis to answer twenty-eight questions and produce documents relating to the Armour lines in an investigation which had been instituted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The investigation was based on numerous complaints of shippers alleging that the charges made by private car lines for use of refrigerator equipment and for icing were exorbitant and that the service was inadequate. Mr. Ellis took the position that the Armour Car Lines was not a common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce, and that accordingly the Interstate Commerce Commission had no authority to requfre answers to questions inquiring into the business and practices of such private car lines.

The Government argues that the Armour Car Lines is not only engaged in transportation as defined by the act, but that practically its entire business consists of such service.

Auctioneers

Whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., Auction and Commission Merchants. Liberal advances made on consigned mdse.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4343. Cash buyers of merchandise; advances made on consignments; final settlement 24 hrs. after sale.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 Broadway.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaniski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

$20,000 Worth of Raincoat Piece Goods

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

Will sell To-Day, Thursday, April 8, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York City, a large quantity of

RUBBERIZED CLOTH

comprising

UNCOATED AND COATED MATERIALS

in cotton, wool and worsted, in large quantities in prime condition.

In large lots to the trade.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell Today, Thursday, Apr. 8th, 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., $20,000 Fashionable and Snappy Stock of MEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING

800 Boys' Suits, with peg top knee pants, including stock of S. Jacobson & Co., Corry, Pa.; 900 Men's Hand-Tailored Suits such as Stein, Bloch & Co., Kuppenheimer, also well-known Rochester makes; 800 Boys' Worsted Suits, with peg top knee pants, large line of Men's Trousers, Spring Overcoats, Raincoats, etc.

TRUSTEE SALE.

The entire high grade stock of

TRUNKS

BAGS, DRESS SUIT CASES, UMBRELLAS, LEATHER GOODS, &c. formerly of David A. Doyle,

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Sells Tuesday, April 13th, 1915, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., N. Y. C., near Canal St. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE NOTICE.

One of the highest grade stocks of

LACES,

Embroideries, Allovers, Medallions, Collars, Crepe Chiffons, Voiles, Lawns, Batiste, Cambrics, Notions, etc.; also all the

MACHINERY,

OFFICE & SHOWROOM FIXTURES,

Formerly of Frankenthal Bros. Co., located at 16-18 West 22d St., occupying 3 floors,

Makers of the Famous Geisha Waists (retiring from business.)

Inventoried at over $65,000.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,

Sells Thursday and Friday, Apr. 15th & 16th, 1915, commencing at 10:30 A. M. each day on the above premises. For further information telephone Spring 4299.

DESKS.

P. Cohen, auctioneer, sells Thursday, April 8, 1 P. M., at 119 Fulton St., large stock rolltop, flattop, bookkeepers' typewriter desks, chairs, cabinets, other furniture, new and slightly used.

Immediate Response To Small Advertisements Under "Buyers' Wants"

The New York Times:

In today's issue of The New York Times we inserted a small advertisement under "Buyers' Wants" on the Business Page, for 500 pieces of shantung. By 10 o'clock fully fifty responses allowed us to "pick up" what we wanted, and we could readily have purchased 500 additional pieces.

We are glad to recommend the Business Page as a quick result producer. At an expense of less than a dollar we accomplished in no time what a hundred telephone messages failed to do.

HENRY GOLDSTEIN, Makers "Valentine" Waists, 143-145 West 29th Street.

Progressive Manufacturers and Merchants are saving their time and money by regularly employing the "Buyers' Wants" column, on the Business Page of The New York Times.

45c Per Agate Line

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ROCKEFELLER LAUDS BENEVOLENT TRUSTS

Philanthropist Writes His Views of Combination in Charitable Work.

HIS PLANS AND MOTIVES

In Saturday Evening Post He Says He Is Not Embittered by Adverse Criticism.

John D. Rockefeller, in a signed article in The Saturday Evening Post for April 10, defends his method of making donations to charity through a "benevolent trust" and criticises the methods under which a large amount of money is given to charity by other persons at the present time. It is easy to do harm in giving money, he says, and adds that to give to institutions that should be supported by others "only serves to dry up the natural springs of charity."

"Today," Mr. Rockefeller says, "the whole machinery of benevolence is conducted upon more or less haphazard principles." He says that "the walls of sectarian exclusiveness are fast disappearing, as they should, and the best people are standing shoulder to shoulder as they attack the great problems of general uplift."

In telling his reasons for supreme confidence in charity trusts, Mr. Rockefeller narrates this incident:

"A few years ago, on the occasion of the decennial anniversary of the University of Chicago, I was attending a university dinner, and having been asked to speak I had jotted down a few notes. When the time arrived to stand up and face these guests—men of worth and position—my notes meant nothing to me. As I thought of the latent power for good that rested with these rich and influential people I was greatly affected. I threw down my notes and started to plead for my Benevolent-Trust Plan.

The Birth of the Foundations.

"'You men,' I said, 'are always looking forward to do something for good causes. I know how very busy you are. You work in a treadmill from which you see no escape. I can easily understand that you feel that it is beyond your present power carefully to study the needs of humanity, and that you wait to give until you have considered many things and decided upon some course of action. Now, why not do with what you can afford to give to others as you do with what you want to keep for yourself and your children—put it into a trust? You would not place a fortune for your children in the hands of an inexperienced person, no matter how good he might be. Let us be as careful with the money we would spend for the benefit of others as if we were laying it aside for our own family's future use. Directors carry on these affairs in your behalf. Let us erect a foundation, a trust, and engage directors who will make it a life work to manage, with our personal co-operation, this business of benevolence properly and effectively. And, I beg of you, attend to it now. Don't wait.'

To the account of his speech Mr. Rockefeller adds: "I confess I felt most strongly on the subject, and I feel so now. The sole underlying motive for his various foundations, he says, is a desire to devote a portion of his fortune to fellow men. The tendency of the future, he prophesies, will be to increase the power of the benevolent trusts and to bring successful business men into closer touch with them. In speaking of American business men, he says:

"I have sometimes been tempted to say that our clergymen could gain by knowing the essentials of business life better. Their closer association with men of affairs would, I think, benefit both classes."

Of adverse criticism, Mr. Rockefeller says:

"I have had at least my full share, but I can truly say that it has not embittered me or left me with any harsh feeling against a living soul."

Tells of His Begging Letters.

In telling of the great number of letters sent to him in appeal for charity Mr. Rockefeller says:

"The letters are, to be sure, of great variety, from all sorts of people in every condition of life, and, indeed, from all parts of the world. Four-fifths of these letters are, however, requests for money for personal use, with no other title to consideration than that the writer would be gratified to have it."

In several places he voices confidence in the American people, and in concluding he says:

"It is a great power to be able to give money. It may be equally virtuous, or commendable to withhold it. A great responsibility rests upon the administrators. But I have a great deal of confidence in the trustees, as well as in the American people and their good common sense. In that lies our security."

BERLIN 'ACTIVE AND GAY.'

People 'Cheerful and Confident,' So a Danish Observer Writes.

Berlin is pictured as "active and gay" and the people as "cheerful and confident" in a statement issued by the German Information Service last night. The statement is based on the article written by the Danish author, Karl Larsen, who recently gave his impressions of Berlin as a war capital in The Copenhagen Politiken.

"In the Berlin restaurants and on the streets," writes Dr. Larsen, "officers and soldiers are much in evidence. Many have received short furloughs for rest, or are wounded soldiers convalescing. One of the most noticeable features is the matter-of-fact modesty of the Iron Cross men, common soldiers, petty officers, and officers. They can be heard telling their experiences to relatives and friends without the slightest trace of bragging or boastful exaggeration.

"An impressive unity prevails among all classes. I talked with the leaders of the Social Democratic Party. They have the same thoughtful, quiet, determined bearing as the officers, privy counselors, and bankers.

"In theatres, cafés, restaurants, and shops I observed that there were still plenty of able-bodied young men who had not yet been in uniform. The army administration has the greatest possible interest in not permitting it to become known how many army corps can still be trained and formed, but even the most superficial glance is sufficient to see that the rumors that the Germans are now down to the dregs is absolutely untrue."

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the Directors of the Syndicate Trading Company will be held today at 2 Walker Street.

The 1916 Dinner Committee of the Silk Association of America has been appointed by President Charles Cheney in accordance with a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee. This is the new committee: M. W. Dippel, Jerome C. Reade, Emil J. Stehlle, Thomas L. Cheney, and Charles E. Lotte.

Charles Cheney of Cheney Brothers, President of the Silk Association of America, has returned to this market after a visit of over a month to the South, where he went for his health.

An auction sale of woolens, worsteds, dress goods, cottons, mattings, linoleums, and rugs will be held by Burling & Dole, 7 and 11 Greene Street, tomorrow. On Tuesday next they will sell for the Wanskuck Company 165 pieces of Spring worsteds, suitings, serges, thibets, coatings, &c., seconds; 2,000 yards of sample ends, remnants and cut pieces, and several cases of short pieces and cap ends. They will also sell on that day 725 pieces of assorted merchandise for account of other leading manufacturers and selling agents.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

SEES PERIL IN COTTON.

Same as Allowing Germany to Import Powder, Says Belloc.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 8.—Hilaire Belloc, speaking on the war last night at Queen's Hall, said the positions of the opposing parties were on the turn since March 4; the Carpathian front had become important, and unless the Hungarian plains were invaded before next harvest the enemy would have enough food. In horses and petrol they were pinched, he said, and in copper they were hampered, but where they might be well pinched was in cotton.

He estimated that Germany had now a reserve of 1,000,000 bales. Since the war she had imported about half as much cotton again as in normal times, and all neutral countries were supplying her to the best o ftheir ability except Italy.

The gravest thing of all, he said, was that the reason why this cotton, which was gunpowder, was allowed to go through, was that it was believed the prevention of its passing would involve trouble with a neutral country whose friendship England naturally desired to maintain and which also was the market in which she might purchase munitions. Supposing that the cotton had been purchased by England, he said, it would have cost her something less than the bill for one week of the war, and even at the price Germany had to pay it would have cost less than the cost of the war for a fortnight.

"In permitting cotton to go through to the enemy," he added, "you are doing exactly the same as if Bismarck and Von Moltke in 1870 had permitted gunpowder to go into beleagured Paris."

NEWFOUNDLAND SEEKS LOAN

Has Sent 2,000 Men to War, Governor Tells Legislature.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 7.—The Newfoundland Legislature opened today with the raising of new revenues to make up for the heavy deficit caused by the war the most serious question to be considered. Among the plans for domestic legislation announced by the Governor, Sir Walter Davidson, in his speech from the throne, was a temperance measure which he said would virtually insure prohibition for the districts throughout the island that desired it.

In telling of the part the colony was playing in helping the mother country in the war, the Governor said that 2,000 men already had been sent to England, this number being equivalent, in proportion to the island's population, to 64,000 men from Canada. Of the 1,000 naval reservists, fifty-eight have lost their lives in disasters to the auxiliary cruisers on which they were serving, according to Gov. Davidson, and nearly 400 additional men are now awaiting transportation for service across the water.

Sir Walter said that the Newfoundland contingent represented an outlay of $1,000,000 a year to the colony, this unusual expenditure coming at a time when there had been a sharp curtailment of imports and a consequent reduction in the revenues. As there was a general feeling that virtually all sources of revenue had been tapped, he announced that the colony would be assisted by the mother country in the flotation of necessary loans.

LEWIS AMAZES JAPAN.

Senator's War Ideas Not Deemed Those of Intelligent Americans.

United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis has attracted attention in Japan by his utterances regarding the necessity of increasing the American Navy because of the situation arising from the Japanese seeking equal treatment for her nationals in California with Europeans. Senator Lewis's statements, which receive particular prominence in Tokio newspapers as those of "a friend of President Wilson," are discussed in a long editorial in the Japanese Times of March 11, signed by K. Takahashi.

"Public men of influence in America," writes Mr. Takahashi, "are not infrequently credited with strange utterances on Japanese-American relations. Personally Mr. Lewis thinks that after the war Japan will demand for her people the same treatment as that accorded to Europeans, with the support of England, France, and Russia, which she will obtain in return for assistance she has rendered them in the present conflict. Should America persist in refusing Japan may invade her western coasts, feeling assured of help from the three powers.

"It seems to be taken for granted that Great Britain, France and Russia should fight America in support of Japan. Such an idea could not have entered the heads of average Americans, and still less of Americans of high intelligence and information. It has certainly never occurred to any Japanese.

"We contend that all unfair discrimination against our nationals is in contravention of the Japanese-American treaty. But nothing is further from our thoughts than to force our claim on America by the argument of arms. Never will Japan be the first to draw the sword. As for the standing question between the two countries, we feel convinced that an amicable way of removing the cause of trouble will be found sooner or later, as even now there seems to be a growing awakening among an influential section of people in America to the effect that justice should be done to Japan."

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

EDWIN B. HALSEY, manager of E. B. Halsey Company, Inc., millinery, at 634 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $32,239, and assets of $840, due from the company for salary, and 121 shares of stock of the company of no value. A receiver was appointed for the company on Dec. 17, 1914. Benjamin F. Fairchild is a creditor for $10,000. Mr. Halsey had been in the millinery business for many years.

JAMES HIGHAM, plumber and heating, at 229 West Seventy-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,574 and assets of $1,332, consisting of stock, $378; office furniture, $384, and accounts, $570. He began business in February, 1907.

OSCAR S. SACHS, residing at 1,760 Hoe Avenue and employed at 28 Walker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,504 and no assets.

JOSEPH SLUTZKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Slutzky, dealer in men and women's furnishings, at 104 Amsterdam Avenue, by these creditors: Louis Kaplan, $400; Jerome Daub, $160, and Abraham Solomon, $18. He made an assignment on April 3. Liabilities are $6,500 and assets $2,500.

WALTER A. LYONS of 4,308 Broadway, janitor in a public school, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,922 and no assets. A considerable part of his debts are to salary loan concerns. Among the creditors are the Mercantile Finance Company, $150; Eagle Loan Company, $100; Gotham Jewelry Co., $195; Samuel Abeloff, $500, and William Greenberg, $420.

VIRGINIA L. LINDSAY.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed on March 16 by Virginia L. Lindsay of 226 West Seventieth Street, on consent of creditors, three in number.

MARGARET M. FRITZ.—Judge Hand has appointed Frederick Burlingame receiver for Margaret M. Fritz of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 12, 1914. Liabilities are $7,621 and assets $5,750. It was stated that on July 2 she conveyed real estate at Charter Street and Waverley Place to Mary Bunkenberg, a sister, and on July 6 transferred 419 West Forty-fourth Street to her son, Louis Henry Fritz. This property was valued at $22,000 and mortgaged for $15,000.

ALFRED W. MAURICE.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Alfred W. Maurice, dealer in women's apparel, dresses, &c., at 400 Fifth Avenue, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable in notes on June 15, November 15, and Feb. 15 next. Liabilities were $46,000.

ABRAHAM SELWITZ.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Abraham Selwitz, cloak manufacturer at 16 West Nineteenth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 10 cents notes in six and twelve months. Liabilities were $22,000.

M. WHITELAW & CO., INC., building contractor, at 195 Lexington Avenue, has made an assignment to Elias M. Stern. The company was incorporated on June 25, 1914, with a capital stock of $10,000, and Max Whitelaw is President.

ANTONIO FLORENTINO, grocer, at 1,245 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Frank J. Rinaldi.

ISAAC KLEIN & SON,—Isaac and Harold Klein, who composed the firm of Isaac Klein & Son, clothing dealers, at 114 Ridge Street and 173 Stanton Street, have made an assignment to Pincus Morgenstern.

M. & A. KAHANE.—Morris and Adolph Kahane, who composed the firm of M. & A. Kahane, grocers, at 1,107 Park Avenue, have made an assignment to R. M. Fried.

MICHAEL GLASSMAN, shoe dealer, at 178 Fulton Street, 310 Grand Street, and 20 Delancey Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Solinsky. Liabilities are reported to be $18,000 and assets $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Air Gas Syndicate, Inc.—Penn Blaugas Co., $927.40.
Bolich, Samuel—M. Mandun, $323.71.
Barton, Joseph—S. Loewenthal, $776.64.
Barra, Caesar D. F.—A. Nicolini, $784.41.
Bing & Bing & Sons Co.—Joseph Miller, $4,184.09.
Bowen, Charles L.—E. K. Fenno, costs, $157.12.
Basha, Panius—J. Talcott, $847.45.
Brancato, Gabriel—Olivit Bros., Inc., $682.92.
Cohen, Abraham—S. Cranes, $10,042.32.
Coon, Lewis—Stern Bros., $827.44.
Covert, Frances D.—O'Neill Adams Co., $117.02.
Cook, Douglas H., and George Taylor—Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville, $8,227.03.
Colony Farm and Home Co., Inc.—M. J. Williams, $107.16.
Caspar, Harry—H. Hollejes, $126.25.
Cochrane, Mary—S. F. Peavey, Jr., $350.
Dunn, Donis—Kerl & Dunn, $718.95.
Delta Lunch, Inc.—Howell Demarest Co., $197.98.
Davenport Development Co.—V. J. Miller, $1,654.88.
Davidson, William W.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $371.22.
Eluasa, Edward—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $139.96.
Emanuelse, August—Fruit Auction Co., $104.76.
Di Giacomo, Frank—J. G. Kahaly, Jr., $8,821.77.
Fenn, Henry—Seneca Distributing Co., $219.17.
Ferryear, Mabel—M. A. Price, $116.03.
Frawley, Patrick—J. A. Kingsbury, $197.22.
Felt, Fenl—E. L. Richards, $519.41.
Fass, Jacob—M. Sameth, $266.22.
Goldberg, Alfred K., and Adolph Stern—M. Beerbohm, $288.81.
Goetz, E. Ray or M. Eu Ray—B. B. Marco, $161.50.
Grevers, John M.—M. K. Marriott, $619.53.
Hudson Plumbing Co., Eva Hopcraft, Letita De Lacey—American Radiator Co., $285.
Hoskins, Harold J.—W. F. Pullar, $596.56.
Holmes, Joseph H.—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $209.74.
Hemingham, Richard E.—Denton & Co., $415.26.
H. W. Balk, Inc.—Fearon Daniel Co., $800.
Hooker, James F.—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, $2,850.46.
Hauger, Oscar—C. B. Story, $172.15.
Homan, George B.—Colwell Lead Co., $225.41.
Interocean Transportation Co. of America, Inc., Bard L. Stafford, Hyman Epstein, Asren Avrutis, Bernard Nevelson, and Clarence P. Whitman—H. Sonn, $2,556.10.
Jacobs, Hyman, and Simon Glantz—A. L. Kass, $219.26.
John H. Wiemers, Inc.—City of New York, costs, $127.65.
John H. Parker Co.—M. Thoma, $779.88.
Joseph, Minnie—W. L. Evans, $121.02.
Jacobson, Emanuel—A. A. Aspegren, $186.91.
Klarstenfeld, Wolf—E. L. Richards, $117.91.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.—C. P. Rogers, $14,308.
Knickrihm, Charles—U. S. Trust Co. of New York, $5,149.06.
Kimball, Frances H.—Stern Bros., $188.78.
Kutisker, Wolf—Ayres & Gallaway Hardware Co., Inc., $139.59.
Lehman, Carrie—H. Schulof, $1,087.56.
Love, Charles—C. P. Healy, $117.40.
Lacovara, Giuseppe—Southwestern Surety Co., Inc., $2,500.
Lion, Julius—Isaac Goodman Co., $892.90.
Liebert, Samuel—A. Hoffman, $612.41.
Maritime Dredging Co.—City of N. Y., costs, $106.85.
M. Achfeldt, a corp.—Ballard Adv. Co., Inc., $1,328.04.
M. Philipsborn & Co.—A. Reichbart, $237.41.
Metcalf Co.—E. V. Harman, $571.78.
Masterpen Motion Picture Corp.—J. Brewer et al., $153.51.
Molyneaux Mailing Machine Co.—L. Gay, $157.10.
Moore, Victoria L.—E. Kosner, Inc., $127.60.
Murphy, Edward—J. A. Altoonian, $151.86.
Mendetz, Harry J., and Herman Zenker—J. Geranat, $1,523.28.
Mikkaven, Nina, and Martha Hayrale—People, &c., $200.
May, Sol—J. Youdelman, $290.17.
Miller, Jacob—G. H. Wilson et al., $138.17.
Mandle, Harry—M. Bree, $166.25.
Mearne, Frederick C.—S. Haas, $246.76.
McGowan, Dr. John P.—W. Blau et al., $102.71.
Mybury, James H.—Manhattan Real Estate Association, $624.34.
Oehl, Fred—Fred Hollender & Co., $270.51.
Oehl, Fred, and Frieda—Same, $119.67.
Oltarsh, David M.—Lafayette Trust Co., $1,581.32.
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—S. Berkowitz, $200.
Paul Smith's Hotel Co.—W. P. Brown & Son, $115.87.
Potter, Emily Havemeyer—Maison Maurice, $1,295.73.
Peters, Bernard, and Mary—A. L. Rosenberg, $264.41.
Pierini, Pasquale, and Joseph—A. Lorio, $2,730.02.
Reynolds, James—J. D. Johnson Co., $144.95.
Righi, Andrea—R. S. Wallace et al., $173.83.
Rudolph, Otto, and Hans—E. Siff et al., $242.86.
Romonos, Michael A., and Barney Saglimbene—J. V. Ryer, $102.82.
Sullivan, Patrick H., and Lawrence Mulligan, executors—F. J. Farrell, $17,631.50.
Saitta, Philip S.—Stewart & Crocker, Inc., $106.41.
Sullivan, Richard P.—Clausen Flanagan Brewery, $568.06.
Seidling, Theresa—H. C. Friedman, $420.92.
Silberberg, David—E. L. Richard, $146.91.
Scott, William W.—J. L. Langdorf, $146.18.
Smith, H. Lyon—J. Rosenbaum, $3,313.32.
Sawyer, Arthur H., and A. H. Sawyer, Inc.—Hudson Trust Co., $524.72.
Schorr, Benjamin—P. Shotland, $2,083.72.
Stancourt Laundry Co.—M. Mahoney, $6,874.89.
Thorburn, Robert S., President—D. Stewart, $472.85.
Thompson, J. Franklin—H. M. Bishop, $1,512.22.
Wilson, John, and Nicholas A. Lappas—Mayfield Construction Co., $204.58.
Walner, Gussie—E. Schwartz, $171.91.
Wheeler, Claudia T. C.—Burton Dress Co., $227.65.
Wilson, Elsie—E. Kosiner, $146.52.
Weiner, Louis and Sarah—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., $180.78.

A judgment was erroneously reported on Tuesday as having been entered against A. H. Cohen. The name of the judgment debtor is Francis A. H. Cohen.

In Bronx County.

Brennan, John and Celia—G. Joseph, $162.48.
Eisenberg, Joseph—D. A. Trotta, $265.47.
Goldberg, Charles M.—J. Feldman et al., $85.97.
Israel & Sranke Auto Renting Co., Inc.—N. Israel, $775.90.
Klinger, Louis, and Osias Karp—German Exchange Bank, $216.51.
Lion, Julius—Isaac Goldmann Co., $892.90.
Linch, George W., as receiver—N. McNulty, $3,865.60.
Pariser, Abraham M.—J. Sorin, $270.86.
Segelbaum, Louis—M. Fleischer, $889.62.
Stern, Max—B. L. Fulver, $34.65.
Walters, Harry B.—A. C. Cheney Piano Action Co., $870.73.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Runkel, Maurice—D. F. Dodge, April 27, 1904, (canceled,) $280.34.
Same—North American Trust Co., Oct. 3, 1903, (canceled,) $238.85.
Same—H. L. May, Sept. 26, 1904, (canceled,) $3,307.98.
Same—A. Frankenthaler, Jan. 19, 1904, (canceled,) $236.27.
Hause, Andrew—City of N. Y., Feb. 6, 1914, (canceled,) $244.74.
Suratt, Valeska—J. Haskel, June 7, 1912, (canceled,) $484.31.
James W. Hill Co.—L. Hochstein, March 11, 1908, (vacated,) $728.86.
Runkel, Maurice, and William A. Dinsmore—E. H. Bennett et al., Aug. 3, 1903, (vacated,) $1,222.72.
Bracke, Theofiel F., and Amede Callewaert—M. Van Eeckhaute, Aug. 3, 1914, $321.04.
Fettinger, Mathias, and Rose Cormiot—S. H. Stone et al., March 11, 1915, $113.43.
Ginsberg, Jacob G., and Frank Abelson—S. Dorfman et al., March 12, 1915, $1,167.32.
Joseph, Samuel, Aaron Nelson, and Samuel Levin—C. Weiss, Jan. 7, 1915, $1,537.42.
Long Island Railroad Co.—I. Sanderson, April 2, 1915, $475.
McMullen-Snares-Triest, Inc.—F. Casey, March 16, 1915, $396.03.
Mitchell, Donald—J. L. Murray, June 3, 1912, $467.78.
Mitchell, Mary W., Robert J., and Alexander McP., as trustees—J. L. Murray, Jan. 6, 1915, $133.08.
N. Y. Railways Co.—P. J. Jorgenson, March 15, 1915, $1,183.96.
Same—J. Fogel, Feb. 16, 1915, $108.02.
Same—Same, June 8, 1914, $1,626.70.
Same—A. Jorgenson, March 15, 1915, $3,683.96.
Same—R. Rosin, March 11, 1915, $325.
Steele, Daniel W., Jr.—D. Rich et al., June 15, 1912, $194.06.
Theodore Starrett Co.—Hajek Bros. & Co., May 2, 1914, $5,122.73.
Mongo, James G.—D. Briganti et al., March 11, 1916, (reversed,) $733.15.
Aronowitz, Morris—W. Barish et al., May 19, 1914, $179.11.
City of N. Y.—G. C. Theissig, June 22, 1914, $169.25.
Same—Same, June 22, 1914, $169.25.
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. O'Connor, March 10, 1915, $500.
N. Y. Operating Co.—Ames & Co., Feb. 6, 1915, $107.94.
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City—J. Arakjijan, Feb. 15, 1915, $2,634.80.
Weiner, Benjamin, Morris Greenspan, and Benjamin Appel—People, &c., April 5, 1912, $1,500.

In Bronx County.

Allesor Co., Inc.—B. Bursteiner et al., March 6, 1915, $425.38.
Hay Foundry & Iron Works—B. Larson, July 1, 1914, $10,127.68.
Same—Same, Feb. 9, 1915, $92.75.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

COHEN BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Fla., are open for desirable jobs in boys' and children's wool and washable suits, pants, men's shirts, Summer underwear and neckwear; also skirts, waists, and Summer dresses and ladies' white footwear. Call Thursday, New York office, 225 5th Av.

WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD JOBS in men's, boys', and children's Spring and Summer clothing, gents' furnishings, and underwear; send full particulars. M 40 Times.

100 LADIES' COATS, all wool serge, half satin lined; blacks and navys; price to close $3. The Panard Co., 34 W. 27th St., city.

JOBBER looking at Summer styles of waists, skirts, and dresses today and Friday. Julius Meyer, third floor, 35 West 36th St.

MANUFACTURERS and JOBBERS, our infants' white coats are ready, style, quality and price. Sam Bernard, 2,009 3d Av.

COMPLETE DRESS PLANT for sale, 10 new Singer machines, individual motors, figures, tables. Silverman, 11 West 25th St.

JOBBER looking at Palm Beach and silk suits; also white chinchilla coats. 36 West 20th St., ninth floor.

AN OVERALL MANUFACTURER wishes to connect with a reliable jobber, to make up 150 overalls weekly. D 203 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR, with original styles for the coming Fall on infants' and children's coats. 97 Prince St.

WILL CLOSE OUT at a price 150 high-grade wash dresses in latest materials and styles. National Garment Co., 24 East 21st St.

MISSES' AND LADIES' SUITS for immediate delivery. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS. Our infants' white coats are ready. Style, quality. Drab, 51 West 24th St.

JOBS, 100 DRESSES of serge, silk, and cotton to close out at very reasonable prices. Vittoria Dress Co., 34 West 15th St.

250 shawls; best quality; all silk; imported Shantung at $5.50 per shawl for immediate delivery. W 104, Times.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS. Our line of infants' white coats ready. Style, quality. Drab, 51 West 24th.

HAVE LARGE FOLLOWING, West Chicago; wish strong line dresses, waists, M 73 Times.

JOBBER WILL LOOK at new models of Summer coats. 6 W 20th St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

FLANNEL AND DRESS GOODS to close out. Levy, 525 Broadway.

JOBS OF SILK DRESSES to close out. 127 West 26th St., 7th floor.

OPEN FOR JOBS COATS, SUITS and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs, curtains, upholstery, draperies, rugs.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday ...3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Luncheon to Japanese Visitor.

William Skinner of William Skinner & Sons, former President of the Silk Association of America, yesterday gave a luncheon to Akira Shito of the Imperial Japanese Conditioning House of Yokohama, who is here investigating business conditions in general and particularly those that have come about through the war. A number of representative silk manufacturers were present.

Demand on Black Velvet Ribbons.

The active demand in the ribbon trade is confined in a large degree to black velvet ribbons in widths of 5, 7, 9, and 12. Colored goods are very slow. Salesmen on their Fall road trips report that practically the only bright spot is the velvet ribbon business. These ribbons are wanted by the millinery trade and the cutters-up. A dark horse is seen in black moire ribbons in the broad widths. These are expected to sell better as time goes on.

Thursday a Good Day.

A striking illustration is given of changed conditions in the women's wear cutting-up trade by the statement made by a dressgoods selling agent that Thursday is generally the best day in the week for business. The retailers, he said, spend Monday and Tuesday looking over their stocks to see what they shall buy, and on Wednesday visit the manufacturers and place their orders. The following day, Thursday, the dress-goods houses get the resultant business from the manufacturers in a "bunch." The situation has become one in which the immediate demand is the predominating feature.

The Flag in the West Indies.

For the first time in the history of Barbados, according to a report from the American Consul there, there were two American steamships in the port on the same day, the date being March 17. One of the boats was the freighter San Francisco, bound from Buenos Aires to this city, the other being the freight and passenger vessel Crofton Hall, en route from this city to Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Both had full cargoes, and the Crofton Hall's passenger accommodations were all taken. The vessels are owned by the United States Steel Products Company, and were recently changed from British to American registry.

Suit Business Keeping Up.

The consuming demand for women's Spring suits is evidently still far from being satisfied, for duplicate orders continue to come in to manufacturers of these garments here. While the storm along the Atlantic seaboard on Saturday did a lot to injure the business of retailers in that part of the country, especially in the smaller cities and towns, repeat orders from more fortunate retailers call for a good quantity and variety of merchandise. Short and medium jackets, the former of the Eton type and the latter a bit "flarey" at the bottom, and pleated skirts seem most in demand, though there is a demand also for plain, full circular skirts.

Crude Rubber Prices Recover.

There has been some recovery in crude rubber prices in this market in the last few days, and as a result prices have now got back almost to where they were about two weeks ago. The local asking price yesterday on the best Brazilian rubber was 58½ cents a pound, which represents a rise of a cent and a half over last week's price. On smoked sheets the price here was 66 cents and on pale crepe, 65 cents, compared with 62 and 61 cents, respectively, last week. The added price strength is attributed more to the paucity of supplies than to the buying activities of the manufacturing trades or the dealers. Receipts of crude rubber from all the principal shipping points are being lightened by the difficulty in obtaining sufficient tonnage.

Silverware Sales Improve.

The post-Lenten wedding season is held largely responsible for the improvement that has been seen in sales of silverware, both sterling and plated, in this market in the last few days. However, it is evident that the expected improvement in the general demand has arrived, and, while it is making itself felt slowly, it is more than welcome. Retail sales in the Maiden Lane district are improving, supposedly under the expanding influence of more active trading on the Exchanges. Makers of gold jewelry were none too enthusiastic yesterday over present conditions in their line, though it was said that there has been some improvement of late. Importers of precious stones also tell of a slowly awakening demand, but one which promises well for the not far distant future.

Large War Contracts Placed.

Reports in the piece goods market credit S. H. & O. B. Newhouse with obtaining an order from the Boy Scouts of England for 155,000 yards of 20-ounce khaki cloth at $1.30 a yard. Delivery is to be made, it is understood, by May 25. While the business in foreign army uniform cloth has been rather quiet, various contracts have been let out during the past month that in the aggregate amount to considerable yardage. One concern is mentioned as having obtained five orders during that time, amounting to 500,000 yards. Another commission house, which was successful in landing some large contracts immediately after the start of the war, is reported to have closed negotiations a day or so ago for 2,000,000 yards of cotton drills for Summer uniforms.

Will Discuss Stamping Law.

A meeting of considerable importance to both the public and the jewelry trade generally will be held in the rooms of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, 15 Maiden Lane, on April 16. It will be a conference on the stamping law as it concerns the marking of manufactures of precious metals. Indications are that the various branches of the trade will be well represented at the meeting, as letters to this effect have been received from all over the country. The persons who will benefit most from the changes suggested will be the ultimate purchasers of jewelry products and the manufacturers of them. The former will be protected from the fraud that results from violation of these measures, while the latter will be relieved from the burden of unfair competition arising from such violation.

Gray Goods Were Featureless.

Trading in gray goods was again without real feature in this market yesterday. Buying was not overactive, but prices continued firm at the recent advances in spite of the comparative quiet and the day's decline in cotton. Both sheetings and printcloths shared in what

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

We are recommending for conservative investment an underlying first mortgage public utility bond.

This issue has been outstanding fourteen years. The market value of the junior securities is more than 10 times the par value of this issue.

These bonds pay **5½%**

Details on Request.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

Investment Securities

26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

To Yield 6.38%

The cumulative preferred stock of the Consumers Power Company (Michigan) offers the following inducements to investors:

An investment fully protected by property, the duplication value of which is materially in excess of the outstanding bonds and preferred stock.

An interest in a Company whose prosperity is evidenced by its ability to earn over two and a half times the amount required to pay its preferred stock dividend charges, after paying all fixed charges.

We suggest that you obtain full information by sending for Circular No. A-42

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall St., New York

First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Choose your investments with no less discrimination than you would exercise in making other purchases of similar value. Take as your standard FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS selling around par. We shall be pleased to suggest to you a number of bond issues of this character.

Send for Circular 1485, Describing First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Spencer Trask & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

43 Exchange Place, New York

Small Investments Made Advantageously

No greater capital is required to purchase stocks and bonds on the

Partial Payment Plan

than is necessary for Savings Deposits or Life Insurance Premiums.

BUT INCOME RETURN IS GREATER AND SECURITY IS EQUAL.

Let us send you full explanations in our Booklet A.

Degener & Burke

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

20 Broad Street New York

Exempt From Income Tax

	To Yield About
$50,000 New York City 4¼% Bonds, due 1964...	4.25%
150,000 Baltimore, Md. 4½% Bonds, due 1949-55.	4.27%
150,000 Nashville, Tenn. 5% Bonds, due 1933-35...	4.45%

Full particulars on request

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco St. Louis

$60,000 City of Beacon

NEW YORK

4½% High School Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and from Taxation in New York State.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and acceptable as security for Postal Savings Deposits.

To Yield 4.30%

Descriptive circular on request.

Curtis & Sanger

Members New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Hold Well Under Profit Taking—Favorable Crop and Iron Trade Reports.

There were published simultaneously yesterday the Government crop report and the March record of the country's iron production. The latter revealed a noteworthy increase in activity in one of the fundamental industries; the former held high promise for this year's results in an industry which exerts still more fundamental influence.

On Jan. 1, as The Iron Age in presenting the monthly iron statistics points out, we were producing iron at the rate of 18,000,000 tons a year. On April 1 the iron output was at the rate of 26,000,000 tons. There are qualifying considerations, for one the fact that prices have not risen on any similar scale, but to the extent to which the iron trade is symptomatic of the business situation as a whole, and it is as good a single barometer as any, these figures are decidedly encouraging. So, too, unquestionable was the showing made in the crop report. It showed a gain in condition over December, in itself an unusual happening, and carries indication of a crop as great as that indicated at this time a year ago, an indication which the final figures considerably exceeded.

The crops are not made in April, not even the Winter wheat crop; but a good start makes it easier as well as more reasonable to hope for a good ending. The condition, though better than in December, is substantially below the altogether unusual condition figure of last April; but the average is very much greater this year. If the percentage of Winter-killed acreage is relatively small this year, as it may be shown to be when the figures are compiled a month hence, the chance will be improved of this year repeating last year's experience when the final yield exceeded the April 1 indications. The markets were not thinking much of this phase of the matter yesterday, but if the present promise in respect to the wheat crop holds true, or is bettered, it will help to maintain our very large credit trade balance by sustaining the export movement of grain.

The stock market showed quite noteworthy resistance to the influence of continued profit taking, which brought some recession in the major issues without establishing the general level of the market at a lower figure. The profit taking has come from within Wall Street as well as from without, but the public buying seems still to be exceeding outside liquidation. The advance has had the effect of inducing many to withdraw selling orders, and this has decreased at least the visible supply of stocks.

The bond market, which has broadened a good deal compared with the conditions prevailing a few weeks ago is supplying an improved background for the refunding financing which is already under way or which has to be undertaken this month. The list includes, besides the New Haven, which has already made known its intention to put out a note issue, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The Baltimore & Ohio problem is, of course, a simple one. Favorable progress is said to be making in respect to the other two items.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

B. & O. to Raise $39,000,000.

Plans for meeting the $35,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio one-year 4½ per cent. gold notes due June 1 are under way, and it is understood that another one-year issue of notes will be authorized. The Baltimore & Ohio will ask for a sum between $38,000,000 and $39,000,000, the amount in excess of the outstanding notes being required for construction work for which there has been no specific provision. Earlier reports had it that the amount to be raised was $50,000,000, but it was stated authoritatively yesterday that this was excessive. Details of the financial plan, it was said, could not be announced for a week or two. No additional construction work of any consequences is contemplated on the B. & O. for this year.

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Rise in M., K. & T. Interest Rate.

Holders of the $19,000,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway two-year notes, which mature on May 1, it appears, will have their way and will get an increase from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. on these notes when they are extended. For several months the question of extension has been hanging in the balance, the railroad insisting that the existing 5 per cent. rate was the maximum that it would pay. The bankers, it was said yesterday on good authority, had persisted in the demand for 6 per cent. At one point negotiations were near the breaking point.

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No Hurry to Sell State 4½s.

Approximately $17,000,000 of the $27,000,000 State 4½s have been sold by the syndicate which bought the bonds, and the daily takings by institutions and individual investors is said to be satisfactory. In municipal bond circles the fact that all but $10,000,000 of the large issue has been placed in less than a month is said to show how steady is the demand for issues of the highest grade at a time when the market has many attractive bonds and notes to consider. There has not been any especial pressure brought to dispose of the 4½s. With 2 per cent. call money plentiful, the bankers are able to carry their supplies easily and receive slightly more than 4 per cent. as interest on the bonds. The profit of 2 per cent. entailed is not great, but is well worth while, especially as the bankers believe that further developments in plans for a new secured debt tax law at Albany will better the market for bonds that are exempt.

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Market on Dead Centre.

The stock market appeared yesterday to have stuck on a dead centre, for the time at least. At 65.88 the average price for fifty stocks at the close was exactly the same as for the preceding session. The market was marked by pronounced strength in a few issues, such as General Motors, Rock Island Railway, United Railways Investment common and preferred, and Rubber, while moderate declines occurred in many stocks. All the way along was the same buying that had been in evidence for nearly a month, and such pressure as appeared seemed to be the result of realizing sales.

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The Tale of a 'Change Seat.

Yesterday's advance of $5,000 in the price of Stock Exchange memberships brought good fortune to one member of the board, according to the story told in the Street. His seat was for sale last October, when the low price of the year, $34,000, was established, and he was willing to sell then at $30,000. At this time three memberships were being offered at $34,000 without takers. The authorities refused to offer the seat at so low a figure as $30,000, with the result that it was retained and not again placed on the market until better than $44,500 was realized yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	523,885
Same day last year	222,988
Year to date	19,979,462
Same period last year	29,290,923
Average price and change 50 stocks	65.88 — .34
Same day last year	69.75 — .34

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	66.43	Apr. 6,	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
35	35¼	2,100	Alaska Gold Mines	35½	35½	35	35	— ½
43½	44	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	44	44	43	43	— 2
64	64¼	19,000	Amalgamated Cop	64½	64⅝	64	64	— ¼
51⅝	52	1,600	Am. Agricul. Chem	50½	52	50⅛	52	+1½
45¼	45½	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	45¼	45½	45	45⅛	+ ⅞
...	85	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	85	85	85	...
132	135	30	Am. B. S. & F. pf	133¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	...
31	31½	3,225	Am. Can	31¼	32¼	31	31	— ¼
95¼	96¼	300	Am. Can pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅛	95⅜	— ½
48	48½	150	Am. Car & Fdry	48	48	48	48	...
112	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ½
46½	47	100	Am. Cities pf	46½	46½	46½	46¾	— ¼
94	96	710	Am. Coal Products	95¾	95	93½	95	+1
108¾	109	30	Am. Coal Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	...
48½	48¾	11,000	Am. Cotton Oil	46½	49¼	46½	48⅝	+1½
5⅞	5⅞	300	Am. Cot. Oil pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
28½	28¾	300	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	29	29	...
30⅜	30⅝	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	31	31	30¼	30½	...
10¼	10½	200	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10	— ¼
31½	32½	1,900	Am. Locomotive	32	32¾	31½	31½	— ¼
85	90½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	— 1
67	67⅝	3,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67⅜	— ⅛
103	104	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103½	103½	+ ⅜
103	106	8	Am. Snuff pf new	104	104	104	104	...
29½	31	300	Am. Steel F'dries	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	...
108¼	106½	2,800	Am. Sugar Refining	106⅝	100	108	108½	+ ⅜
60⅛	61	200	Am. Tel. & Cable	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
118⅞	119⅝	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119⅛	119¼	119	119	+ ⅛
230	231	300	Am. Tobacco	229½	230⅝	229	230⅛	+ ⅛
107½	107⅞	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
16	17¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
79¼	81	200	Anaconda Cop. Co	80	80	80	80	— 1
31⅝	31½	5,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	31½	31⅝	30⅜	31½	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	4,100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	...
98¼	98⅜	20	Baldwin Loco	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	...
38	38⅜	400	Baltimore & Ohio	38	38⅝	38	38	— 1
72⅜	72⅞	2,930	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72½	73¼	72⅜	72⅞	— ⅛
70¼	70⅝	700	Batopilas Mining	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅛
1	1	100	Bethlehem Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
87½	88	21,800	Bethlehem Steel pf	87¼	87¾	85⅛	87½	— ⅜
106	106¼	120	Bklyn Rapid Tran	106	106	106	106	+ ½
129	129	100	Bklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	127	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	2,900	California Petrol	14¼	17	14¼	16½	+2⅜
43	43⅞	3,200	California Pet. pf	39¾	42	39¾	43	+4⅜
163¼	163¾	1,400	Canadian Pacific	163½	163½	163¼	163¼	— ½
35¼	35⅝	300	Central Leather	35⅜	35½	35⅛	35⅜	...
102⅜	107⅞	1,750	Cent. Leather pf	102½	102½	102½	102⅞	+ ⅜
44¼	44½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅝
12	12¼	900	Chi. & Western	12	12	12	12	...
39¾	40	700	Chi. & Western pf	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
89¾	89¾	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
126¾	127	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	127	127	126⅞	127	+ ⅛
128	128½	200	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	128	128	128	128	...
31¼	31½	41,500	Chi. & Northwest	31¼	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅝	4,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	39¼	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	...
29⅛	29⅜	1,700	Chino Copper	29	29¼	28	28¼	— ⅜
121	121½	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	120½	121	120½	121	— ¼
62¼	62⅝	400	Colorado Southern	62	62	62	62	— ¼
95	96	300	Consolidated Gas	95¾	96¼	95¾	96	+ ⅛
116¾	117	900	Continental Can	116¼	117	116¼	117	+ ⅛
72½	74	100	Corn Products Ref	72	74	72	74	+ ½
57	60	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	57	60	55	60	+ 2
150	151	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	150	150½	150	150½	+ ½
14	15	684	Delaware & Hud	13	14	13	14	+ ¼
114½	115¾	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	114½	115	114¾	114¾	— ¼
6⅞	6⅞	1,010	Det. Edison odd lots	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
100	115	100	Distillers' Secur	91	91	91	91	...
27½	27¼	9,350	Dupont Powder pf	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ½
43¼	43¼	2,700	Erie	43⅝	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
34½	35¼	300	Erie 1st pf	34	34⅞	34	34⅝	— ¼
10⅝	10⅞	100	Erie 2d pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
30	31	100	Federal M. & S	31	31	31	31	...
185	190	100	Federal M. & S. pf	186	186	186	186	...
185	190	50	General Chemical	185	185	185	185	...
106½	107¼	40	do., odd lot	107	107	107	107	...
146½	147¼	400	Gen. Chemical pf	147	147	147	147	...
134	135	2,950	General Electric	134⅝	135	134⅜	134⅝	+⅞
103	103½	700	General Motors	103¼	103⅝	103	103	+ ⅛
48½	49	23,700	General Motors pf	47½	48⅝	47½	48⅝	+ ⅞
101⅝	103¾	900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	100	101	100	101	+1
117⅜	118	1,600	Goodrich pf	46½	47½	46½	47½	...
34⅜	35	5,300	Gt. Northern pf. x d	106	101	101	101	+1
54⅛	54½	800	G. N. certs. ore prop	117⅞	118	117⅞	117⅞	— ¼
115	116	12	Guggenheim Explor	35¼	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	...
28	28¼	20,722	Homestake Mining	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	...
15⅞	16	5,400	Inspiration Copper	116¼	116¼	115½	115½	— ⅛
68⅜	68⅝	5,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	26¾	29¼	28	28	— ¼
111	115	100	Inter.-Met. pf	16¾	16⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
9⅜	10	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	67¾	68⅝	67¾	68⅜	— ⅝
38½	39	100	Int. Paper	114	114	114	114	+2
24½	25	700	Int. Paper pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
121½	122	50	Kan. City Southern	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
124	125½	1,000	Kings Co. El. L. & P	25	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
107½	108	50	Kresge (S. S.) Co	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ⅛
33½	36	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	124	126½	124	126½	+3½
136⅞	137¾	1,247	Lackawanna Steel	108	108	108	108	...
222½	224¾	100	Lehigh Valley	34	34	34	34	...
21	24	100	Liggett & Meyers	137½	137¾	136½	137	+1½
76	76	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	224½	224½	224½	224½	+2½
68¾	69¼	100	Mackay Cos.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
45⅝	46¼	6,000	Mackay Cos. pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅞
85	85½	3,600	Maxwell Motors	68	68	68	68	...
39½	40	3,220	Max. Motors 1st pf	46¾	46¾	45	45⅞	— ½
47½	49	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	85¾	86½	85	85⅝	— ⅛
69¼	69⅝	2,500	May Dept. Stores	40¾	40¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
24	24½	5,400	Mexican Petroleum	48⅝	49	48	48	— ⅛
14	14⅜	100	Miami Copper	69	70	69	69¾	+ ⅜
116¼	118	200	Minn. & St. Louis	24¼	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅜
12⅜	12⅞	2,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	12⅞	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas	117⅝	117⅝	117	117	— ⅛
35¼	36	300	do., odd lot	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	14	24,700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13	13	13	13	...
52⅜	52⅝	300	Missouri Pacific	35⅞	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
100	101	200	Montana Power	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
121	125	100	Montana Power pf	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
110	120¾	100	Nash., C. & St. L	101	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
100	110	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	121	121	121	— 1
102	103	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	120½	120½	120½	120½	...
102	103	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
62⅜	63	3,200	do., odd lot	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
13½	13⅝	1,900	Nat. Lead Co	103	103	103	103	...
79	79⅜	500	Nevada Con. Cop	62	63¾	61¾	63	+1
85¾	86	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
59⅜	60½	2,200	N. Y. Central	70⅜	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	86¼	86¼	85¾	85⅞	— ⅛
68	69½	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	59½	60¾	59⅜	60	+ ½
107	107¼	5,200	North American	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ½
27	30	100	Pacific Mail	70	69¾	69½	69½	— 1½
107	107¼	1,822	Pacific Tel. & Tel	107¾	107¾	107	107⅜	...
120	120¼	1,225	Penn. R. R.	20	20	20	20	...
73	77	800	People's Gas, Chi	27	27	27	27	— ½
21⅞	22	1,300	Philadelphia Co	107¼	107¼	107	107	— ½
94½	94¾	300	Pittsburgh Coal	121	121	120¼	120¼	— ¾
94	98	25	Pittsburgh Coal pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ½
153	154	15	Pressed Steel C. pf	22¼	22⅝	21¾	22¼	— ¾
⅛	⅝	400	Pullman Co	95	95	94¼	94½	— ½
1	1¼	200	Quicksilver	97	97	97	97	...
20⅜	20⅞	5,820	Quicksilver pf	153½	153½	153¼	153¼	...
146½	146¾	45,400	Ray Con. Copper	1	1	1	1	...
82	85	300	Reading	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	7,700	Reading 2d pf	146¾	147½	145⅞	146⅜	...
81½	82	850	Rep. Iron & Steel	85	85	85	85	...
⅞	1	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	23¾	24⅞	23¾	24½	+⅞
1½	1½	500	Rock Island Co	81	82½	81	82	+1⅛
⅜	⅜	1,700	do., a 20 flat	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
1⅝	1⅝	1,700	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
2⅞	3⅛	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
15⅞	17¼	500	Rumely, (M.,)Co. pf	8	8	8	8	...
37	37½	200	Seaboard Air Line	15¼	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
138½	138⅞	2,600	Seab. Air Line pf	37	37	37	37	...
32½	33½	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	137¼	139⅛	137¼	138⅜	+1½
88⅞	89	19,300	Sloss-S. S. & C.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
40	60	100	Southern Pacific	80	80¼	80	80	— ⅛
17¾	18	2,300	S. P. Rico Sugar	44	44	44	44	...
56	58¾	300	Southern Railway	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	— ¼
69	72	100	So. Railway pf	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	— ¼
62¼	62⅞	9,985	Standard Milk. pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¼
101	102	200	Studebaker Co	62¾	63¼	61	62¾	— ¼
30	30¼	610	Studebaker Co. pf	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	— ¼
141	142	600	Tennessee Copper	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	5⅛	2,700	Texas Co	142	142	140	141	— ⅛
6⅛	6⅞	1,100	Third Avenue	53½	54½	53	54½	+ ⅝
30	31	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
127¾	127¾	23,520	Union Bag & Pa. Co	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
80¼	80¾	300	Union Pacific	128	128¼	127½	127⅝	— ⅛
46¼	47⅜	200	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
46½	47¾		United Cigar Mfrs.	47	47	47	47	...
10	10½	1,600	do., odd lot	47¼	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	...
28	29	5,300	United Rys. Inv. pf	8¾	11	8¾	11	...
9½	13	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	24½	30½	24½	28½	+5¼
63	70	200	U. S. Express	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
79	81	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
67⅝	67⅞	22,300	U. S. Rubber	70½	79½	70½	79½	— ½
107½	108	850	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	66	68	66	67⅝	+2⅝
49¼	49⅝	31,250	U. S. Steel	107	108	107	108	+1½
106⅝	107½	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	50	50¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅞
57¼	57½	4,900	Utah Copper	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	1,450	Va.-Car. Chemical	57⅜	58	57½	57⅜	— ⅛
25½	25⅝	20	do., odd lot	25⅜	25¼	24½	25¼	+1
90¼	91	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
40	42	100	Va. Iron, C. & C	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
1¼	1¼	400	Wabash	1	1⅛	1	1¼	+ ⅛
⅞	1⅛	300	Wabash pf	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
97	98	10	Wells Fargo Exp	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
26¼	29¼	400	Western Maryland	26¼	28½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
38¼	40	100	West. Maryland pf	39	39	39	39	— 1
65⅜	65½	500	Western Union Tel	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
75⅝	76¼	8,400	Westingh. E. & M	76⅛	77⅝	76	76	— ⅞
27⅜	31⅜	100	Wheel. & L. E	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
126½	127	900	Willys-Overland	125¼	127	115½	127	+2½
101	102¼	100	Willys-Overland pf	101¼	101½	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
109	110	4,300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	108½	109⅝	108	109⅜	+1⅝

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Increased Buying Maintains a Good Undertone in Trading.

LONDON, April 7.—Money and discount rates were firm today.

Increased buying maintained a firm undertone on the Stock Exchange and prices advanced generally. Copper shares were good features with Amalgamated a prominent leader. Business broadened in South African mines and rubber stocks and gilt edged securities and home rails were steadily absorbed by investors.

American securities reflected the strength in Wall Street. A good, general business was transacted and the market finished firm.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	112	108	112
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	75	65	75
Conley Foil Co	300	315	300	315
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	107	109	107	109
MacAndrews & F.	183	190	180	188
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	195	210	200	210
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	195	205	195	205
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	290	310	290	310
R. J. Reynolds pf	117¼	120	117	119

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

International Motors, After a Firm Opening, Close Several Points Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 177,203 shares of stock and $38,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 1,000 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 75,055; oils, 3,538, and mining, 98,610. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	†Am. Grapho.	82	82	82	82
4,000	American Zinc.	30	30½	29¾	29¾
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.bear.	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,100	†Electric Boat.	65	65	62	64
275	†Elec. Boat pf.	86½	86½	85	85
11,500	†Inter. Motors.	13¼	13¾	9⅝	10
1,820	†Int. Motors pf	32	33	25	25
300	†Int. Mer. Mar.	1	1	1	1
400	†Int. Mer. M.pf	5½	5½	5½	6
110	Kelly Sp. Tire.	135½	136	134½	136
10	Kelly Sp. Tire 2d pf.	...	...	...	137
1,500	Man. Transit.	⅝	1	⅝	1
800	N. Y. Trans.	12½	12½	12½	12½
200	†PyreneMfg.Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½
12,000	Corp.of R. & H.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
500	†Riker & Heg., new	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
100	Sterling Gum.	3½	3½	3½	3½
800	†Tob.Prod.com.	56	58	56	57½
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	100	100	100	100
23,000	Un. Cig.Stores, new	11¼	11¼	10⅞	11
1,200	Un. Cig. Stores	100	100	100	100
1,000	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	109	112	109	111½
14,700	Un.Profit Sharing, new	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

RIGHTS.

1,000	N. Y. Central.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3,000	Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ 1⅛
4	Atlantic Ref.

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No. 7
The Partial Payment Plan

(Continued)

All monthly payments are due on the first day of the month. On purchases made on or before the fifteenth of the month, the first monthly payment falls on the first day of the next month. On purchases made after the fifteenth, the first monthly payment falls on the first day of the next succeeding month but one. Example: If you buy on October 5, you make your first monthly payment on November 1; if you buy on October 16, you make your first monthly payment on December 1.

(To Be Continued)

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25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
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50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
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50 Singer Manufacturing Stock
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COPPER STOCKS

There are underlying features in connection with the copper metal and copper share market which offer assurances that a gradual appreciation in the market price of certain issues will occur.

Data covering Braden, Consolidated Arizona, and Emma Copper is contained in our Market Letter of this week, copies of which will be mailed **free** upon request.

Ask for Circular No. 639.

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COTTON EASES OFF ON PROFIT TAKING

Drop of 15 Points Marks a Reactionary Tendency Among Traders Here.

DAY'S EXPORTS VERY LIGHT

Southern Markets Report That Low-Priced, Off-Colored Staple Is in Demand.

There was a reactionary tone in cotton yesterday and prices slipped off 14 to 15 points from the closing of Tuesday. Among local operators sentiment is bearish for a turn, as it is felt that around the recent high level the market would be vulnerable to unfavorable influences, and it is also believed that a fairly large outstanding long account exists. This view is generally held, notwithstanding the fact that commission houses have taken profits freely on strong spots in the hope of reactions and have been forced into the market at higher levels.

At any rate, some of the interests which have been strongly arrayed on the long side were liberal sellers yesterday, and while the offerings were liberal they failed to produce any pronounced weakness. Commission houses generally have advised their clients to take profits while others are waiting for a reaction to rebuy.

The British Board of Trade reports on exports of yarns and cloth from Great Britain in March show an exportation of 16,000,000 pounds of yarn compared with 18,074,000 pounds in March one year ago. The total for the season thus far is 29,029,000, against 371,130,000 last year. Exports of cloth during March were placed at 310,000,000 yards, against 583,451,000 last year. The total for the season is 659,441,000 yards against 1,-271,556,000 yards for the year previous.

Memphis advices state that the best demand recently has been for off-colored cotton, including tinges, stains, and blues. Much of this cotton has good body and staple. It is commanding prices which are three to four points under the level brought by similar cotton in recent years. This demand is regarded as largely the incentive for the recent active buying.

Southern spot markets yesterday were generally unchanged, although Little Rock was ten points higher and Charleston one-eighth higher. New Orleans wired that spots were quiet and in less demand. Advices from the Eastern Belt stated that cotton was a trifle easier during the afternoon, owing to the absence of foreign demand.

Exports yesterday amounted to only 100 bales, which is the smallest day's clearances for some time.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 2 to 10 points advance.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 9.95 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, closing barely steady:

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.
May	9.92	9.73	9.73@ 9.74	9.88@ 9.89
July	10.21	10.01	10.03@10.04	10.19@10.20
October	10.57	10.40	10.41@10.42	10.55 flat
Decemb'r	10.71	10.57	10.58@10.59	10.73@10.74
January	10.82	10.66	10.66@10.67	10.81@10.82
March	11c.	10.90	10.86@10.88	11.02@11.03

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	12,487	10,841	4,736
New Orleans	12,245	16,909	5,321
Mobile	197	1,283	1,288
Savannah	3,753	3,363	3,956
Charleston	394	717	304
Wilmington	131	1,519	327
Norfolk	2,365	1,941	1,159
Total port receipts, same day last year.	32,515, against		17,897

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	362	877	202
Memphis	1,949	3,717	1,316
St. Louis	740	2,591	2,636
Houston	5,170	7,707	2,845

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,000 to 6,000	13,026	4,433
New Orleans	2,800 to 4,000	1,790	2,593

Total exports yesterday, 100 bales to Continent; so far this season, 6,682,414, against 7,937,041 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price.	——Stock——	
Sales.	Middling.	1915.	1914.
3,910 New Orleans	9.31	374,144	163,978
300 Mobile	9.00	42,496	30,932
1,621 Savannah	9.00	160,434	72,473
3,028 Galveston	9.50	415,482	255,714
— Wilmington	9.00	50,396	22,965
— Norfolk	9.13	78,262	40,017
1,248 Augusta	9.06	131,508	51,617
2,650 Memphis	9.00	182,075	113,968
— St. Louis	9.00	38,287	33,041
2,354 Houston	9.70	141,676	127,238

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was more inquiry business in spot cotton, with middling 10 points advance at 5.79d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 67,000 bales, including 60,000 American. Closed quiet, but steady.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo..5		July, 1915	100¾	100½	3.30
A. T. & T. s..5		Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.12
Am. Tob. sc..6		Sep., 1915	100⅞	101¼	3.25
Anac. Copper..5		Mar., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.15
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'16	99⅝	100¼	5.80
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'17	99⅜	100¼	5.90
Bald. & Ohio..4½		June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.70
Beth. Steel...5		June 11,'15	100¼	100½	3.00
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	99⅜	99⅞	5.05
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	108¼	108½	5.45
Ches. & Ohio..5		June, 1919	91⅝	92	7.35
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
Chi. E. Rys..5		July, 1916	95½	96½	7.55
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
C.P.Ry. & L..6		May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas, Bal..5		Jan., 1917	99⅜	99⅝	2.20
Con. Power...6		May, 1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1916	99	99⅛	5.85
Erie R. R....5		Oct., 1915	100⅜	101	3.00
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	98¾	98½	5.40
Gen. Motors...6		Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	2.95
Gen. Rubber..4½		July, 1915	100½	100⅝	3.30
Gov. of Switz.5		Mar., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.5		Mar., 1918	97½	97⅝	5.95
Gov. of Switz.5		Mar., 1920	96⅝	96	5.95
Har. R. & P.5		May, 1915	99⅞	100¼	2.25
Havana El.Ry.6		June, 1916	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val..6		Nov., 1915	101	101¼	3.65
Int. Harv...5		Feb.15,'18	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Lack. Steel..6		Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	3.25	2.75	..
L. S. & M. S.5		Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.37
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1915	100⅜	101	3.60
Lou. G. & E.6		April, 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry. s...6		June, 1919	98	99	6.20
Minn. G. E...6		June, 1917	100	100½	5.63
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1915	90	92	55.60
Mon. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	99	99¾	6.40
N. Eng. Nav..6		May, 1917	94¼	95¾	6.50
N. Y. Cent...4½		May, 1915	100	100¼	2.50
N. Y. Cent....5		Sep.15,'15	100⅜	100¼	3.50
N. Y. Cent...5		Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		May, 1915	100⅝	100¾	2.25
North. St. P..6		June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & El..5		Dec.15,'15	100¼	100½	4.35
P. R. cv.....3½		Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.05
P. R. C. J. S.		Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line..6		Mar., 1916	99½	100¼	4.70
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.15
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	97½	98	6.05
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	99½	99⅞	6.20
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	94	95½	6.50
Utica Tr. & L..6		Jan.15,'16	96	97¼	8.00
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.40
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	97⅞	98¼	5.60
Utah Co. 6		Apr., 1917	96	98	7.00
West P. Trac.6		Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power..6		July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.00
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.55	4.40
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½	..	4.55	4.45
B., Roch. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5		4.80	4.40
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	4½		4.88	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.30	5.05
Chesa. & Ohio.	1914-'24	4½		4.80	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.38
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		4.95	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.75	4.62
C. C. C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.15	5.00
Delaware Hudson.	1922	4½		4.50	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5		5.00	4.90
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.88	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		4.52	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		5.80	5.20
Missouri Pacific.	1914-'22	4½@5		6.00	5.20
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5		5.00	4.88
Norfolk & West.	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.35
N. Yo. N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1914-'28	4	@4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5		5.30	5.05
Seaboard Air Line.	1914-'23	5		5.00	4.80
Southern Railway.	1914-'23	4½@5		4.85	4.65
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.45
Virginian Railway.	1914-'19	5		5.15	4.80

NATIONAL TUBE CO. SUED.

Penalties of $750,000 Sought Under Anti-Trust Law in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 7.—Attorney General Looney today filed suit in the District Court here against the National Tube Company of Pittsburgh for penalties aggregating $750,000 for alleged violations of the anti-trust law and for an injunction restraining it from hereafter furnishing resale prices on welded goods to certain Texas corporations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 & 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	2¾@3	8 & 10 mos.	3½@3¾
4 mos.	3¼	11 & 12 mos.	4 @4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	@3½
Sixty to ninety days	@3½

Other Names.

4 months	4
6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79¾	$4.79⅝	$4.79⅝
Cables	4.80	4.79⅝	4.79⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅝	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.32¼	5.32¼
Berlin	.82¼	.82⅝
Austria	15.40	15.50
China—		
Hongkong	44.75	44.90
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.28	.5.27
Holland	.39⅞	.39½
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.79	5.78½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.25	49.40
Yokohama	49.25	49.37
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	43.00
Scandinavia	25.12	25.18
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	26.35	26.45
Switzerland	5.38¾	5.37¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75⅝	$4.76¼	$4.75⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $220,491,198; balances, $20,653,789; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $477,296.

The local banks have gained $98,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 00c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.56¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, up 1-16d; New York, 50¼c, unchanged.

BANK BOARD FRAMES A CLEARANCE PLAN

Gold Fund to be Deposited in Washington to Cover Nation-wide Exchange of Checks.

SIMPLIFIES WHOLE SYSTEM

Banks to be Permitted to Count Their Shares of Fund as Part of Their Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Federal Reserve Board has worked out the essential details of a simple plan for a country-wide clearance of the differences between the Federal Reserve Banks and expects to have the new system in full operation by the middle of next month. Final arrangements were made today at a conference with Vice-Governor C. R. McKay of the Chicago bank, a transit expert of wide experience, and E. R. Fancher, Governor of the Cleveland district.

The plan has been worked out on the theory that movements of money from one section of the Country to others correct themselves in time, so all that is needed to effect settlements is a credit which will extend over the period during which the debtor section is waiting for the return of funds. The plan as it now stands has been approved by representatives of the Governors.

It is proposed to establish a general gold fund at Washington to be created by contributions from the twelve reserve banks in the proportion of their capital and surplus. In the preliminary discussion of the matter this sum was fixed at $25,000,000, but no figure has been decided upon to start the system. The fund will be larger or smaller, according to the needs as developed in the workings of the plan. Instead of transfers of funds from one Federal Reserve Bank to another for settlement of differences a debtor bank will notify the Federal Reserve Board to transfer title to part of its gold to the bank which holds the credit. This will be a bookkeeping transaction, which will be handled by a small force of employes in the Treasury.

It is believed by members of the board that credits will be shifted back and forth, and that in the long run differences among the various banks will settle themselves, obviating any actual transfers of gold. An instance of how the new plan is expected to work was cited as follows:

A merchant in Los Angeles might buy a shipment of shoes in Boston, for which he is to pay $5,000. The seller will draw a sight draft on a bank in Los Angeles, which will receive the merchant's check for the amount. The bank will then notify the Federal Reserve Bank in its district that it desires to transfer $5,000 to the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston. The reserve bank at San Francisco will then wire the Reserve Board to credit $5,000 of its gold reserve in Washington to the Boston bank.

Months later, perhaps, a carload of fruit is sold from Sacramento to a New England buyer, and a check is deposited in a bank in the Boston district which asks the Federal Reserve Bank at that centre to transfer $5,000 to the reserve bank at San Francisco. The credit on the books at Washington is then transferred back to the San Francisco bank.

Where the movement of funds against a district continues until its share of the central gold fund is about exhausted it will be possible for the debtor reserve bank to regain its balance by rediscounting commercial paper with the creditor bank for the amount owed. By the time this paper reaches maturity it is expected that, as a rule, the return movement of funds will have taken place, but if not the debtor bank will then effect an actual transfer of gold to readjust its balance.

The expenses of settlements under this system are expected to be very small, comprising only interest on the amount of gold held in the central fund and the costs of clerical work. The reserve banks will count among their reserves their credit balance in the fund.

STEEL ORDERS DECLINE.

Shipments Continue About 70 Per Cent. of Output Capacity.

A decline in new orders is mentioned in the steel trade as the features of the week, but production continued on a substantial scale. The Iron Age says:

Steel companies generally booked a smaller tonnage in the last week than they shipped. While it is well recognized that to advance prices when capacity is greater than consumption checks forward buying, opinion as to the future is still hopeful. At the same time it is admitted that the continuance of a 70 per cent. operation would be difficult without better railroad buying, unless this country should be called on to ship steel abroad at the present or even greater rate in the next six months.

The pig-iron output of March is clear corroboration of the reports of recent weeks as to the higher rate of steel works operations. Since Jan. 1 the net gain in furnaces in blast has been 44 and the yearly rate, which on Jan. 1 was 18,000,000 tons, had mounted to the astonishing figure of 26,000,000 tons on April 1. The increase in three months was thus 44 per cent., practically all of it in steel-making pig iron.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Foreign orders for iron and steel products continue to fill some of the gap occasioned by the dearth of railroad buying, and are doing much to help the industry make a fair showing on operations. This export demand, however, falls much short of taking up the slack in capacity, and hence slow progress is possible by makers in working away from the present low and unsatisfactory prices in the domestic market. Shipments by the mills continue around 70 per cent. of capacity, and new business, while somewhat spasmodic, is not far from that rate. Deliveries with the Steel Corporation in March, which have been quite liberal, exceeded the incoming tonnage, and the statement of unfilled orders for that period will record a moderate loss.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Development of special strength in a number of stocks was again a feature of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The list, as a whole, showed a degree of hesitation, particularly in the afternoon, but there was no pressure of selling. Offerings, in fact, appeared to be quite readily absorbed, and the underlying tone could have been called firm. Commission houses again handled a large business, with the turnover of odd lots a feature. In the grain department, the tendency of prices was downward. May wheat opened at $1.65 to $1.64⅝, against a closing quotation on Tuesday of $1.65¼. The high was $1.65⅛ and the low $1.62⅝, with the closing $1.63.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	35	35	35	35
20	Allis-Chal. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½
1,520	Amal. Copper	64⅝	64⅝	64	64
40	Am. Beet Sug.	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼
1,010	Am. Can	31¼	31⅜	30⅞	31
10	Am. Car. & F.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
220	Am. Cot. Oil	48½	49⅜	48	49
100	Am. Ice Sec	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30½
20	Am. Loco	32	32	31⅞	31⅞
320	Am. Smelting	67½	67⅝	67	67¼
40	Am. Sugar	108½	108⅞	108½	108⅞
370	Anacon. Cop	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼
10	A., T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	73¼	73¼	72⅞	73
1,270	Beth. Steel	87⅜	87⅞	84⅜	87¼
190	Brook. R. T.	90½	90½	90	90
520	Cal. Petroleum	15⅝	17	15⅜	16¼
10	Canadian Pac.	163¼	163¼	163¼	163½
70	Cent. Leather	35⅜	35⅝	35¼	35⅜
140	Ches. & Ohio	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
60	C., M. & St. P.	90	90¼	90	90
660	C., R. I. & P.	25¾	31⅝	25¾	30½
90	Chino Copper	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
150	Col. Fuel & I.	29¼	30¼	29⅛	29⅝
10	Cuban-Am. Sug.	55	55	55	55
50	Dist. Securities	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
420	Erie	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
410	Erie 1st pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43½
20	Gen. Motors	127	127	127	127
1,120	Goodrich Co	48½	49½	47¼	49
50	Int. Nor. Ore	33	33	33	33
200	Gt. Nor. pf.	117⅞	118	117¼	117¾
60	Guggen. Expl.	54	54	53⅞	53⅞
190	Insp. Copper	28¾	29	28⅛	28⅛
280	Inter.-Met.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
110	Inter.-M. pf.	68⅜	68⅝	68	68¼
60	Lehigh Valley	137⅜	137	137	137⅜
80	Max. Motors	46	46¼	46	46¼
40	Max. M. 2d pf.	40	40	40	40
140	Mex. Petrol'm	70¼	70¼	69½	69⅝
80	Miami Copper	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜
40	Mo., K. & T.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
1,420	Mo. Pacific	13⅜	14⅜	12⅝	12⅞
100	Nat. Lead	64	64	63¼	63¼
60	N. Y. Central	86⅜	86⅜	85⅞	86
70	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	60½	60½	59⅜	59⅜
20	Nor. Pacific	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
30	Pennsylvania	107½	107½	107⅛	107⅛
240	Rep. Copper	21¼	21¼	21	21
7,920	Reading	146⅞	147½	145⅞	146½
140	Rep. I. & S.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24½
1,240	So. Pacific	89	89⅜	88⅝	89
30	Southern Ry.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
240	Studebaker Co.	63	63	61	62⅝
150	Third Av.	53¼	54⅛	53	54⅛
3,660	Union Pacific.	128¼	128¼	127⅜	127⅝
100	United Rys.	8	8	8	8
500	U. S. Rubber	66½	68	66½	67⅞
3,950	U. S. Steel	50	50¼	49½	49⅝
70	Utah Copper	57⅝	57⅞	57¼	57½
20	Va.-Car. Chem	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞
100	West. Un. Tel.	65½	65½	65¼	65½
30,410			MINING STOCKS.		
1,100	Atlanta	.40	.40	.39½	.39½
500	Comb. Frac	.09	.09	.09	.09
200	Consol. Va	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,200	Elkton	.47	.47	.47	.47
200	Goldf. Flor	.61	.61	.61	.61
1,300	Goldf. Merger	.24	.24½	.24	.24½
400	Iron Blossom	.97	.97	.97	.97
500	Jim Butler	.83	.84	.83	.84
1,400	Jumbo Ext	1.03½	1.07½	1.03½	1.07½
200	Portland	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14
1,300	Rescue Eula	.11	.11	.11	.11
300	Savage	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	West End	.63	.63	.63	.63
8,900					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅜	17¼	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	565	575	570	580
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110	107	110
Chesebrough Mfg.	675	685	675	685
Colonial Oil	105	115	100	110
Continental Oil	225	235	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37	39
Cumberland Pipe Line	47	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	225	230
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com	156	158	155	158
Illinois Pipe Line	138	140	137	140
Indiana Pipe Line	99	101	99	102
National Transit	28	29	28	29
New York Transit	213	217	213	218
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	141	143	142	143
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14¼	14½
Pierce Oil con. ds. '24	80	82	80	83
Prairie Oil & Gas	232	235	232	235
Prairie Pipe Line	141	142	145	146
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	206	210	209	213
South Penn. Oil	274	277	274	277
So. W. Penn. Pipe Line	115	118	115	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	290	292	292	294
Standard Oil of Ind.	415	420	413	417
Standard Oil of Kan.	350	355	350	355
Standard Oil of Ky.	252	255	252	255
Standard Oil of Neb.	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil of N. J.	396	398	395	397
Standard Oil of N. Y.	187	189	188	188
Standard Oil of Ohio.	427	432	427	432
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	81	82	81	82
Vacuum Oil	199	201	199	201
Washington Oil	34	37	34	37

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s.	Sept., 1915	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6s.	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6s.	Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s.	March, 1945	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s.	May, 1957	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s.	Nov., 1957	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4½s.	May, 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s.	Nov., 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s.	March, 1964	99½	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜
4½s

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR WINTER WHEAT

Production of 619,000,000 Bushels Forecast from Greatest Acreage Ever.

COAST CROP BELOW MARK

Suffered More Than the Average from Cold—Great Improvement in Western Part of Grain Belt.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Prospects of the winter wheat crop, planted last fall, on the greatest acreage in the country's history, were that 619,000,000 bushels would be produced. This estimate by the Department of Agriculture today, based on the condition of the growing crop on April 1, may be increased or decreased according to the changes in condition from that date to time of harvest.

The crop reporting board issued this statement:

"The par, or one hundred per cent. normal condition, of wheat on April 1, may be regarded as equivalent to approximately 16.9 bushels per acre planted, since a condition of 88.8 would indicate 15 bushels, which on the 41,263,000 acres planted would give a total production of 619,000,000 bushels as compared with a final estimate of 684,900,000 last year, 523,561,000 two years ago, 899,919,000 three years ago, and 430,656,000 four years ago.

"In forecasting this quantity of 619,000,000 bushels it should be considered as the amount of which the probability is about equal that the out-turn will be above or below it, the crop will be larger or smaller than this amount according as the changes in condition from now to harvest are better or worse than average changes from April 1 to harvest.

"In a general way the wheat crop suffered more than the average in the Atlantic Coast States as a result of a cold, dry, windy March, without adequate snow covering; in the central States east of the Mississippi River the crop declined slightly through the winter, but not more than usual; reports of prevalence of Hessian fly are made from many places in this section which gives some apprehension.

"Great improvement in the condition was made in the western part of the grain belt, namely in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, which caused a general average condition April 1 slightly higher than on Dec. 1, although the average of the past ten years on April 1 was 2.7 points lower than on Dec. 1. In the Pacific Northwest large yields are anticipated."

Condition of Winter wheat and rye by States on April 1 and the ten-year average follows:

States.	Winter Wheat. 1915.	Wheat. 10-Yr. Avg.	Rye. 1915.	Rye. 10-Yr. Avg.
Vermont	..	..	94	94
Massachusetts	..	..	94	94
Connecticut	..	..	91	96
New York	86	90	86	91
New Jersey	74	91	83	92
Pennsylvania	78	90	82	91
Delaware	83	92	80	92
Maryland	81	91	80	91
Virginia	85	91	86	91
West Virginia	86	89	78	91
North Carolina	85	92	84	91
South Carolina	84	88	88	89
Georgia	86	89	89	90
Ohio	87	93	91	86
Indiana	90	84	92	88
Illinois	90	93	91	88
Michigan	85	85	89	88
Wisconsin	90	89	93	90
Minnesota	89	..	90	89
Iowa	94	90	95	94
Missouri	86	87	91	90
North Dakota	..	..	87	..
South Dakota	97	..	96	90
Nebraska	96	90	100	92
Kansas	89	87	92	88
Kentucky	79	88	82	88
Tennessee	81	90	82	89
Alabama	85	90	82	90
Mississippi	84	88	..	..
Texas	89	84	90	90
Oklahoma	90	85	94	88
Arkansas	89	88	89	88
Montana	96	..	96	96
Wyoming	96	..	96	94
Colorado	92	..	93	92
New Mexico	96	..	..	..
Arizona	97	..	..	..
Utah	92	..	95	97
Nevada	95	..	..	..
Idaho	93	97	89	93
Washington	95	93	100	93
Oregon	94	94	96	97
California	95	88	98	92

Chicago, Hammond & West. 6s, 1927
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville 4½s, 1952
New York & Erie 2d, 3d, & 4th Ext.
Pennsylvania R. R. 4½s, 1960
Rensselaer & Saratoga 7s, 1921

Geo. H. Burr & Co.
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Safety Car Heating & Lighting
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N. Y. Motion Picture Corp.
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Metropolitan Trust Co
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George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 WALL STREET

EXPLAIN CENTRAL BONDS.

Only C. H. Venner Opposes Big 6 Per Cent. Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—C. H. Venner was the only one to oppose before the Public Service Commission today the application of the New York Central for permission to issue $100,000,000 in twenty-year 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds. He said it was unwise for the Central to issue so great an obligation and to pay so high an interest rate when the company's credit was so good. He will file a brief.

J. P. Morgan & Co. were represented by Thomas W. Lamont, who said that the interest rate was based to a large extent on what foreign Governments were paying for money here and what domestic securities of a similar character to those contemplated were paying.

"France, whose promise to pay is universally considered good," he testified, "pays 7 per cent.; Germany pays 7 per cent., and Russia pays from 7 to 8 per cent. Great Britain has as yet made no public loan in this country."

Mr. Lamont later asked to have references to Great Britain stricken from the record, and privately said that he had heard of no intention on the part of Great Britain to ask for a loan here.

Mr. Lamont told the commission that the issue projected was the largest issue at one time of railroad bonds of which he had knowledge. The money, he said, was to fund expenditures for extensions and betterments of the Central and its subsidiary lines and the purchase of securities of subsidiaries.

Representing the company were Richard A. White, its General Auditor, and Albert H. Harris, Vice President and General Counsel. Mr. Lamont expressed the belief that the right to convert the bonds into stock would be largely availed of as improved conditions and increased earnings enhanced the value of the stock. An early decision is expected from the commission.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The feature of the day in the wheat market was the Government report, which made the average condition of Winter wheat on April 1 88.8 per cent., compared with 88.3 per cent. in December, 95.6 per cent. last year, and a ten-year average of 87.6 per cent. During the day the market was rather nervous, and late in the session values were heavy under liquidation prompted by peace rumors from Europe, closing 1¾ to 2c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.62 and No. 2 hard at $1.65, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth at $1.57½ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.64, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.62¾	1.63½	99⅝
July	..	..	1.31	1.32½	95⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.65	1.62¾	1.63	1.63¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

				Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.56¼	1.54	1.54¼	1.56½	90⅜
July	1.24¼	1.22¾	1.22½	1.24⅝	86⅛
September	1.11⅝	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	1.11	86⅛

CORN.

The corn market was heavy throughout the greater part of the day under selling by commission houses, and at the close values were ½@¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	73⅝	69⅛
July	75⅝	75¼	75⅜	75⅞	68⅝

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices were comparatively firm, especially for the near positions, which closed with net gains of ¾c, while September was ¼c lower. There were rumors of large export sales which formed the principal sustaining influence of the day. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 62½@63c; No. 2 white, 63@63½c; No. 3 white, 62@62½c; No. 4 white, 61@61½c; fancy clipped white, 64½@65½c; ordinary clipped white, 63@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57¼	56⅜	57⅛	56⅜	39½
July	54¼	53½	54⅛	53⅜	39⅝
September	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	46⅜	38¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, but prices were lower under liquidation, which was especially active in pork. Large stocks and poor spot demand as well as continued liberal receipts of hogs were the principal depressing factors, although the movement during the past day or two has been somewhat less active. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000, estimated for Thursday, 24,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 15,300.

Chicago Prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.05	10.02	10.05	10.05	10.55
July	10.80	10.30	10.30	10.32	10.75
Ribs—					
May	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.92	11.17
July	10.25	10.22	10.25	10.25	11.37
Pork—					
May	17.05	16.90	16.97	17.02	20.97
July	17.60	17.45	17.50	17.55	21.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was more active and prices were steadier, closing with net gains of 1 to 10 points. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.70	6.50
April	6.65	6.63	6.65@6.68	6.55
May	6.74	6.72	6.72@6.73	6.71
June	6.89	6.88	6.87@6.89	6.85
July	7.00	6.99	6.99@7.00	6.98
August	7.12	7.12	7.11@7.12	7.10
September	7.23	7.22	7.21@7.22	7.20
October	..	..	7.21@7.23	7.20
November	..	..	6.93@7.05	6.95

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very inactive throughout the greater part of the day, and, while the undertone was easy, price changes were narrow until near the close, when there was a break of 8 to 11 points under what appeared to be trade selling, and final quotations were 10 to 14 points net lower, with total sales for the day amounting to 11,350 bags.

In the local spot market quotations were unchanged, with Rio 7s at 8c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	6.05@6.06	6.17
May	6.19	6.14	6.16@6.14	6.21
June	..	..	6.15@6.16	6.26
July	7.34	7.32	7.24@7.26	7.34
August	..	..	7.31@7.32	7.41
September	7.46	7.40	7.38@7.40	7.48
October	..	..	7.44@7.46	7.54
November	..	..	7.49@7.50	7.60
December	7.66	7.55	7.54@7.55	7.66
January	..	..	7.59@7.60	7.71
February	..	..	7.64@7.65	7.77
March	7.82	7.82	7.69@7.70	7.83

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,138 packages. Market steady to firm on leading grades of fresh creamery. Under-priced fresh creamery in lighter supply and tendency still toward a narrower range in values. Held goods moving fairly well, but only rare lots show quality to exceed top quotation, most business ranging 25@27c. Renovated quiet. Ladles not as active since the last advance in prices. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29½@31c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 24@26c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds, 22½@23½c; State dairy, finest, 31c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21½@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20¼@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 19@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,756 cases. The market showed a little more life than on Wednesday and the tone was perhaps a shade steadier, support being chiefly from the West, where paying prices appear to be fully sustained. Very high qualities are held with some confidence. Rather a free offering of average prime current packings, with few of these showing quality to exceed a range of 20@20½c, and some very good Tennessee offering at 19½@19¾c. Lower-priced eggs are meeting a fair demand, including dirties and checks, which are steady. Nearby white eggs fairly firm. Duck eggs dull and easier. Goose eggs in light supply, but few are wanted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21¼c; firsts, 20¼@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; firsts, 19¾@20¼c; seconds, 19¼@19¾c; thirds and poorer, 18¼@19c; dirties, No. 1, 19c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@18½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23c; defective, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 26@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 24@26c; Western, 23@25c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 22@25c; Far Southern, 22@24c; goose eggs, per dozen, 40@60c.

NO WATER IN PENN. R. R.

Anti-Full Crew Law Committee Denies Labor Organ Statement.

The Executive Committee of the Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which is leading the opposition to full crew laws, issued a statement last night to controvert a charge that most of the Pennsylvania Railroad's stock does not represent cash paid in.

"This wholly false statement," says the committee, "was first published in The Railway Conductor, official organ of one of the trainmen's organizations. It has since been reiterated and given wide circulation. The statement cites the fact that from 1875 to 1914 the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was increased from $68,780,200 to $490,295,700, and then says 'if this capital stock represented cash put into the property it would not be so bad, but the greater part of this increase of stock represents profit in addition to the dividend on stock and the interest on funded debt.'

"According to this statement, the greater part of about $430,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad stock is watered. What is the fact? The National City Bank states in its April circular that $289,893,600 of such stock issued from 1899 to 1914, inclusive—the period of wonderful reconstruction and development of the company's properties—brought $425,436,565 into the treasury. This stock, therefore, realized a premium of $45,537,965. In the same time $44,102,928 of surplus income was put into the property.

"None of the $89,640,893 has been capitalized. In the same period the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has increased its funded debt, and in so doing, as stated by the National City Bank, 'the stockholders borrowed $142,549,099 and put it into the property ahead of their stock.'

"It therefore appears that with an increased capitalization of, say $312,000,000, the company, and so the property, has been benefited to the extent of fully $600,000,000."

STEEL TRADE PICKING UP.

Vice President Reis at Duluth to Complete New Plant.

DULUTH, Minn., April 7.—John Reis, Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, arrived here today accompanied by G. C. Thorpe, Vice President of the Indiana Steel Corporation, and M. A. Neeland, engineer of the United States Steel Corporation, and assistant to Mr. Reis. Mr. Reis held a consultation in the offices of the Minnesota Steel Company regarding the plans for completing the corporation's local plant and later visited the premises.

Asked whether the resumption of work on the Duluth plant was a result of an increase in the general business of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Reis replied:

"That's not it. The idea is that there has been a gradual increase in business since the first of the year. The Steel corporation is running along comfortably on a reasonably busy basis at present, but there is a difference between operating on a reasonably busy basis and running the mills at full capacity. There is the very difference that perhaps explains the business situation existing today as applied to the Steel Corporation. We have some idle mills on our hands. It is not that the work of completing the Duluth steel plant is being resumed, but because we are looking to the future."

Mr. Reis said orders from abroad and business originating in the United States have been of a larger and more steady volume during the last two months than in the preceding period of the war, but that business was as yet far from normal—just "comfortable."

DUN'S INDEX SHOWS GAIN.

Prices Higher on April 1 Than Ever Before on That Date Except in 1912

Although the general tendency of the leading articles of consumption is usually downward at this season of the year, the effects of the European war are still discernible in the enhanced cost of many commodities, and Dun's Index Number on April 1 stood at $125.090 against $124.158 a month previous and only $119.791 on the corresponding date of 1914, at which time a sharp recession was in progress.

With the exception of February, the present total has not been equalled since last September and is the highest figure ever reported at the beginning of April, save in 1912, when $128.040 was shown.

All but two of the seven divisions into which the Index Number is divided showed more or less advance last month, and the breadstuffs group again reflected conspicuous strength, mainly because of the further rise in cash wheat, which was nearly 5 cents a bushel higher than on March 1.

WALLACE OUT OF SO. PAC.

Hugh Neill Succeeds Him on Directorate of Road.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—At the annual stockholders' meeting here today of the Southern Pacific Company, all Directors were re-elected with the exception of James N. Wallace, of New York, who was succeeded by Hugh Neill, also of New York. The retirement of Mr. Wallace, it was announced, was in accordance with previous plans to relinquish his membership in various Directorates.

The purchase of six railroad and navigation companies, already controlled by the company, formally was ratified.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company announced yesterday that Fred W. Ellsworth, for four years in charge of its Department of Publicity and New Business, has been made an officer of the company, with the title of Publicity Manager. L. C. Critchell and Arthur R. Jones have been made Assistant Secretaries of the company.

At the request of the members of the New York Stock Exchange, the Wall Street Employes Relief Committee has decided to keep its office open until the present funds are exhausted. The committee has placed on an average ten men and women a day for the past week and is still prepared to furnish help without cost to either employer or employe. The committee is at 20 Broad Street, telephone 8900 Rector.

The Vulcan Detinning Co. reports net earnings of $26,658 in the quarter ended March 31. The surplus at the close of the quarter was $360,579.

Sheldon, Morgan & Co., 42 Broadway, have issued a comprehensive booklet outlining methods for purchasing odd lots of securities for investment or speculation.

Wells Fargo & Co. have arranged to take over the contract of the Globe Express Company on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The latter, which is local to the Denver and the Western Pacific, will retire from business.

The Philadelphia Company has declared a cash dividend of 1½ per cent. on its common stock, payable May 1. The last dividend was 1¾ per cent. in scrip, paid Feb. 1.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Trustee.

25 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., $100 each, 275.

12 shares Lawyers Mortgage Co., $100 each, 190.

5 shares Lawyers Title & Trust Co., $100 each, 112.

2 shares Mortgage Bond Co., $100 each, 110.

7 shares New York Mortgage & Security Co., $100 each, 134.

13 shares Realty Associates, $100 each, 96¾-97¼.

5 shares Brooklyn Trust Co., $100 each, 470.

6 shares Franklin Trust Co., $100 each, 255.

2 shares Metropolitan Trust Co., $100 each, 405½.

2 shares Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co., $100 each, 298.

$500 Crescent Athletic Club 2d Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bond due 1923, 77½.

For Account of Executors and Trustee.

276 shares E. W. Bliss Co. common, $50 each, 211.

1 share United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Co., $100, 222.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

15 shares Fulton Trust Co., $100 each, 280.

100,000 shares Ebner Gold Mining Co., $5 each, $200 lot.

1,000 shares Humboldt Mining Co., $100 each, $100 lot.

4 shares First Mortgage Guarantee Co., $100 each, 60.

$5,000 note of Sundstrom & Stratton Co., dated Sept. 3, 1914, to their own order indorsed by them and W. D. Stratton payable Dec. 3, 1914; protested, $5.

DENIES WIRE DISCRIMINATION

Official Says Postal Has Not Continued to Lease Private Lines.

Frederick F. Norton, who formerly had charge of the leased wire business of the Postal Telegraph Company, was the chief witness yesterday at the fourth of a series of hearings that are being held at the Hotel Breslin by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the complaint of the Grain Dealers' Association of Chicago that some of its members were being discriminated against in the matter of private wires. An effort was made by counsel for the complainants to show that, notwithstanding the fact that the Postal had announced that it had discontinued the leased wire business last November, it still maintained private wires for certain concerns by making contracts through some of its subsidiary companies. It was alleged at the hearing that at least one New York firm operated a private wire to Toronto and Montreal by leasing a line from the Canadian Pacific Railway, the lines of which connect with the Postal system.

Mr. Norton denied that the Postal had offered on behalf of some of its subsidiaries to continue leases on private wires after Nov. 30. He said the only reason he knew for the discontinuance of private wire service between New York and Chicago was to add to the facilities of the Postal for handling general business.

D. A. Frank, counsel for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and A. T. Benedict, counsel for the Western Union, attempted on cross-examination to show through the witness that while the Postal Company had advertised that leasing wires to private firms had been stopped, in reality it continued to derive an income of about $500,000 a year from this source by leases through a subsidiary or associated company. The witness did not supply the proof sought.

W. P. Bowman of Trenton, N. J., an official of the John A. Roebling Sons Company, said that his firm maintained a private wire to New York at an annual cost of about $2,200 a year, including the salaries of two operators. He thought this expenditure could be reduced if the public facilities were used, but thought that the secrecy afforded by the private wire was of distinct advantage.

The hearing will be continued today.

WOOL MARKET DULL.

Foreign Trade Keeps Many Mills from Shutting Down.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 7.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"A duller season in the wool market for the last twenty-five years is not recalled, and the reason ascribed is the retrenchments made in the expenditures for clothing. This applies to the domestic business, of course, for Government orders have created an abnormal situation. If it were not for the foreign trade many mills would be idle.

"The woolen and worsted goods market is about the same as a week ago, and the feature of the week was the delivery of sample pieces to the buyers with which to furnish their salesmen. There has been considerable cancellation of orders by buyers who found better values from other sources than the ones first sought. There is much interest in the uniform trade.

"An improvement in dress goods continues with a much better distribution of women's wear than men's wear. The same fabrics as noted last week are selling well, with somewhat higher prices on poplins.

"The cotton goods situation shows still more improvement, with a great share of the activity on medium and wide goods."

'CHANGE SEATS ADVANCE.

Sale Yesterday at $49,500, $15,500 Above Last Year's Low Figure.

The bull market in stocks was extended yesterday to the market for Stock Exchange memberships. A seat changed hands at $48,000 in the morning, comprised with $44,500 at the last preceding sale, and another was sold in the afternoon at $49,500. The sale of a third, also in the morning, at $45,000, was rumored, but not confirmed. Names of participants to the transfers were not made public.

The high price of $49,500 represented an advance of $15,500 from the low price reported last October when the Exchange was closed.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of March show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Five roads	$3,434,352	+ $335,469	
Thirteen roads	8,675,237	— 617,857	
Total (18 roads)	12,109,589	— 282,188	

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	960	960	958
Freight rev.	$2,024,356	$1,866,006	$2,159,547
Passenger rev.	548,551	563,923	535,458
Total op. rev.	2,890,449	2,736,892	2,896,011
Maint. of way.	205,818	206,948	207,869
Maint. of eq.	532,212	530,690	492,159
Transp. exp.	1,092,203	1,071,695	965,869
Total op. exp.	2,014,217	1,968,107	1,794,000
Taxes	180,600	185,000	165,000
Op. income	680,907	583,785	975,921

Figures for 1915 and 1914 follow the new form of accounting.

HOCKING VALLEY for February—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	362,570	372,149	497,615
Net	97,959	32,715	138,872
Def. aft. chgs.	27,849	52,068	*96,569
Gross, 8 mos.	4,303,129	5,109,879	5,207,394
Net	1,367,401	1,630,364	1,904,390
Sur. aft. chgs.	456,410	819,008	1,347,166

*Surplus.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	9,574,786	10,315,796	9,450,146
Net aft. taxes	433,973	299,958	1,194,108
Def. aft. chgs.	1,875,896	1,781,896	670,412

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NIPISSING MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, (operating company,) for the year ended Dec. 31—

Ore produc.	*2,516,065	2,756,612	2,896,990
Other income	42,668	47,481	50,375
Total income	2,558,732	2,804,093	2,947,365
Cost min., &c.	980,061	1,158,984	885,655
Net profit	1,578,715	1,645,108	2,061,710
Prev. surplus	1,259,060	1,443,953	1,204,743
Dividends	1,235,000	1,830,000	1,842,500
P. & L. sur.	1,602,776	1,259,061	1,443,953

*Including value of ore on hand, in transit, and in process of refining.

NIPISSING MINES CO., (holding company,) for the year ended Dec. 31—

Divs. on Nip. mining stock	1,235,000	1,830,000	1,842,500
Interest	69	125	56
Total inc.	1,235,069	1,830,125	1,842,556
Divs. paid	1,200,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Admin. exp.	35,628	31,757	35,054
Total deduc.	1,235,628	1,831,757	1,835,054
Deficit	559	1,632	*7,502
Prev. surplus	6,279	7,911	410
P. & L. sur.	5,720	6,279	7,911

*Surplus.

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION Subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	14,013,354	13,028,343	12,851,445
Net	7,030,193	7,655,454	7,203,159
Maintenance	1,268,075	1,283,346	1,122,443
Taxes	794,148	709,616	633,284
Total inc.	5,867,970	5,682,493	5,447,432
Fixed chgs.	3,459,238	3,308,260	2,989,574
Reserves	486,827	387,700	521,635
Surplus	1,921,905	1,986,532	1,956,203
Total surplus close of yr.	4,688,066	4,041,331	4,185,922

Earnings of United Gas & Electric Corporation from all sources for year ended Dec. 31, 1914:

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	1,383,317	1,184,434	198,883
Interest chgs.	392,365	302,225	90,140
Divs on pf stk'd pd & acc'ed.	780,978	556,188	238,790
Surplus	209,974	326,021	*125,047

*Decrease.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY

DIVIDEND No. 134

Fittsburgh, Pa., April 6th, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of

ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT

on the Common Stock, payable May 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record April 17th, 1915.

Cheques will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

March 31, 1915.

60th Consecutive Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of 4% was declared, payable April 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business April 8th.

JOHN B. WOOD, Vice President and Cashier.

S. S. Kresge Company
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Kresge system, established eighteen years ago, has grown from one store with a capital of only $6,700, until today it operates 118 stores. Prior to its incorporation in 1912 this growth was financed by the reinvestment of surplus profits; the beneficial effect of the new capital secured in 1912 is shown by the following statement of earnings applicable to preferred dividends:

1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
15.5%	20.4%	23.5%	33.4%	44.5%	62.9%

Through the operation of a sinking fund the amount of outstanding preferred stock has been reduced to $1,828,000 as compared with more than $4,000,000 of net tangible assets.

The popularity of the Five and Ten Cent Stores,—the steady growth of this company and the large margin of safety for both principal and dividends, we believe, warrants our recommendation of this Preferred Stock to conservative investors.

Our "Kresge Circular," based on official data and supplemented by original research, may be had on application.

Price to Yield about 6½%

CHARLES E. MERRILL & CO.

Seven Wall Street, New York — Penobscot Bldg., Detroit

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank

will remove to their new Banking Offices

20 Nassau Street

ON OR ABOUT APRIL 15, 1915

and offer for

SALE or LEASE

their present fully equipped quarters at

50 WALL STREET

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AT A METTING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, Henry Parish, Jr., was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the board.

New York, April 6, 1915.

J. LOUIS VAN ZELM, Assistant Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice of Election of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1915, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated March 29th, 1915.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,

Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the First Wednesday (being the 5th day) of May, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Office of the Maryland Coal Company of West Virginia,

No. 1 Broadway, New York, April 8th, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Maryland Coal Company of West Virginia for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Broadway, New York, April 22nd, 1915, at Eleven A. M. Transfer books will be closed from April 12th to the 22nd, both days inclusive.

JAS. T. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE SCHAEFER COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, 142-144 East 59th St., New York City, on Monday, May 10th, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 6th day of May, 1915, until the 11th day of May, 1915.

GEORGE G. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, for Contract 152, for surfacing with vitrified brick blocks and macadam about 5 miles of highways and constructing about 8 miles of guard walls, at the Ashokan reservoir, in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York. The grading for these highways has been largely done under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES A. STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC COMPANY

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee, under First Five Per Centum Fifty-Year Gold Mortgage of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company, dated July 1, 1910, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it for the Sinking Fund on May 1, 1915, of bonds secured thereby or Certificates of Deposit of Bankers Trust Company for such bonds, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of Fifty thousand three hundred seventeen and 12-100 Dollars ($50,317.12). Offers should state whether Bonds or Certificates of Deposit are tendered.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE,
49 Wall Street, New York.
Dated New York, March 23, 1915.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA., Apr. 7, 1915.—Sealed proposals for furnishing about Three Thousand (3,000) Tons of Bituminous Coal will be received at this office until 12 M., May 7, 1915, and then publicly opened. Information on application. J. P. JERVEY, Lt. Col., Engrs.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application of The Bronx Gas & Electric Company for an order of the

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

1. Original—State of Georgia v. Tennessee Copper Co.—Argument concluded.
636—T. W. Morgan v. A. J. Devine.—Submitted.
736—G. Ebling v. T. W. Morgan.—Argued.
748—T. S. v. W. Rabinowich.—Argument commenced.
757—International Harvester Co. of N. J. v. U. S.—Four hours allowed each side in argument and three counsel allowed to argue for appellants.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today.
Call for today: 757, 568, (and 759,) 712, 813, 217, 220, 222, 223, 224, and 225.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg. Motions:
Meyers & Wisner<US.
NY & Cuba Mail SS<Dun Mei<US.
Maldowado.
Underwood Type Co< Stern<US.
Royal Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Demberg<Lamport & Holt Line.
Brown<US.
US<Dujardin.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredg Co.
US<Ill Surety Co.
Brown<Gen Elec Co.
Mostyn<Huntington.
Donohue<D, L & W RR.
Recito<Penn RR.
Bunnell<Moran T & T
Steel<Lawrence.
Sound Transp Co<D, L & W RR.
Hart<M Deutsche Ins.
Brechter<Fid & D Co.
US<Dunsmore.
Fletcher<Trenton, &c.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323 P. O Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on—Kintner<Atlantic Com Co.
No day calendar.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Videl<So Am Securities Co.
Keuffler & Esser Co<Eugene Dietzgen Co.
Appo<McCall Co.
Lindhe<Laulinated Shin Co, Inc.
Bryant<Fish.
Gauss<Breitmeyer.
Goldel<Guild.
Maas<Nathans.
Dolan<Metropolitan Bk.
Lavers<State Bk.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—No day calendar.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department, —Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions:
People<Cavanzato.
Re Dalsmer.
Re Hodges.
Re Loeb.
Levison<Ill Surety Co.
Pinous<Schlechter.
Knee<Yankee Walst.
Percippe<Manee.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—Litigated motions.—At 10:30 A. M.
Otis<El Co<Comyns.
Cobre Grande Cop Co< So Pacific Co.
Re Mayor (E 161 St.)
Re CNY (Benedict Av)
Berg<Hyman.
Rosenthal<Rosentoner.
Potter<H P Wright & Co.
Dahl<Underpinning & F Co.
Cavinato<Plecirilli.
Jolian<Lederer.
Pescia<Providence Wash Ins Co.
Same<Globe & Rutgers F Ins Co.
Same<Ins Co of Penn.
Alsens Amer Portland Cem Wks<Degnon Const Co.
Colonial Dev Corp< Edwards, Loeb<Indep West Star Order.
Re Renaud.
Hudson Nav Co<Murray.
Brookfield Con Co< NY Edison Co.
Bronx Gas & Elec Co<Seaman.
Schmidt<same.
J L Lasky Feat Play Co<East Kodak Co.
Sound Transp Co<D, L & W RR.
Boldt<Auchmuty.
Curtis<Curtis.
Withers<Mill.
Brenner<Brenner.
Jackson<Liebling.
De Wolf<Neuhauser.
Barr<Burgelleiser.
Sponziello<B H RR.
Corby<Nassau El RR.
Root<NY Cons RR.
CNY<Dry Dock W Cleaning Co.
Stevens<Stevens.
City R E Co<Hermann Realty Co.)
Gluckman<Regg.
Bleiberg<Reichbart.
Rudd<Powells.
People, &c<De Villers.
Reich<Cochran.
Marcus<Susser.
Furst<Stevenson.
Stand Mall Order Co< Kaufman.
Rosen & Baum<Rosen & Baum.
Finlay<Kane, &c.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Finley<Atl Trans Co.
Fifth Av Bldg Co< Benjamin.
Bond<Bond.
Tilford<Tilford.
Du Mahaut<Du Mahaut.
Shaw<Fleitman.
Rorke<same.
Brockman<Brockman.
Salvaggi<Salvaggi.
Vecchio<Postal Tr S. Preferred causes:
US Trust Co<Connor.
Johne<Sanford.
Rothenberg<Korovetz.
General calendar:
Tropower<Tropauer.
Rochester Tr Co<Erb.
Rogers<Erb.
Hudson Riv B Stone Co.<Flore.
Hamburger<Sulken (2)
Rosenstock<Cushman Bread Co.

PART IV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 10:30 A. M. Inquest—Nat Print,&c., Co<Kerr.
Rosen Works.
Robbins<CampbellMCo
Blankfort<Fechtor.
Farrell<Sullivan.
Sheldon<Bergen.
Duckdechel<Leifcourt.

PART III.—Erlanger, Bauman<Somerville.
Rlty Co.
Tobias<same.
Nieman<Candlewell Wingate Co.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hanlon<Nass El RR.
Triangle Waist Co< Eskay Waist Co.
Brackett<CNY.
Mattes<Aubeck.

PART V.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
R Cusumano<Rieger.
W Cusumano<same.
Ciccorelli<Bordonaro.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Saccaccia<NY Rys.
M Murphy<Case Mfg & Trading Co.
W. Murphy<Same.
Little<Neptune Bath.
S Schwartz<Ost Rty M. Schwartz<Same.
Boffe<Cuma Tel & El Sub Co.
J. Lyon<Belmont.

PART VII.—Delehanty, Beldegreen<Naa E RR.
Kaufman<P. Ochse Co
McDonough<A J Schwerzier Co.
Creighton<Luna Am.
Kisilansky<Larence.
Neuowich<John (2)
Merrifield<NE SS.
Gilson<Silverstein.

PART VIII.—Delany, Margolis<Sarasohn.
Steinber<Forward Aus
O'Connor<F. T. Nesbit & Co.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Laurie<Transit Dev.
Born<Union Ry.
Toomey<Delmonico's.
Washkowski<Bockhaus.
Cox<St Luke's Home.
Haggerty<O'Rourke.
Eng Cont Co.

PART X.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Adjourned until April 12.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Flood<Kaplan.
Nichols<NY Edison Co
Hammer<Van Eyk.
Higgins<Powers.
Mahoney<Nat Firep'g.
Defina<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Spitzer<B Un El RR.
Costantino<McMullen, Snare & Triest.

PART XII.—Hasbrouck, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van Schaick<Farrell & Sons.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Antopolsky<Neal & S.
Roach<Hudson Nav Co.
Fay<Reynolds.
Pollack<B H RR.
Williams<Glassheim.
Conlan<O'Brien.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Teels<Mayer.
Farley<Pape.
Honesdale Nat Bk< Fisher.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Russo<McOwen.
C Meads & Co<Am Fid Co.
Brookstone<Ullman.
Lambert<Bryan.
Talcott<Slater Bros, &c, Co.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Kirschbaum<A M F Co.
Delmar<Highland Knit Mills.
Ard<Stark.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—(Adjourned March term.)—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Curley<Mullins.
White Co.<Brinckworth.
Nekola<Vesely.
Hahn<Cox.
Kirby<Spiegel.
Hogan<Regan.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Chedraw<Goldstein.
Munroe<Bradstreet Co
Walter<Radie Tel Co.
Sheffmann<Emp Llab Assn Corp.
Bloch<Miller.
Content<Robertson.
Doll<Williams.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
La Salla<Friedman.
Hopf<Mankowitz Co.
Kaufman<Jacob.
Shapiro<Goldstein.

Surrogates' Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Albert Kandall,
Sarah M Zilla,
Valentine A Blacque.
CONTESTED WILLS:
Margaret Sollinger, T. E. McGuinness, Caroline M. Drew.
Mary E E Mulrein, Mary A Barbour, Samuel F B Morse.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
McGowan<Duncan Co.
Perry<Simpson.
McGrath<McLoughlin.
Enright<Acker, Merrall & C Co.
Merritt<Gibbins.
Gotham Nat Bank< Farrell.
Gruber<Green.
Architect Cornice, &c, Co<Grossbeck.
Richards<Smith.
Hess Rty Co<Palne.
Stern<McInerny.
Chloda<Sun P & P Association.
Spena<Barber Asph Paving Co.
Frank<Standard Mail Co.
Schneider<Fuss.
Horowitz<Frankel.
Gureghian<Consol Dental Mfg Co.
Drautman<Hochron, (2.)
Greenberg<Rogers.
Levine<Greines.
Schmulker<Block.
Horowitz<Frankel.
Wohl<Weil.
Wrigtson<Davis.
Cohn<Greenfield.
Brukenfeld<Wechsler.
Acker<Hartman.
Goldsmith & Co.
Fordyce<Wolff.
Kent<Edwards.
Riordan<T. Starrett Co.
Glaiberman<Weiss & Klau Co.
Flateau<Dempsey.
Hess Rty Co<Palne.
Medrush<Kalfus.
Manhattan Club< Carroll.
Sundheimer<Wickfeld, (2.)
Abrahams<3d St Live Poultry Co.
Super<Seegold Co.
Olcott<Bush, (2.)
Sherry<McQueen.
Levison<Oes.
P. H. Reilly & Bro< Saxonia Const Co.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Lehrer<Sup Lodge K & L of Honor.
Kraut<O'Leary Con.
Goldman<Schwazzot.
Law<Clinton Fireproof Auslander<NY Rys.
Ringler<McHugh.
Trudell<Stending (2.)
Levine<Cassidy.
Brown<NY Rys.
Clarkson<Mayne.
Wilkenfeld<N Y Rys.
Mulligan<same.
Casalranka<Pitts Cont Covelo<NY Rys.
Miller<Postal Trans S
Montesano<Manuolo.
Imburgia<NY Rys.
Rappaport<NY Rys.
Perimutter<same.
Maltz<same.
Silver<same.
Greenbaum<Borden Cond Milk Co.
Steventon<Rupert.
Briggs<Dunn Truck.
Durst<Rubin.
Quimby<Schonberg.
Goldberg<NY Rys.
Ehrgatt<Hulse Mfg. Co.
Chapman<Harman.
Clemens<Bretz.
Cogert<Chermorsky.
Dorff<Norwich Union P I Co.
Same<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Hinrichs<Chi, &c, R Co.
Constad<Schwenker.
Kaufman<Weinberg.
Wetreich<N Y Rys.
Hammer<Burghardt.
Yidelowsky<Pisman.
Saltzhauer<Rappaport.
Paoli<E Riv Nat B'k.
Heine<Cruchshank.
Marcuson<Berman.
Moss<Gifford.
Schachter<Int R T, (2)
Belash<Bradley Con.
Powers<Lincli.
Zalka<Musgrun.
Tedesco<Degnon Con.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term. Part II., for trial.
Ruby<Windsor Land & Imp Co.
Tennant Sons<Schapiro
Siegbert<Smyth.
Utitz<Rothschild.
Greene<Maxwells Mfg Co.
Aronow<Cooper.
Sarasohn<Fish.
Stechert<Stechert.
Rosenberg<Mass Amus Co.
Stoddard<Levy.
Skolnik<Kaplan.
Murray<Williams.
Newman<Dietzel.
Stifter<Fersko.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.
Van Emden<Martinson.
Rutchek<Gersh.
Bulttner<Behrend.
Kapp<Palm Bros Co.
Wechsler<Adler.
Abrahams<3d St Live Poultry Co.
Bklyn SS Corp<Lechtman.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day on request of counsel:
Plymouth R Co<Despine Raincoat Co.
Stocking<Seed Filter, &c. Co.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VII—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Hart<Equitable Life Assurance Soc'y—Francis W Pollock, McQuaid<Perot—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Benjamin<Appenzeller—Herman Joseph. N Y Life Ins Co<Van Ohnesorge—Abraham Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Quasha —Isador Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Perry<Perry—Henry S Renaud.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Claflin Wight<Robt V Mathews—Irving H Bookman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.
Schrof<Schrof.
Mazzulli<Mazzulli.
Clark<Terrett (2.)
McChesney<Colorado Rty Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.
Case on—Kurak<McMullen, S & T, Inc.
No day calendar.
Case on—Schultz< McCrea.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Garelis<Crowley—Joseph P. Hennessy, Burke<Winston—Robert H. Bergman. Ehni<Maze Realty Co.—Charles V. Hailey, Jr. Bitting<Sachs—Cornelius J. Earley. Charity Fund of N. Y. Assn. of New Church<McCann—Matthew P Doyle. Muller<Shapiro—William E. Smith. Jordan<Hyndman—Peter L. Mullaly.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.
Osborn<Bd of Supervisors.
Webster<NY, N H & H RR.
Vander Putten<NasRR
People<Michael.
People<Novick.
People<O'Leen.
Winde<Erie RR.
Warbasse<Galitzka.
People<B H RR.
Re Marine.
Terry<L I RR.
Muench<Terry & T Co.
Smith<Holbrook.
Sutkar<NY C & H R RR, (2.)
Fisher<Hall.
Louona Eng Co 8<Fire Dept Town of Newtown.
Bauman<Bauman.
Roughteen<Sarles.
Tedesco<Carnasello.
Davis<Seaward.
Seiler<McGregor.
Janes<McMahon.
Williams<Langley.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.
Meyer Bros<Marshall.
Re Belmont Av, (Eyzinger.)
Shafer<Shafer.
Haigney<Gaillard.
Welz & Zerweck<Goeller, (2.)
Gibbons<L I RR.
Seinfel<Ofstrom.
Re Van Brunt.
Powers<Gewertzzman.
Sutera<Anchor L SS.
Bone Title Ins Co< Haugarrad.
Specht<Walter.
Parsons<Parsons.
Goodman<Bklyn Herbrew O Asylum.
Re 64th St, (Holding.)
Re Bay 34th St, (Sheridan.)
Kreuter<Kreuter.
Re Ashland Place-4th Av Subway.
Rich Assets Coll Co< Morse.
Jung<Hinchman.
De Allessandro<Krasner.
Lucas<Ravenhall.
Kramer<Chaphe.
Rosenthal<Gans.
Rubin<Fabio.
People<Lublin.
Schofield<Wolper.
Same<Mechanics' Bk.
Same<De Waltoff.
Rubino<B H RR.
Re Mahon, (Lowndes.)

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.
Grillo<Velotta.
Muttram<Muttram.
Groseman<Boro Op Co.
Leary<McNulty.
Dana<Dana.
Bay View Rty Co< Goulding.
Schlenoff<Schlenoff.
Guinsburg<Burns.
Goldfinger<Gersten.
Fraser<Fraser.
Gardner<Gardner.
Goldstein<Haines.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
McCullough<Richie.
Feeser<Feeser.
Blessing<Blessing.
Aident Corp<Doyle.
Friedman<Friedman.
Mallory<Drysdale.
Di Janni<Di Janni.
Small Rty Co<Strauss.
Gregory<Gregory.
Becker<Becker.
Smyth<Tomlinson.
Schiffman<Tillions.
Bupbaker<Am 5 & 10c Stores.
Bonanza<Bonanza.
Yates<Conrad Rty Co.
Davidson<Lippmann.
Reserved calendar:
Rosenthal<Salatorefsky.
Koeppel<Rudolph.
Stone<Storch.
Parascondola<Parascondola.
Gordon<Steinhard.
Serentino<Serentino.
Francis<Francis.
Schmerkowitz<Mayer.
Koster<Weisheit.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Turman<Turman.
Hand<Highway Amus.
Hochman's Sons< Purdy Con Co.
Ellau<Ellau.
Kaminski<Kaminski.
Miller<Mooney et al.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,910.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.
Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.
Gedney<Nassau RR.
Troetschel-Folger< B H RR.
O'Shea<Rudolph Co.
Bradley<Bklyn Union Gas Co et al.
Gibson<Scherz.
Janow<B H RR.
Ramsey<Int R T.
Beatty<Holbrook, C & R.
Mullany<Con El L Co.
Ewal<Frank et al.
Shanley<CNY.
Donovan<CNY.
Hermanns<B H RR.
Wingard<So Pac Co.
Williams<Nassau RR.
Southern<Erie RR.
McKenna<Horwitz & Schanback.
Hannon<Nassau RR.
Collins<Edison E Ill Co.
Richardson<De Grandmont.
Galligan<Osborne.
Paralinsky<Palley.
Hayes<B H RR.
Elberth<CNY.
Larsen<NY State Con Co et al.
Bieber<B H RR.
St. John<Steinhilber et al.
Kunevich<Acme Fdy.
White<Bradley Con.
Sager<Nassau RR.
Esposito<Martino.
Gilligan<Logan et al.
Condon<B H RR.
Byrnes<C I & B RR.
Schecher<Potdevin.
Lechzer<Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day unless cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Kramer<Nassau RR.
Samsony<Nassau RR.
Lynch<Mut Life Ins.
McWhorter<B H RR.
Casey<CNY et al.
Perry<B H RR.
Karga<B H RR.
Guignard<Palmer.
Eldridge<Journeay.
Lindeberg<Nassau RR.
Sweeney<C I & G RR.
Collins<Nassau RR.
Knapik<Waterbury Co.
Dewhurst<Robins D Dock Co.
Nelson<Carpenter, B & H.
De Clark<Packert.
Love<Met Life Ins.
Taglie<Ferro Blood.
O'Rourke<Haviland.
Butgereit<Sandow.
Barzilay<Transit Dev Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6310.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
James A Redmond,
Catherine M Cullen,
Edward Hoffman,
Elizabeth Snelling,
John F Fadden,
Samuel Bowne,
Anton Scheiner,
Edwin M Roberts,
William H Heathcote,
Christopher Bose,
Henry P Morent,
Rita L Leary.
Accounting of:
John Wortman,
Ellen Keenan,
Margaret McCoughlan,
Jacob Schulz,
Marion K Kirby,
Sarah Kenny,
Elizabeth Remming,
David H Browne,
Maria H Waring,
Marie Stadler,
Helene Gunther,
Mary Copeland,
Mary Hoffman.
Estates of:
Lydia Suydam,
William G Graham,
August Gotzner.
Guardianship of:
Muriel Hoagland.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Dike, J.
Walsh<B H RR.
Tucker<Russian Bath.
O'Brien<Del Genovese.
O'Grady<Orr & Co.
Palenbaum<Q Co & S RR.
Friedman<Shapiro.
Hornstein<B H RR.
Blumenfield<Rosenberg.
Smith<NY Con RR.
Slavin<Inter Brew Co.
Sulewski<Nassau RR.
Walker<McCauley.
Walker<Sohner.
Cruckshank<Patterson

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Burlando, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Farley<Vil of Mt Kisco.
Monohan<Shipway.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Serv Co.
Johnson<Merrill Bros.
McCormick<Yonkers RR Co.
Cortlandt Mtg Co< Vreeland.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Scully<NY C RR.
Yonkers Brew<Gabdi.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Coutant<N Y R T.
Ranft<Elsele.
Mt Vernon<NY, NH & H RR.
Hubbell H Door Co< Rothkirch Bldg Co.
Alexander<Graham.
McGinley<Spero.
Young<Keystone St Cons Co.
Tobin<Yonkers Elec L & Power.
Goldins<Mason & Hanger Co.
Langford<Reynolds.
Dunn<Holbrook, C & R.
Shields<NY, NH & H RR.
Keating<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Thompson<I R T (2.)
Ross<Dunbar.
Thompson<I R T (2.)
Reilly<NYC & H R RR.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Burns<Rier Gas Lamp Co.
Petzoid<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Schippeni<NY, NH & H RR.
Romard<Cahill.
Duffy<Wakeman.
Pace<West El RR.
Hall<Mallinson.
Kennion<W U Tel Co.
Austin<Prince.
Boddington<Burnett.
Same<Marshall.
Same<Schmidt.
Riddick<Jackson, Inc.
Grogan<Maxwell B Co
Kassler<Keller.
Wildorchic<Elliman.
Ross<Rogers & H.
Suetendeal<G Ringler & Co.
Keller<Beach (2.)
Mitchell<Journeay.
Brew Co.
Monsers<Roberts.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1050.

County Court.

PLATT, C. J.
Raner<NY & S Ry.
Alanishah<Tamraz.
Lucas<Hansberg.
Walsh<Mooney. (2.)
McNeill<Mulwitz.
Seiffert<Alexander.
Lounsbury & Sons< Glosacchini.
Seymour Coal Co< Rassler.
Johnson<Santora.
Vallaris<Eiseman.
De Strange<Swanston.
Hageman<Curran.
US Cas Co<Sniffen.
Richards<Vil of White Plains.
Cimaglia<Saverino.
Zygman<Knapp.
Le Vine<W'chester Lighting Co.
Adams<Reynolds.
Lieto<Tedesco.
Ward<Wetzel.
Tocco<Tartaro.
Rose & Hilliard< Eberspacher.

EDUCATION NOTES.

President Churchill in a letter to State Commissioner of Education Finley says of the Lockwood-Hinman bill: It appears to be an unfortunate undermining of the merit system, particularly as all those sections of the Charter, safeguarding the appointment and promotion of teachers from eligible lists, are repealed. The measure is so sweeping in its terms and effect that it is not possible to present in greater detail the various revolutionary changes which it appears from a first reading to compel."

The class of June, 1911, Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, will hold its annual Spring re-union in the school gymnasium this evening. There will be an election of officers.

A committee representing thirty-four of the forty-seven teachers' associations of this city, has been appointed to appear before the Board of Regents, on April 16, in opposition to the Lockwood-Hinman bill.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 46, The Bronx, will hold a meeting in the school building tomorrow evening to commemorate the founding of the school.

The Elementary Class Teachers' Association, (1 A to 6 B,) will hold a meeting in Terrace Garden Hall, Fifty-eighth Street near Third Avenue, at 4 P. M., on April 13.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BLYTH, HENRY ADAMS, (March 30;) details elsewhere.

EDELSHEIMER, (March 28;) personalty upwards of $2,000; sisters, Clara Levy and Emma Dahiman, $1,000 each; brother, Isaac, unknown amount.

EDWARDS, SOPHIA M., (March 29;) realty over $10,000; personalty over $10,000; all to widower, Joseph B.

HOYLE, DAVID, (March 23;) personalty, $1,500; $750 each to William Gilroy and Bertha W. Howe.

MARTIN BENAJAH, (April 2;) realty over $5,000; personalty over $5,000; widow, Alice Cary Martin, and daughter, Katherine M. Klein, each receives the income equally until the other dies, when the survivor receives three-fourths of income from residue, and son, Charles G. Martin, receives one-fourth; at the death of either daughter or son, the trust terminates and the principal goes equally to their children; the widow receives all personal effects and $4,000 in bonds; the son, receives all stock, par value $2,900, in B. M. Martin Brass Works.

REYNOLDS, ELIZABETH C., (March 10;) personalty, $10,126; all to widower, Edward F. SMITH, ANNA B., details elsewhere.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Temperatures are now above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the United States, and there are no indications at this time of a return of cold weather to any part of the country within the next several days. The indications are that unsettled, showery weather will continue Thursday over the plains States, probably extending eastward Thursday night and Friday to the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. Fair weather will preval generally in other parts of the country during Thursday and Friday. Temperatures will rise somewhat Friday in the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds for Thursday and Friday: North Atlantic, moderate northwest and west; Middle Atlantic, moderate north, shifting to east; South Atlantic, East Gulf, light variable.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York—Fair Thursday, Friday cloudy and warmer.

Northern New England, Alabama, West Virginia—Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	40	47	4 P. M.	49	51
6 A. M.	41	46	6 P. M.	57	49
9 A. M.	45	49	8 P. M.	54	45
12 M.	50	46	11 P. M.	54	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 49; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47, at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 12:10 P. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
2:25—100 Columbia St.; Yetta Nogashina. $500
3:20—465 W. 51 St.; James Butler. $500
5:35—3,575 B'way; Lillian Woffort. Slight
7:20—218 E. 109 St.; Jacob Pocher. Slight
7:40—3,575 B'way; Mrs. Gunning. None
7:45—117 Washington St.; Chas. Schalda. $25
9:58—309 Grand St.; Alex. Wizkowsky. Slight
9:55—1,047 6 Av.; Winter Co. Slight
10:25—2 Roosevelt St.; Henry Levine. $3
11:58—335 E. 125 St.; John Larkin. Slight
P. M.
2:00—182 E. 101 St.; Jacob Jaclowitz. Slight
5:45—5 E. 114 St.; Stenzer Bros. Slight
6:15—252 E. 61 St.; Margaret Collins. Not given
7:25—30 W. 32 St.; Braz Bros. $50
8:40—143 Av. C.; Jno. Lissner. Slight
9:10—Exchange Pl. and William St.; Subway excavation. Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., Apr. 8: Patrol. H. Kutner, 1 I. D., to 144 Prect.; T. E. Kelly, 1 I. D., to 146 Prect. (Mutual) Matrons: Loretto M. Hayes, 169, to 283; Hannah C. McFadden, 283, to 169.

Temporary Assignments: Bicycle Patrol. M. J. McCormack, 89, to 81, duty at booth, Mariner's Harbor, 10 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 11; patrol. to D. B.: T. L. England, 2, 10 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 8; J. J. Buckley, 15, 5 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 7; H. L. Hoffman, 25, 5 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 8; D. J. A. Mahoney, 35; W. L. Ihnken, 80; A. F. Ackerman and H. F. J. Butts, 81, 10 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 7; J. Sweeney, 39, 5 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 6; Harold Ncar and J. A. Kilgallon, 39, 10 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 7; C. Wuestenhoefer and G. L. Roeder, 43, 15 days, 6 P. M., Apr. 6; H. Sommers, 63, and A. Snydecker, 156, 10 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 6; F. Stepat, 66, 10 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 8; A. J. Tully, 79, 10 days, 8:30 P. M., Apr. 8.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. G. J. Werner, 35, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 11; B. Maskiell, 35, 2 days, 10 P. M., Apr. 9; B. McLaughlin, 1 day, noon, Apr. 10; G. Hammond, 169, 1 day, 12 P. M., Apr. 6.

Full pay while sick report: Lieut. J. A. Park, Comm's Office, 8:20 P. M., Mar. 27, during disability.

Fines imposed: Patrol. J. McDermott, 14, Jan. 29, (absent from post,) 2 days; C. Kellerman, 22, Feb. 8, (absent from post,) 3 days; J. H. Donovan, 28, Feb. 4, (failed to report,) 2 days; F. A. Porter, 26, Jan. 27, (absent without leave,) 1 day; J. S. Grant, 28, Nov. 28, 1914, (absent from post,) 8 days; R. Quinn, 32, Jan. 26, (absent without leave,) 2 days; J. S. Bennett, 38, Feb. 8, (absent from post,) 3 days; F. P. Tomney, 39, Jan. 26, (same,) 3 days; S. C. Haughey, 169, Jan. 30, (absent from school crossing,) ½ day; J. F. Molloy, Traffic Div., Subd. C, Jan. 13, (in liquor saloon in uniform,) 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. E. Byrnes, 5, Feb. 14, (failed to signal;) M. P. Cobb, 14, Dec. 21, 1914, (failed to notify desk officer that a prisoner needed medical attention;) B. B. Goldstein, 31, Jan. 9, (improper conduct;) W. E. Sharland, 36, Nov. 7, 1914, (absent from post;) F. Schwartz, 38, Feb. 27, (same;) F. Olfenbuttel, 42, Feb. 24, (conversation;) J. S. Higgins, 43, Dec. 19, 1914, (improper patrol;) H. L. Rice, 43, Jan. 8, (absent from fixed post;) W. L. Heisterhagen, 62, Nov. 4, 1914, (absent from reserve duty;) C. H. Vining, 143, Oct. 26, 1914, (absent from post;) D. F. Doherty, 146, Feb. 6, (failed to make entry;) H. C. Ryan, 147, Feb. 22, (absent without leave;) R. Cook, 161, Aug. 11, 1914, (absent from post;) L. Keyser, 168, Feb. 20, (absent from roll call;) Patchild, 171, Feb. 18, (failed to prevent burglary;) T. Byrne, 171, Feb. 16, (absent from post;) H. D. Minner, 171, Feb. 16, (galloped his mount;) W. A. Pohlers, 283, Feb. 10, (improper patrol;) J. J. Cummings, 283, Feb. 23, (failed to promptly report;) A. F. Grauzer, 285, Nov. 1, 1914, (absent from post;) T. Kenny, 285, Nov. 1, 1914, (same;) P. Stobbe, Traf. Div., Subd. B, Feb. 25, (failed to serve summons.)

Dismissed from dept., 8 P. M., April 6: Patrol. H. Schachne, 4, (complaint made in 43,) Feb. 8, (struck patrolman with his baton.)

Resignation accepted: Patrol. T. Hickey, 26, noon, Apr. 7.

Death reported: Patrol. A. Zaleha, 39, at 5 P. M., Apr. 6.

Fine imposed: The fine of 15 days' pay imposed May 27, 1913, upon Patrol. H. K. Boch, 40, (now of 278,) is remitted and the judgment annulled.

Fire Department.

Appointment: E. S. Coy as Deputy Chief, Bur. of Fire Prev., for 15 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 7, at the rate of $3,000 a year.

Transfers: E. F. Hammel, Asst. Eng., Bur. of B., is transferred to Fire Dep. as Architect, at $2,100 a year, 9 A. M., Apr. 1, and assigned to the Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp.; J. J. O'Brien, blacksmith's helper, Dep. of Docks and Ferries, to Fire Dep. in same capacity, at $3 a day, 8 A. M., Apr. 2, assigned to the Bur. of Rep. and Supp., Div. of Appa., 56th St. shops.

Leave of absence, without pay: April 1 to 15, Plumber W. H. Bergen, Bur. of Rep. and Supp. Div. of B.

Reinstated: T. Hickey, as a fourth-gr. fire., at $1,000 a year, 8 A. M., Apr. 7, the time actually served by him prior to his resignation to be counted on his service record; assigned to Eng. 72.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: Monday, Apr. 12, 10 A. M. Eng. 16; 1 P. M., Eng. 234. Tuesday, Apr. 13, 10 A. M., Eng. 71; 1 P. M., Eng. 239. Wednesday, Apr. 14, 10 A. M., Eng. 61; 1 P. M., Eng. 260. Thursday, Apr. 15, 10 A. M., Eng. 70; 1 P. M., Eng. 294. Friday, Apr. 16, 10 A. M., H. & L. 21; 1 P. M., Hose 3. Saturday, Apr. 17, 10 A. M., H. & L. 79; 1 P. M., H. & L. 142.

The following ununiformed firemen are appointed fourth-grade firemen at $1,000 a year: 8 A. M., Apr. 8, A. S. McCoy, Eng. 22; L. F. De Mars, Eng. 210; O. Bradley, Eng. 1.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. (1st gr.) J. J. Canning, H. & L. 12, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Apr. 11; Fire. (1st gr.) W. J. Lecher, Eng. 67, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Apr. 10; Fire. (1st gr.) E. E.

RESORTS.

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Includes stop-over privileges at
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The St. Charles
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Bookings now being made for the Spring Season at
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FAMOUS SPRING SEASON
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It has 400 private baths, each with sea water, and its exquisite music, every night throughout the year, with special solo week-end features, is justly celebrated. White service in both American and a la carte dining rooms. Theatres. Rolling-chairs. Golf and other amusements in full swing.
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L.I. ASKS $250,000 A YEAR FOR TRACKS

City Gets Subway Extension Offer and Legislature Is Urged to Give Permission.

OTHER COSTS TO BE DIVIDED

Contract to Carry Trains to Little Neck and Whitestone to Run Ten Years.

Two important steps were taken yesterday toward extending the city's subway system to Whitestone Landing and Little Neck over the Long Island Railroad. Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island, submitted terms for the track rights, and Chairman McCall of the Service Commission and Secretary Travis H. Whitney drafted an amendment to the Rapid Transit act to empower the city to make such a bargain. The amendment was sent to Albany last night for submission to the Legislature.

The Long Island estimates that the use of its tracks instead of building new ones would save the city $500,000 a year, but it offers the rights for $250,000 a year.

In addition it would ask the city to pay a share in the cost of operation, maintenance, taxes, and cost of power, calculated in proportion to cars run. Additional tracks, stations, cost of grade crossing elimination, &c., it is proposed to divide on a similar basis.

The Long Island Railroad would reserve the news, vending, advertising, and station privileges, and would make the agreement to run ten years, with the privilege of renewal for ten years.

The offer will come before the Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, but it seemed to Chairman McCall sufficiently good to justify proposing enabling legislation. With Mr. Whitney he elaborated a clause to be added to the Rapid Transit act, which while it gives the power required carefully limits it to almost the specific case under consideration.

FIGHT DEBT TAX EXEMPTION.

Bankers Say All Kinds of Obligations Should Pay Equally.

The Investment Bankers' Association has gone on record as strongly opposed to the exemption of debts secured by real estate in the State from the proposed annual secured debt tax. The association contends that the tax should be equal on all kinds of debt, with a permissive provision based on the present law, allowing the tax to be paid in advance at a rate apportioned to the maturity of the debt.

"The association does not oppose the equitable annual tax on funded debt," said Robert Reed, counsel for the organization, yesterday, "but it does oppose the arbitrary selection of unsecured debts and debts not secured by New York real estate as a special object of taxation, while the same kind of debt happening to carry such security remains practically exempt. We urge that the proposed annual tax take form of a compulsory tax against all funded debt, with a permissive provision for the payment of such tax in advance at a discount for a limited number of years, so that the exemption tax, so called, be apportioned to the period of the debt and that hundred-year bond nor an indefinitely extended mortgage debt should be permanently exempted. We believe that such a tax will yield a continuous revenue to the State upon a basis of justice and equality to the interests taxed.

"The language of the Talmadge bill, excepting from the tax imposed debts secured by mortgage of real property wholly within the State of New York, which mortgage is recorded in the State of New York, should, we urge, be amended by inserting at the end thereof the words, 'at the time this act takes effect, unless such mortgage shall have been or shall hereafter be continued in force after the same shall have matured.'"

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Thirty-two corporations formed today had aggregate capital of $1,935,000. They include:

Long Leaf Pine Co., Millbrook, lumber, building materials, grain, feed, ice, realty, construction, $1,000,000; Ferdinand H. Buterhorn, Harlan S. Perrigo, Elmer E. Holmes, 37 Wall St.

Lowerre Summit Development Company, Yonkers, realty, construction, $300,000; Irving L. Coffin, George H. Lowerre, C. Irving Lattin, Lowerre Summit, Yonkers.

T. and E. Dickinson & Co., Buffalo, jewelry, $225,000; Jacob J. Stein, Alfred A. Heerdt, Elizabeth Dickinson, Buffalo.

West End Avenue, realty, construction, $50,000; William H. Fresse, Samuel L. Jackson, Albert Saxe, 601 West End Av.

Ocean Beach Water Co., Bay Shore, supplying water to cities, $40,000; George W. Mills, Curt P. Wimmer, John A. Wilbur, Bay Shore.

L. A. Premiere Waist Co., women's apparel, $30,000; George Lambert, Irving H. Storch, Abraham Lefkowitz, 949 East 165th St.

Summit Oil and Gas Corporation, Jamestown, gas, oil, petroleum products, lands, $25,000; Alonzo L. Razey, Harlin J. Tracy, William L. Bjork, Jamestown.

Surburg Chocolate Corporation, confectionery, soda fountain, $25,000; Percy S. Alden, John W. and John W. Surburg, Jr., 204 Broadway.

The Long Island Farmers Exchange, Riverhead, commission, farm supplies, $50,000; Lewis E. Downs, F. Alwood Sirrine, Henry R. Tuthaker, Riverhead.

Fonda Container Co., Fonda, bottles, receptacles made from paper, realty, construction, $12,000; E. Corning Davis, Michael Vietrogoski, John Ross, Fonda.

Wilson's Farms Corporation, realty, construction, $15,000; D. B. Shawhan, Ella L. and Warren M. Watson, 123 West 80 St.

Clemlit Realty Co., construction, building materials, $100; Alanson W. Clark, Harriet G. and Milton M. Silverman, 207 West 110 St.

W. L. Byrnes, Inc., trucking, stevedore, piano moving, $10,000; Martin J. Karl, Adelaide E. and Walter L. Byrnes, 444 East 134 St., Bronx.

Auto Vacuum Freezer Sales Co., selling agents, refrigerators, freezers, $10,000; Anna V. and Wm. A. Jessup, Andrew A. Clifford, 10 Wall St.

Neighborhood Service Corporation, advertising devices, printers, publishers, decorators, $10,000; W. Clark, Albert L. and Le Baron M. Huntington, 32 Nassau St.

Edward J. Spanenberg, Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; Emil Vasen, Millie Jacobson, Edward J. Sparenberg, 49 Wall St.

The Elm Tax Lien Co., tax liens, $10,000; Peter A. Lee, Morris Schneider, Myer Levy, 19 East 119 St.

Robinson's, Inc., department store, $10,000; Harry J. Moskowitz, Isidore Brecher, Morris Littmann, 568 West 149 St.

St. Louis Postal Transfer Corporation, Rye, contract with United States Government for transportation of mail, motor vehicles, $5,000; Anna Stoffer, Harry J. Sondheim, Herbert A. Cone, 122 East 74 St.

Jacob Vetter, Inc., trucking, contracting, stevedore, $5,000; Richard, Frederick V., and Jacob Vetter, 31 Beekman Pl.

Greater City Sales Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; Harry B. Jobes, Paul W. Emrick, Harry W. Bell, 299 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Liability Adjustment Co., Albany, realty, agency, brokerage; insurance, mercantile, collection agency, $5,000; J. Harold Loucks, Geo. E. and Edw. B. Cantine, Albany County Bank Building, Albany.

Grafton-Erickson Co., Brooklyn, iron, steel construction, building material, $5,000; Herman Schwickart, Haldor Ericksen, Lawrence Grafton, 622 52d St., Brooklyn.

Estabrooks & Simmons Shoe Co., Bronx, $5,000; Wm. H., Geo. L. and Geo. H. Estabrooks, 4 Pilling St., Brooklyn.

Capital Increases: Crystal Percolator Co., New York, $10,000 to $25,000; May, Gordon & May, New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Oxygraph Co., New York; Wardwell Hardware Co., Rome; The Ohio River Barge Co., Manhattan; Jersey Embroidery Works, Manhattan; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Cox, Wilmington, Del.; Clement M. Enger, Elkton, Md.

Change of name: Transatlantic Trading Corporation of New York, charter filed here March 31 with capital of $250,000, changed to British-American Trading Company, New York.

Delaware Charter.

DOVER, Del., April 7.—Charter filed:

Intercocean and Coastwise Steamship Company, incorporated to construct, maintain, equip, and operate steamships, sailing vessels, &c., $700,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Cox, Wilmington, Del.; Clement M. Enger, Elkton, Md.

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N. Y. College Music, 128 East 58th St.—Exceptional instruction all branches music.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ARTHUR L. BRAUS, Bankrupt. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the trustee herein will sell certain assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of stock of ladies' suits, dresses, millinery, coats and furs, and fixtures, now in premises, 10 East 14th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and certain fixtures now in premises 29 West 16th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and a 1914 seven passenger Chalmers touring automobile, now at the storage warehouse of P. Brady & Son Co., 554 West 18th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as follows: Sealed written bids may be submitted to the trustees for the whole or any part of said property. Said bids must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check for 10% of the amount of said bids. Said bids will be opened at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, on the 19th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The property may be inspected upon the premises on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of April, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

You will further take notice that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the said referee on the aforesaid date for the purpose of considering any bids which may be submitted, and to take such other and further action as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 6th, 1915.

HENRY B. SINGER, Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 80 Beaver Street, New York City.

MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Trustee, 42 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. MUNZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 400 E. 18th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of lumber, office fixtures, safe, etc.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LARSEN MACHINES COMPANY, Bankrupt. —Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 8, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 291 Broadway, Room 507, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, safe, Stitcher machine, desks, chairs, typewriter, etc.

JAMES C. TRYON, Trustee.
LEARY & GOODBODY, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 Broadway, New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal Pending for the Old Dinsmore Residence, Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue—Ladew Estate Sells Upper East Side Parcel — Operator Buys Gold Street Building.

A deal is practically closed, it was stated yesterday, pending the settlement of details for a building loan, for the purchase by Harry and Joseph Falk of the old building at 302 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 29.4 by 100, and the adjoining parcel on the street, 25 by 98.9.

The Fifth Avenue house was formerly the Dinsmore residence, but has lately been remodeled for business. It was sold over a year ago by Miss Madeline I. Dinsmore and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, grandmother of Mrs. Vincent Astor, who gave it in part payment to the Flemish Realty Company for the twenty-one-story loft at 11 and 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, overlooking Madison Square and extending through to Twenty-seventh Street. The Fifth Avenue property was sold at foreclosure proceedings a few months ago and bought in by Jacob Schiff and others as trustees.

The Falks, who have been building operators on the upper west side under the name of the Strathcona Construction Company, have virtually closed negotiations to purchase the property for about $500,000, and it is said that arrangements for securing a building loan of $750,000 will be completed today.

In anticipation of the successful closing of the deal the prospective owners have had plans prepared by the architects, George and Edward Blum, for improving the corner with a twelve-story loft and commercial building. The Strathcona Company recently erected an eleven-story apartment at Riverside Drive and 135th Street and is now constructing a six-story house at Haven Avenue and 180th Street.

Ladew Estate Sells $25,000 Stable.

The estate of Harvey S. Ladew has sold to a client of Douglas L. Elliman 161 East Sixty-ninth Street, a three-story stable, on a lot 25 by 100. The property was held at $25,000. A private garage will be erected on the site by the buyer.

$40,000 Gold Street Deal.

William D. Kilpatrick has purchased from the Isham estate 93 Gold Street, a five-story and basement building, on a lot 25 by 104. This is the first sale of the property since 1857.

The building has been occupied recently by the Volunteer Hospital, but was leased by a leather firm. It was held at $40,000. The Charles F. Noyes Company and Horace S. Ely negotiated the sale.

The same buyer also purchased from Mary B. Scott of Paris, France, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., 437 and 439 West Thirty-fifth Street, two five-story tenements on a lot 50 by 109 by irregular.

West Side Dwellings Traded.

John N. Everitt has purchased from Edyth Grant and Nettie Baker 174 West Eighty-eighth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.8, near Amsterdam Avenue.

The buyer gave in part payment 209 West 131st Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 99.11, near Seventh Avenue. Frederick Zettel & Sons negotiated the trade.

Builders Buy Dyckman Corner.

As a site for two five-story apartments the Hudson Investing Company, Fred S. French, President, has purchased from William H. Ralston a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Post Avenue and Academy Street.

A 100-foot plot on Academy Street just west of Broadway is being improved by the buyers with two five-story flats.

$3,124 Annual Rent for Stand Under Bridge Entrance.

On a bid of $260.41 a month, the space beneath the stairway at the north entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge has been awarded by Bridge Commissioner Kracke to John D. Antonopoulos, who has formerly been a lessee of stand privileges there. The space which he has obtained contains about 165 square feet and at the monthly rate, the annual rental will be $3,124.92 or an average of over $18 a square foot, giving it a place among the high rental properties of the city. The successful bidder was the highest of six competitors who submitted bids to the Bridge Department. The site is regarded as the choicest stand privilege which the city has to rent.

Gebhard Property Leased.

Folsom Brothers, Inc., have leased for the estate of William H. Gebhard the four-story and basement house 16 Fifth Avenue to the Twenty Fifth Avenue Hotel Company, Inc., for a term of years. The structure occupies a plot 20 by 100 feet, adjoining the Berkeley, on the southwest corner of Ninth Street.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Samuel Cowen has purchased from the Utility Realty Company the five three-family brick dwellings each on a lot 20 by 100 feet, and known as Nos. 1,533, 1,535, 1,537, 1,539 and 1,543 Hoe Avenue.

The Steinmetz Construction Company, Samuel S. Steinmetz, President, purchased 2,972 Marion Avenue, a two and one-half-story dwelling, plot 50 by 110, between 200th and 201st Streets. The purchasers will erect a five-story apartment house.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation sold to K. Luca a two-story and basement brick one-family dwelling on the south side of Thirteenth Street, 139.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, on a lot 17 by 100; also 404 Fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, for W. Corrigan, for a client for a home, and 989 Tenth Street, near Prospect Park West, a three-story and basement brick building for a client to a Mr. Garnier.

Seabright Auction Sale Today.

The Peninsula House, at Seabright, N. J., will be auctioned today at the Exchange Salesroom by Joseph P. Day, who will also offer a Shrewsbury River plot 350 by 350, directly opposite the Peninsula House, and the Jefferson Arms, a six-story apartment at Jefferson and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Cocks & Willets have leased to C. C. Auchincloss of New York the Piping Rock Farm at Locust Valley, L. I. The property is directly opposite the Piping Rock Club.

Fish & Marvin have leased for the Summer, furnished, at Briarcliff Manor, Pocantico Cottage to A. J. Newbury of this city, and for Mrs. Mary E. Dow her country estate at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., for the Summer, furnished, to Daniel A. Loring of New York City. The property consists of a large country house, outbuildings, and about four acres of land.

Joseph Cassidy, former President of the Borough of Queens, through his agents has leased his residence, one of the finest in Far Rockaway, for the Summer to A. F. Troesser, a resident of Manhattan and a member of the Arlon Club. The Cassidy residence stands on Wat Jean Hill.

Taxpayers' Meetings.

A meeting of the House and Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards has been called for Friday evening at Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will meet this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

A meeting of the Throggs Neck Taxpayers' Association has been called for Friday evening in the Throggs Neck Schoolhouse, Eastern Boulevard and Baisley Avenue.

Realty Notes.

Porter & Company negotiated the recently reported sale of sixteen lots for the John B. Haskins Estates, Inc., located on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 203 feet south of 192d Street, and running through to Creston Avenue. The purchasers, the Gaines-Roberts Co., will break ground immediately and improve the property with high-class apartments.

Senator Norton has introduced a bill amending the real property law to create a non-salaried real estate commission and the registering of brokers in New York State.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Prospect Av, 2,444, e s, 330 ft s of 189th St, 20x98.5, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale; bid in at $6,825.

Amsterdam Av, 1,930, w s, 49 ft s of 156th St, 25x100, three-story flat; voluntary sale; knocked down to R. Jennings for $18,300.

By Joseph P. Day.

162d St, 615 West, n s, corner of Fort Washington Av, 184.10x187.10x98.11, six-story apartment; withdrawn.

10th St, 13 to 19 East, n s, 100 ft w of University Place, 97.6x00x25.6x27.7x73.3x94.9, six-story apartment house; Columbia Trust Co. against Mayfield Construction Co. et al.; Zabriskie, M., S. & L., attorneys; J. H. Regan, referee; due, $24,408.13; taxes, &c., $5,130; subject to a prior mortgage of $175,000; to the plaintiff for $193,000

172d St, 503 and 505 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 43.9x94.6, five-story flat; Union Bank of Brooklyn against Albert London et al.; J. G. Deane, attorney; Carl Ehlermann, referee; due, $26,878.04; subject to mortgage, $32,000; to the plaintiff for $33,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Cambreling Av, 2,450, w s, 30 ft s of 189th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Catherine Sutorius against Wm. Scholermann et al.; Gerlich & S., attorneys; Jacquin Frank, referee; due, $5,642.91; taxes, &c., $100; to the plaintiff for $6,025.

By Joseph P. Day.

Melville St, 1,743, w s, 400 ft n of Van Nest Av, 18.9x100; Fishkill Savings Institution against Elizabeth Fitzpatrick et al.; R. W. Doughty, attorney; T. J. Hassett, referee; due, $4,282.48; taxes, &c., $231.07; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 342, e s, 58.11 ft n of 106th St, 22x89, five-story American basement dwelling; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn—Franklin Av, s w corner of Jefferson Av, 100x125, six-story Jefferson Arms apartment house; voluntary sale.

Amsterdam Av, 2,184, w s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 25x100, four-story flat and stores; executors' sale; also.

Bath Av, s w corner of Summit Place, 25x90.1, vacant; executors' sale, estate of Frederick Adler, deceased.

Seabright, N. J.—Peninsula House, a five-story frame hotel and garage, 300x350; also plot 62x185 on Shrewsbury River, with frame buildings; voluntary sale.

113th St, 223 West, n s, 166.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Joseph C. Wiswall, deceased.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 188th St, 25x100, vacant; voluntary sale.

198th St, 270 East, s s, 105.7 ft w of Bainbridge Av, 25x98, two-story frame dwelling; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn—Penn St, 93, n s, 75 ft w of Bedford Av, 18.6x100, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Albert Crouse, deceased.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Winfred Av, s e corner of Broad St, three-story dwelling, 28x105; voluntary sale.

Washington St, 306, s e corner of Duane St, 25.5x50, six-story loft and store building; E. G. Sullivan against V. A. Clark et al.; W. E. Millard and J. J. K. O'Kennedy, attorneys; F. M. Harris, referee; partition.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Amsterdam Av, 1,519-23, n e corner of 135th St, 56x100, six-story flat and stores; M. E. Morton against Monaton Realty Investing Corporation et al.; R. K. Brown, attorney; A. S. Luria, referee; due, $14,486.35; taxes, &c., $2,685; subject to two prior mtgs aggregating $123,000.

178th St, 604 to 610 West, s s, 160 ft w of St Nicholas Av, 100x99.10, two five-story flats; E. A. Stewart et al. against Monaton Realty Investing Corporation et al.; R. K. Brown, attorney; A. S. Luria, referee; due, $32,606.15; taxes, &c., $998.80; subject to four prior mtgs aggregating $104,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

3d Av, 2,503, w s, 150.7 ft n of 136th St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling and store; A. A. Sullivan against C. L. M. Schank et al.; M. J. Sullivan, attorney; J. P. Van Kirk, referee; due, $1,134.81; taxes, &c., $25; subject to first mtg of $7,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

University Av, w s, 287.66 ft s of 183d St, for four two-and-a-half-story brick dwellings, 21x35; W. C. Bergen, 130 West 180th St, owner; W. C. Martin, 1,966 University Av, architect; cost, $32,000.

Vyse Av, e s, 100.88 ft s of Home St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50.3x88.7; William Sinnott, 967 East 165th St, owner; Kreymborg Architecture, 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $100,000.

109th St, 428 and 430 East, for two one-story garages, 25x50 and 25x100; W. A. Ferguson, 1 Madison Av, owner; A. Katz, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

25th St, 141 to 155 East, and 26th St, 140 to 156 East, to a seven-story factory; New York Railways Co., 165 Broadway, owner; C. E. Corby, 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, n w corner of Post Av, 100x100, (foreclosure March 31;) Louis A. Cuvillier, referee, to William H. Rolston, 222 West 59th St, April 6; attorneys, Gettner, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$19,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,140, n w corner of 166th St, 25x100, (partition March 31;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Charles Yung, 133 West 11th St, April 6, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, E. J. McCabe, 44 Wall St.....$35,100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w cor 169th St, 100.1x113.11; F. Monroe Dwyer to Tyndall Realty Co., 149 Broadway, (mtg $172,000,) April 6; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LENOX AV, 344, e s, 49.11 ft n of 127th St, 25x84, (partition March 3;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Charles Yung, 133 West 11th St, (mtg $19,000,) plaintiff, April 6; attorney, Edw. J. McCabe, 44 Wall St.....$33,000

LENOX AV, 346, e s, 74.11 ft n of 127th St, 25x84, (partition March 3,) (mtg $1,900;) same to same, April 6; attorney, same.....$26,100

LENOX AV, 444, n e cor 132d St, (83 West,) 25x84, (partition March 3;) same to same, (mtg $30,000,) April 6; attorney same.....$40,000

LENOX AV, 624, e s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x75, (partition March 3,) (mtg $14,500,) April 6; attorney same.....$19,000

LENOX AV, 626, e s, 49.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x75, (partition;) same to same, (mtg $14,500;) attorney same.....$18,800

LENOX AV, 628, e s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x75, (partition March 3,) (mtg $14,500,) same to same, April 6; attorney same.$18,000

LENOX AV, 630, s e corner of 142d St, 24.11x75, (partition March 3,) (mtg $24,000;) same to same, April 6; attorney same.....$27,500

LEXINGTON AV, 2,129, n w cor 128th St, 99.11x30; Max Horowitz to Salamon Margareten, 292 East 7th St, June 30, 1914; attorney, M. A. Horowitz, 156 East 94th St.$150

MERCER ST, 237, w s, 25x100; 190th Street Holding Co. to Caroline Woodward, 473 West 156th St, (mtg $25,000,) March 13; attorney, David McConnell, 45 Cedar St.....$100

MOTT ST, 76, e s, 75 ft s of Canal St, 25x47.8; Ida Levinson to Rose Levinson, 166 Pennsylvania Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,750,) April 5; attorney, Max Sheinart, 300 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 2,074, e s, 50.4 ft s of 107th St, 25x90.2; Salvatore Divolsi et al. to Jacob Helstein, 80 West 91st St, all liens, April 7.$1

2D AV, w s, 25.4 ft n of 42d St, 25x80; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Ambrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, April 6; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$18,000

2D AV, w s, 50.4 ft n of 42d St, 25x80; Max S. Levine, referee, to same, April 6; attorney, same.....$17,500

2D AV, w s, 75.4 ft n of 42d St, 25x80; Robert C. Birkhahn, referee, to same, April 6, attorney, same.....$23,750

2D AV, w s, 25.4 ft n of 42d St, 70x80; Ambrose Realty Co. to Philip M. Schall, Salvatore Carerf to Annibale Cocchia and another, 175 Mulberry St, 7 1-12 years from May 15, 1915.....$840

WATER ST, 307, alt; Mary N. Allyne et al. to Anthony J. De Zego et al., 1,004 Avenue P, Brooklyn, 10 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel S. Chess, 38 Park Row.$1,500

2D AV, 21, stores; Kasle Hirschhorn to Herman Hochstein, 308 East 3d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915, with five-year renewal.....$1,800

2D AV, 808, store and basement; Patrick Meenan to Patrick Shanley, 803 2d Av, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Diogenes Brewing Co., Wyckoff Av. and Decatur St, Evergreen, L. I.....$1,500

3D AV, 687, store and basement; 424 St, 200 East, west store; Edmund J. Curry and another, trustees, to John M. Krause, 213 Union Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St.....$3,000

9TH ST, s s, 278 ft w of Broadway, 25x93.11, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Emelie L. Chellborg, 69 Lafayette St, New Rochelle, N. Y., 21 years from May 1, 1915, with renewals; attorney, O. H. Chellborg, 1 Broadway.....$1,200

21ST ST, n e s, 325 ft n w of 1st Av, 25x100, the land; Hamilton Fish Corporation to Paul A. Schaefer, Westwood, N. J., 21 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row.....$750

21ST ST, n e s, 350 ft n w of 1st Av, 25x100; same to same, the land, 21 years from April 1, 1915; same attorney.....$760

103D ST, 300 and 302 East, corner store; Nathan Schancupp to Sam Grossman, 96 Avenue C, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Abraham B. Bremmer, 302 B'way.$1,200

123TH ST, 32 West, store and front basement; Edw. D. Farrell to Leopold Oppenheimer, 509 West 110th St, 5 2-12 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, James J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 2,745 to 2,751; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Rachel Hyman et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,753 and 2,755; same against Louis Eisenberg et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,768 to 2,780; same against Sophie Sterns et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,141 to 2,143; same against Paul Schuhosa et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,335; same against John C. Bremer et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,841; same against Anna W. Hepp et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,847; same against Henry Wendt et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,700; same against Emilie Bein et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,705; same against John Hartjen et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

8TH AV, 2,688; same against Anna W. Hepp et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

COLUMBUS AV, 149 and 151; same against Charles R. Saul et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

COLUMBUS AV, 153 and 155; same against Ida Witt C. Flanagan et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

9TH AV, 778; same against Leonhard Denner et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

9TH AV, 780; same against Annie W. Schierlok et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

9TH AV, 765; same against George F. Ligirser et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

9TH AV, 763; same against Theodore H. Mulch et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

9TH AV, 755; same against Augusta Vanden Henden et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

9TH AV, 465; same against August Strunsky et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

9TH AV, 462; same against Margaret Bauer et al., (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

9TH AV, 411; same against Abbott C. Combes et al., (

stein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Spear.
136TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Louis Van Brink against Isaac Kahn et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hartman & Levene.
117TH ST, n s, 158.2 ft e of Washington St, 21.1x95; George Solomon against Ann Walsh et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.
8TH AV, s w corner of 117th St, 100.11x45.6; Frederic F. de Rham against Isidor Krausshorr et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.
22D ST, s s, 142 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.9; Caroline R. Brown et al. against Jennie E. Van Horn et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Rider.
7TH AV, 328 to 332; Felix M. Warburg et al. against George W. Tubbs et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strook & Strook.

Bronx.

LOT 2, Block 2, map of Section 1 of Bathgate Estate, between East 237th St and East 239th St; also Lot 3, Block 2, map of Section 1 of Bathgate Estate, between East 237th St and East 239th St; Hester J. Morrison against Vincenzo Palmieri et al., (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, J. Elsner.
MARMION AV, w s, 39.7 ft s of 179th St, 36x78.1; Philip Rhinelander, as executor, against C. K. Realty Co., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller & Hartcorn.
LOT F, map of Washingtonville; William P. McCarthy against Charles Paul et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Siegel & Siegel.
LOT 116, map of Washingtonville; William P. McCarthy against Charles Paul et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Siegel & Siegel.
JESSUP AV, n s, 259.1 ft s of Jessup Place, 100x100; Elizabeth F. Ferris against Nellie Wood et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.
LESTER ST, 967; Johanna Mandl against Bernhard Hanff et al., (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, C. A. Oberwager.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

162D ST, 528 to 540 West; Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co. against James S. and Edyth C. Hanckel, owner; Jumel Garage Corporation, lessee; H. P. Wright & Co., contractor $158

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 126, 128, 130, and 132; Benjamin Glasser against estate of Hugo Bierhoff, owners; Philip Gotesky, contractor $92.62

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

69TH ST, 432 East; Greenstein Plumbing and General Contracting Co. against Gustave Wacht et al., Aug. 26, 1914 ..... $70.01
BROADWAY, 901; Otto Reissmann against Ed. H. Mount, Jan. 25, 1915 ..... $370
AUDUBON AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 183d St; Giannatasio Construction Co., Inc., against West 184th Street Construction Co. et al., June 15, 1912 ..... $1,089.38
160TH ST, 550 West; Union Decorating Co. against Philip Leracy et al., Dec. 30, 1914 ..... $97.50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

150TH St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 98.11x100; Peerless Holding Co., Inc., loans Maple Construction Co. to erect two six-story apartments, (12 payments) $56,500

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, 685; Frank Aug loans Babette Englehardt, to restore and rebuild one three-story dwelling house, (3 payments) ... $5,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

To-Day

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

Special Sales Day

AUCTION SALE OF
SUBURBAN HOTEL
PRIVATE DWELLINGS
TENEMENTS
VACANT PROPERTY

'Phone for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.

'Phone, 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Auct'neer

MONDAY, APRIL 12TH.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
At 14 Vesey St., at 12 Noon.
NO. 102 WEST 85TH ST., 35x102.2.
NO. 1969-71 AMSTERDAM AV., 50x100.
Full particulars from auctioneers.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO
25 LIBERTY ST

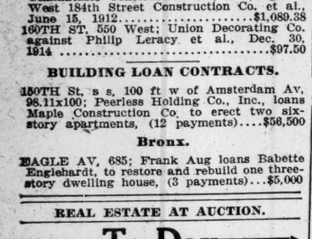
BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE
Altered Brick Church Building on
Corner Plot 74x130,
Jefferson Avenue & Ormond Place
(near Fulton St.) Brooklyn
Formerly occupied by Adams Express Co.
Suitable for Moving Picture Business, Garage, Milk Depot, &c.
Inquire De Selding Bros., 128 B'way, N. Y., or Reffon Realty Corpn., 38 W. 21st St., N. Y.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Ave. J. Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 12th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN
For quick cash buyer, will sell a new three-story store property, on best business street, at less than cost to build.
BUILDER, 1021 Cortelyou Road, Flatbush.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Artistic New Dwelling
First story hollow tile and stucco; second story shingled; roof of Spanish tile; porch floor of cement. A very handsome residence, exceptionally well built. Finest material purchasable used throughout. 11 large rooms and 3 baths. Reasonable price, convenient terms.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $9,750 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05 A.M., 12:00 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only,) 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:29 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:57, 11:17 A. M.; 1:08, 2:14, 3:08, 4:11, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

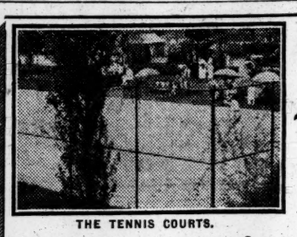
EVERY LOT A WATER FRONT
JAMAICA BAY.
L. I. R. R. runs through the property.
30 minutes to Manhattan.
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from anything ever put on the market.
Cannot be DUPLICATED or IMITATED.
LOTS $375 to $600;
$50 down, $10 monthly.
HOUSES FINANCED FROM YOUR OWN PLAN.
HAMILTON-ON-THE-BAY
Room A, 11 John St., N. Y. Tel. Cortlandt 7290.

WATERFRONT COTTAGE
WILL LEASE 7-room cottage, improvements; good boating, bathing; on the north shore of Long Island; 33 minutes from New York; $400 for the season. At the end of season; in case party wishes to purchase, $200 of the $400 will be allowed as first payment on cottage; balance on easy monthly payments. Address S. A., 84 New York Times.

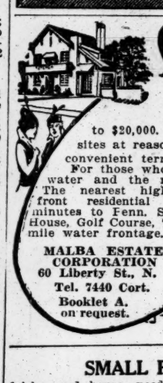
MODERN COTTAGE
7 rooms, large, light, and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, berries, and chickens; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $100 cash, balance $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. D. COLT, 243 West 34th St. Telephone 1760 Greeley.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON THE OCEAN
Build your home on the Atlantic, in New York City, where you will be no further from business, theatre and shopping districts than your Upper West Side or Brooklyn home.
BEACH RIGHTS TO ALL PROPERTY OWNERS
NEPONSIT
is 40 minutes from Penn. or Flatbush Ave. Stations. 100 clean electric trains a day. Write to-day for full particulars. Go to the property as my guest. Will make appointment to suit your convenience.
Ask for booklet 17. H. L. SIMPSON,
Director Neponsit Shore Homes Ass'tion,
1 West 34th St., New York.



THE TENNIS COURTS.
Write today for information about Kensington-Great Neck.
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. #1 W. 34th St.



MALBA ON THE SOUND
Distinctive all-year homes, $6,900 to $20,000. Waterview villa sites at reasonable prices and convenient terms.
For those who love both the water and the rolling country. The nearest high-class waterfront residential property. 26 minutes to Penn. Station. Club House, Golf Course, Tennis. One-mile water frontage.
MALBA ESTATES CORPORATION
60 Liberty St., N. Y.
Tel. 7440 Cort.
Booklet A. on request.

RIVERSIDE ESTATES
35 Min. from Broadway.
TRAINS 40 DAILY
TO
LONG BEACH
10 MINUTES
INQUIRE
RIVERSIDE ESTATES,
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK
Owner will sell plot of 8 lots on Arleigh Road for $1,000 less than real estate company asks for adjoining plots in this fine residential park. Part cash, balance easy terms. Kenneth Gardner, 54 Wall St.

AT DOUGLASTON PARK.
Houses for Sale, $6,000 to $15,000.
Bargain Prices. Easy Terms.
Also for Rent, $50 to $100 Per Month.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Building. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

SMALL FARM.
fairly good house, needs few repairs, near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash; balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

Extraordinary Opportunity
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1000 parcels of real estate located at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, HUDSON HEIGHTS, PALISADE, and EDGEWATER, New Jersey (about opposite Grant's Tomb), consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

Bargain Prices Prevail
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business.
Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales.

Now is the time to purchase,
while the range of choice is greatest.
For full information address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks
601 TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Only $6,000, Liberal Terms

Permanent Country Home
PLOT 100 BY 160 FEET
Overlooks the Water
Ready for Occupancy Now
51 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK
On the D., L. & W. "Road of Anthracite." 800 ft. elevation. Cool in summer; delightful in winter. Superb scenery. Splendid neighborhood.
Actual Water Rights
on beautiful chain of lakes. Best of boating, fishing, bathing. House has living room with open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; four fine bedrooms and tiled bath on second floor; two bedrooms and bath on third floor; running water, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, open terrace, veranda, and separate entrance porch; stone cellar with laundry.
Will offer exceptional terms to responsible purchaser. For full information and photo address
R. F. BARNES, 170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "P."
E. V. PATTERSON & SON.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

RYE BECAUSE
it offers the best home site and investment opportunity in suburban New York, combining country and seashore with all the conveniences of the city.
Our properties are one block from the white sandy shore of Oakland Beach, where we have completely and artistically furnished Bungalows for rent, or we build on convenient terms. Photographs and floor plans upon request.
WHY
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 E. 42d St., N. Y.
3498—Murray Hill.

★ GREAT BARGAIN ★
$7,500 will buy a pretty home in best locality, near Sound.
9 rooms, bath, gas; improvements; large plot; beautiful trees; convenient to everything.
O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N. Y.

THE PELHAMS
Attractive, high-class homes for sale. Furnished, unfurnished houses to let.
C. S. McCLELLAN & CO.
Opposite New Haven Station.
Phone 1907.....Pelham, N. Y.

RYE, N. Y.
Attractive dwelling, furnished, season; 10 bedrooms, 4 baths; large garage; Sound view; tennis court; vegetable and flower gardens.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
22 E. 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Your Rent Will Buy

This attractive craftsman house, 7 large rooms and 2 baths; steamheat; large open fireplace, built-in furniture; in the hills of New Jersey, only 32 minutes out. Send for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect.
E. W. BILL, JR.
50 Church St., Room 178. Tel. Cortlandt 8748.

A HOUSE BARGAIN.
Price $5,500, including garage; $500 cash; for business reasons must sell; new house on large plot; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom; large piazza; good transportation by train and trolley; 30 minutes out; built by day's work. Full particulars, DAVIS, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

AT EL MORA, N. J.
Brand new eight-room stucco house; high ground; lot 50x100; near depot; 68 trains daily; 31 minutes to Manhattan; rooms are large and well planned; living room 24x13, dining room 15x13; beamed ceilings, hardwood floors, tiled bath; near El Mora Club; a charming home; terms to suit purchaser. MUST SELL, L 246 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR Beautiful brick veneer residence, $9,500
large living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, billiard room, solarium, sleeping porches, excellent location.
$10,000 Colonial residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; large plot; fine shade. May be seen Sundays from 11 to 3.
Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

SUMMER ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST HOMES
CALVERT & SHUBERT,
222 MAIN ST., ASBURY PARK, Opposite Depot.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Establish yourself at Pelhamwood the most Homelike spot in Westchester
JOS. LAMBDEN & SON, Inc.
228 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y. | 51 East 42d St., New York.

PELHAM HEIGHTS. A most comfortable home among forest trees on one of Pelham's hilltops. House of 10 rooms and 2 baths; parquet floors on first and second floors; Thermostat, copper screens, awnings, porch inclosure. Everything to make home livable installed. Plot 150 feet frontage. Owner leaving Pelham. Anxious to rent or sell.
Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS. At Crestwood. Desirable bungalow type home for rent, $45. 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood trim; large veranda; high elevation.
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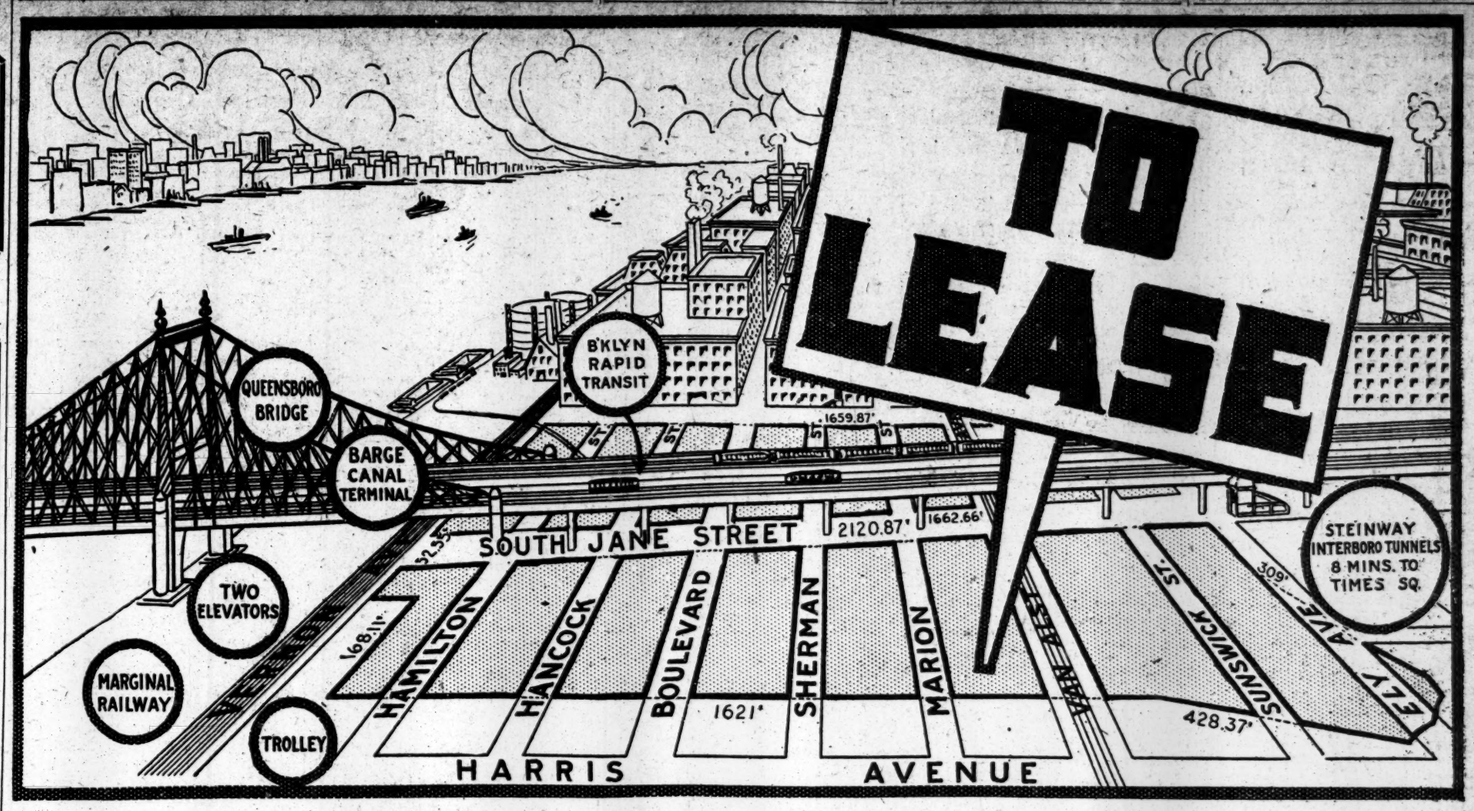
REAL BARGAIN, NEW ROCHELLE.
House, 10 rooms, 2 baths; gas, hot water heat, electricity; every convenience; garage; ½ acre, abundant shade; finest location in town. Price, a sacrifice, $11,500; easy terms.
JAMES D. McCANN 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.
MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
202 Huguenot St. Tel. 3242. New Rochelle.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



Industrial Sites On Long Term Leases

You can now secure for a long period of years with ample renewal privileges, sites for industrial plants in the very heart of New York's Industrial Center.

Character of Your Neighbors

Long Island City is favored by the shrewdest and best informed manufacturers for plant locations.

Such concerns as The American Sugar Co., Ford Co., General Electric Co., Brewster & Co., Sohmer & Co., Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Steinway & Sons, and many others have established themselves on all sides of our property—a great many of them in the last few years.

Transit and Shipping Facilities

Transit facilities include all lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., operating over the Queensboro Bridge (which splits the property), and via the Steinway or Belmont Tunnels. When the dual Subway plan is in effect, a Subway station will be located on our property, enabling you to reach Times Square in eight minutes.

A section of this property was acquired for the Barge Canal Terminal, and will insure this immediate locality becoming the important terminus of (next to the Panama Canal) one of the greatest arteries of trade and commerce the country has ever developed.

Labor

This property skirts the greatest labor center in the United States—a situation which conditions can never affect.

In short, there can be little discussion regarding the unusual suitability of this property for industrial plants.

Send for Free Data

We would be glad to lay before you our prospectus, which not only describes the property minutely, but which outlines a leasing proposition of extraordinary interest to every manufacturer who desires to establish himself in the coming Industrial Center of the Empire State. Write for this little folder. It will interest you even if your plans for a new factory site or extension have not matured.

Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Avenue - - - - - New York City
TELEPHONE 730 GRAMERCY

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Southfield Point
ON THE SOUND
AT STAMFORD
Waterfront Properties
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Eleven acres, fine land, 10-room house, all improvements; fruit; barn and other outbuildings; near post road and station; $12,500.
Attractive old-fashioned, 10-room house, fine shade; seven acres; poultry house and barn; $4,000.
H. E. DANN & SON Norwalk, Conn.

ENGLISH COTTAGE 9 Large Rooms and 3 Baths. Price $16,000. Perpetual Shore Rights; excellent bathing; 50 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes from station. Location, Southfield Point, on the Sound at Stamford.
FISH & MARVIN, 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

QUEENS.

A Country Home in New York City
Large Colonial Mansion, with acre of improved grounds; trees, shrubbery, etc. Fourteen rooms, four baths; hardwood floors; steam heat; modern plumbing; now ready for occupancy. Rental $1,500 per annum. Located on hilltop in choicest residence section of Queens Borough overlooking Hillside Avenue; seven blocks to station; 24 minutes to Penn. Terminal at 33rd St.; 30 minutes by auto to Plaza Hotel.
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Phone 7505 Murray Hill. 30 E. 42d St.

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HOUSES FOR RENT
309 East 87th St., 9 rooms and bath.
335 East 87th St., 9 rooms and bath.
1344 Lexington Av., 9 rooms & bath.
CARETAKERS ON PREMISES.
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.
31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

HOUSE FOR RENT
NO. 122 WEST 11TH ST.,
Near 6th Av.—Fifteen rooms and Bath
CARETAKER ON PREMISES.
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

133 EAST 104TH ST.
A Three and Two Story Extension Dwelling To Let; near Lexington Ave.; eight rooms and bath; house in good order.
POSSESSION AT ONCE. RENT ONLY $500.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 80A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT
Upper floors in 12-story building; light four sides; lofts 71 x 90; fireproof, sprinklers, freight and passenger elevators; steam heat, etc.; mfrs. or printers. Other light lofts for light or heavy manufacturing, 50 x 90 and 60 x 150. Brokers or office of E. W. BLISS BUILDINGS, 312 East 23d St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV BAUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Pinney, Thayer & Van Slyke, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1914. EMILY G. K. BAUMANN, Executrix. PINNEY, THAYER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

At the Centre of Metropolitan Business In the Great Transit Zone
ACCESSIBILITY
One minute from office to train in Grand Central Terminal or in Subway means a location of the utmost convenience for office man and his customer, accessible from every part of the city. Business and professional men will appreciate the advantages offered at the
Vanderbilt Avenue Building N.W. Cor. Vanderbilt Ave., 42nd to 43rd St.
Under ARECO Management
guaranteeing the highest class of construction, equipment, service and tenants.
A six story, all light, thoroughly modern building, with every convenience and comfort for occupant and customer. Direct access to Grand Central Terminal and Subway Entrance in the Building.
For space, see Building Manager, or address
American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Ave., New York

Just the Time
To Secure the 17th Floor or a DESIRABLE Suite of OFFICES in the
Barclay Building
299 Broadway
"The Practical High-Class Office Building."
Also Broadway Corner Store
Best Location for Guns and Sporting Goods.
Wm. C. Walker's Sons } Agents on
Wright Barclay } Premises

Outside Office, 4 Windows
605 sq. ft., $600. 36 East 23d St.
At Subway entrance, 10-story fireproof Office Building.
STUDIO, $450. OFFICE, $20 MONTH.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,
Farragut 9494. 1133 B'way, at 26th St.

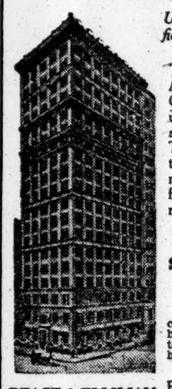
20 E. 42d St. between 5th & Madison Aves.
LOOK AT THESE OFFICES—LIGHT & NEW
RENTS $10, $18, $25 AND UP.
One Office, 50x20. Very Desirable.
Inquire Superintendent, Second Floor.

BROADWAY STORE.
Desirable location adjacent to Subway station, Broadway, near 110th St. Suitable for any line. Large transient and permanent traffic constantly passing. Must be seen to be appreciated.
ELECTUS T. BACKUS & CO., INC.,
2327 Broadway.

62 CLIFF ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five stories and cellar; size 20x75; rent moderate; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

61 FRONT ST.
Entire Building to Let.
FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT.
Size 23.4x82.6. Possession May 1.
Rent Low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

In the Heart of Financial District
Lord's Court Bldg.
27 William Street
Cor. Exchange Pl.



Under new and efficient management
THIS IS TENANTS' YEAR. Come and make us an offer for space you need. The most liberal terms will be made to those furnishing A 1 references.
Offices Single or in Suites
Every modern convenience; 8 high speed elevators. Service of highest standard.
PEASE & ELLIMAN Agents
55 Liberty Street
Renting agent on Premises. Phone 333 Cortlandt.

35 to 39 West 33rd St.
Bet. 5th Ave. & B'way
Store and Basement
60x65—Will Divide to Suit.
Willard S. Burrows Co.,
110 West 34th Street,
or your own broker.

We've something new and superior in office lighting—the new Nitrogen Electric Lamp combined with indirect lighting. Call and see what it means to you.
41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

110 EAST 23D STREET (Near 4th Av.)
Skylight Studio Offices
Very Light; or Salesrooms.
All Improvements, Low Rentals.
Apply at the Premises.

BROOKLYN.

FACTORY TO LET
Easy Terms
25,000 sq. feet. All Light.
Four stories, brick.
Finest section for reliable help.
P. J. MENAHAN, Owner,
965 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

DE KALB AND GRAND AVS.
Light loft, approximately 8,000 square feet, 80% window opening; modern equipped building; watchman's service; electric power; insurance, 8c. Grossman Realty Co., De Kalb Av. and Steuben St.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR
Hadden Hall—Fireproof Construction. 8-story elevator apartment, modern in every particular; 5 minutes Lackawanna; 2 apartments. Inquire 57 Union St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

BROCKTON 861 WEST 180TH ST. N. E. COR. B'WAY.
5 SPACIOUS FRONT ROOM APARTMENT. Hardwood Floors Thru-out. Near Subway. High-Class Elevator Apt. Rent $50.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,949 B'way. (141.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Have You Seen It?
CONTAINS COMPLETE INFORMATION ABOUT
ALL THE NEWEST HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
IN THE FIFTH AVENUE AND PARK AVENUE SECTIONS.
Copies Gladly Mailed Free Upon Request.
THE 1915 ISSUE RENTAL GUIDE TO APARTMENTS OF THE BETTER CLASS.
ISSUED BY DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 421 Madison Avenue. Tel., Murray Hill—5600.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS
5 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
8 Rooms, 3 Baths
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
435 Riverside Drive
Southeast Corner 116th Street
Overlooking Hudson River.
Modern Fireproof Building.

The Colosseum
Admirably arranged suites; ample closets; all rooms exceptionally large and light; every comfort and luxury at moderate cost.
Also to Sublet at
The Regnor
601 WEST 115TH ST., COR. B'WAY
Three Very Desirable Apartments,
4, 5 & 7 ROOMS AND BATHS
AT ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
PATERNO BROS., INC., Owners & Builders.
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
601 W. 115th St., Cor. Broadway.

"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. on
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

"IMPERIAL ARMS"
5 rooms, $50; 7 rooms, $70; now vacant.
RIVERSIDE DR., COR. 138TH ST.

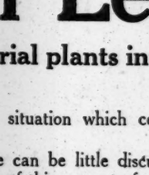
LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—FLEMINGTON CUT GLASS COMPANY, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS COMPANY, and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, Complainants, against BAWO & DOTTER, LIMITED, Defendant.—In Equity. 12-153.
On reading and filing the annexed petition of Bronson Winthrop and William Mulvene, receivers of the property of the above-named defendant, and upon all the proceedings herein, it is
Ordered, That all of the creditors of defendant corporation shall file with the receivers at their office, No. 20 West 33rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and Southern District of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, their claims against said defendant, a copy of this order to be mailed by said receivers to all creditors appearing upon the books of the defendant corporation in the hands of said receivers and to all stockholders of the defendant corporation on or before the 1st day of April, 1915; and it is
Further ordered, That each and every creditor who shall fail to file his claim with the receivers as required by the provisions of this order on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, shall be and hereby are forever barred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the defendant; and it is
Further ordered, That the receivers shall cause to be published in The New York Times and in Daily Trade Record, both newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and Southern District of New York, a copy of this order once in each week, beginning with the 1st day of April and ending with the 27th day of May, 1915.
Dated New York, March 26th, 1915.
JULIUS M. MAYER,
U. S. District Judge.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
Apartment of 14 rooms, attractively arranged, having 5 master bedrooms with separate bathrooms. The servants' quarters are exceptionally fine and complete.
Can be seen by appointment.
ALSO ONE EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT WITH 2 BATHS.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

IRVINGTON HALL
355 West 51st St.
Just completed, handsomely finished, modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and "L"; rent, $35 to $55.

133-135 West 104th St.
Modern elevator apartment.
Six outside rooms.
Near Subway and "L" stations.
All night telephone service. Rent $660.
Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

Offices at Moderate Rents in
The Towe r
The Times Building
Suit Lawyer
Dentist
Physician
Insurance Men
Real Estate
Brokers
From $30 a Month up
RENTAL AGENT—ROOM 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

City Property.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $18,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

MUST SACRIFICE my 2 lots, $150 each, with all improvements, near trolley and station; need little cash; terms to suit. Write at once, P. O. Box 46, Floral Park, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—For client with cash and vacant property, apartment Manhattan with equity $100,000 to $300,000. Owners send particulars. Timony & McLoughlin, 1,476 Broadway, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Handsome residence on Convent Avenue; beautifully furnished; all improvements; cool, comfortable; rent June 1st to Sept. 25th, $700.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

Brooklyn.

For rent, furnished, for Summer season, to an adult family, second floor of a two-family corner house; 9 rooms and bath, porch; entirely separate entrance; electricity, vacuum cleaner, player piano, screens, and awnings; artesian water; cool climate; best section of Flatbush; 15 minutes to the beaches; 25 minutes to Park Row via Brighton L. B. C. S., C 29 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents an agate line.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

Anybody desiring to go into business immediately can buy cheap a fully equipped dress and waist plant, high-class showroom and office fixtures, large, light factory, finest make machinery, in first-class condition, all set up ready for immediate business; excellent three-year lease; best location in city; leased with or without fixtures and machinery. Address A. B., 202 Times Downtown.

CORNER BUILDING, 46,000 SQ. FT.
Will lease part or all.

Splendid light; complies with factory laws; sprinkler system; two large electric elevators; store street level; two driveways; steam heat; long lease; near Canal and Hudson Sts.

Write for particulars,
L 216 Times Downtown.

Wonderful Opportunity.—First floor for rent, above good market; permanent entrance; market situated in business thoroughfare in Brooklyn; space to let suitable for house furnishings, 5 and 10 cent store, or 25 cent store, floor coverings, &c.; easy terms. Brooklyn Public Market, 1,167 Broadway.

Moving picture theatre for lease, located heart of Brooklyn; combined Winter and Summer theatres; beautiful auditorium, 600 seats, same number in comfortable airdome; recently built, investment purpose; splendid opportunity for those desiring to enter business. Y 269 Times Annex.

FOURTH AVENUE,
461-3 Fourth Avenue.
Light Offices, Showrooms, or entire floor to let. Unequaled elevator service. Fully equipped with sprinkler system.
Apply WRIGHT BARCLAY, INC.,
320 Fifth Avenue.

Lofts in fireproof building, 134-138 Mott St., near Grand St., 75 ft. by 80 ft.; excellent light, steady steam power, heat, and elevator for machinist or light manufacturer; ready for occupancy May 1, 1915. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

Lofts up to 20,000 square feet, each; separate buildings, one to four stories; low rentals; excellent shipping; all classes of help; can fill practically any demand for factory space, large or small. J. B. Fisher, 242 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone 3564 Wms.

SIX LOFTS, 50x100.
LIGHT ALL AROUND.
HEAT AND ELEVATOR.
RENT
HAISS, 141ST ST. AND RIDER AV.

Wanted, party to join renting suitable office, located between Fulton and Wall St., west Broadway, using jointly services of stenographer and telephone. L 335 Times Downtown.

182 WEST 32D STREET.—4-story improved building; plate glass front; 2 floors, 17x65; rent, $3,500; will divide. Ames & Company, 29 West 31st St.

228 Lexington Av.,
Adjoining 34th St. Store.
Very reasonable rent.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

407-409 EAST 31ST ST.
Size 50x65, $800.
Smaller lot, $500.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Attractive loft, 6th Av., 38th St. "L" station; excellent light; modern building; good neighbors; sacrifice. Ames & Company, 26 West 31st St.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building. OFFICES 229 SQ. FT TO 4 600 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

70 Greene St.—25-foot, four-story store and loft building; very low rent. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 22 Liberty St.

15th, 637-643 East, (Between Avenue B and C.)—Part 100x100, or half with small buildings. Bohlen, 206 Bd Av.

54th St., 144 East, (Lexington, 3d Avs.)—Store, new building; elegant; electric light, heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

LOFT, light 4 sides, 14th St. & Seventh Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Desk room, office service; rent moderate. Room 310, 546 5th Av., (45th St.)

5th Av., 225.—Desirable office, 9x11; rent moderate. Apply Room 808.

Brooklyn.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Part of office, located between Fulton and Wall St., west Broadway, with telephone operator and stenographer. L 336 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARGAINS NEAR LONG BEACH.
6-room house, plot 50x125.....$2,200
9-room house, plot 60x100..... 4,750
7-room house, plot 50x125..... 5,250
6-room bungalow, plot 60x125.... 5,250
Country estate, 7 acres; water front; 10-room dwelling, bath; all improvements; beautiful grounds; price $25,000.
Rufus H. Smith, 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 58th St., or representative on premises, 85 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Shore-front estate, directly on Sound Shore; three acres beautiful, rolling land; sweeping views; fine beach; dwelling 9 rooms; improvements; garage; commuting distance; price $12,000; terms.
THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

In beautiful Forest Hills Gardens, 15 minutes to New York, detached house, nine rooms, two baths, large sleeping porch, dining porch, fully furnished; May to October. 52 Seasongood Road, Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6370-J Forest Hills.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

$4,800—GILLIES AND CAMPBELL HOUSES, 157 Porterfield Place, Freeport, L. I. Six rooms and bath; every improvement; hot water heat. N. Y. Office, 101 Park Av.

WESTBURY.
Half to two acre Plots at a bargain; will build if desired. C. Crosby, 47 West 34th.

An Ocean Parkway Bargain.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths; stone; tile roof; 30 by 150 fireproof garage; mortgage to suit; price $17,000. Attorney, 123 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—Stewart Manor, L. I.; modern cottages, 10 rooms, all improvements; rent, $25-$40. Payton Co., 67 West 134th St. Tel. Harlem 917.

Munsie Island, Great South Bay, will sacrifice 3 bungalow lots; $2,000; ½ cash. J. Graham, Jr., 717 West 177th.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N.Y.

Small cottage at Rockaway Park for July and August only; adults; state lowest rental. Popper, 200 West 86th.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

To rent for the Summer season, Maple Grove, Cape Vincent, N. Y., a Colonial house, furnished or unfurnished, 12 rooms and bath, gremel, 147-149 Court St., Watertown, N. Y. 2 verandas, large lawn and grove, waterfront; located on the St. Lawrence River, 10 minutes' walk from the village. C. E. Dezendorf.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Nearby Connecticut, inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City, thirty minutes Grand Central Station; attractive cottage, pleasant surroundings, ¾ acre grounds facing river, 8 rooms and bath; suitable married couple, three children, 8 minutes walk from station, city water and gas; rent $1,500 per annum suitable party. Address F. Allien, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

Pelham Manor, Westchester County, on the Sound.—Sale or rent for season, immediate possession, gentleman's place of 4½ acres, combining advantages of small farm; 35 minutes from city; large furnished house, verandas, fireplaces, 2 baths, electricity, fruit; stable. Phone Gramercy 4934.

An ideal property for a private boarding school for girls; large brick house, 18 rooms, 3 baths; every improvement; large porch, good shade; plot 80x250; garage; will rent and give option of purchase; would consider renting same, furnished, for season.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

Exceptional opportunity, Scarsdale country home, rent furnished or unfurnished, twelve rooms; improvements; garage; extensive grounds. Henry Franck, 141 Broadway.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT RIDGEWOOD.—The "All-Home" Village on wide residential street, best section, elevation, view; splendid house, spacious piazzas, 10 large rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, hardwood floors, every improvement; perfect condition, on a plot 100x200; immediate possession; write for photo and particulars; for sale, $11,000; mortgage $7,500; consider trade, Brooklyn. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

An ideal estate of 123 acres in the hills of N. J., 58 miles out; modernized, artistic stone house; superb views; extensive rose-embowered lawn; no mosquitoes; adjoins river; barns, garage; poultry houses; 500 fruit trees of various kinds; asparagus bed; garden plot; 5 acres in alfalfa; 17 acres in rye; 20 acres newly seeded timothy; 7,000 ft. new fencing, with iron gates; price, $12,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Fenway.

A Place You Will or Fall in Love With; picturesque bungalow on the hill at Mountain View, overlooking river; elevation 427 feet; glorious scenery; rustic porch three sides; open fireplace; including large plot, $675; terms; commutation, 13c.; short run, Erie or Lackawanna. Room 324, World Building. Phone 4309 Beekman.

Furnished house for rent during Summer months; large bedrooms, awnings, screens for front porch; well shaded; near Grove St. Station, D., L. & W. R. R.; very reasonable. Address Box 591, Newark, N. J., or call 5354 J Orange, between 6 and 7 P. M.

For Sale.—At Westfield and Fanwood, N. J., handsome new cottages, 6 to 8 rooms, on large plots; low prices; easy terms; also finely located vacant plots; monthly payments; good investment; particulars by mail. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Attractive home, fine location, barn, kitchen-garden, fruit; rent unfurnished, $85 monthly; might rent furnished, June to September, $125 monthly. Owner, 674 Springfield Av.

Keansburg.—Sacrifice 8-room cottage, corner plot, 50x100, all improvements, 200 feet from water front; $3,800; $1,000 cash. John Graham, Jr., 717 West 177th St.

Country home, near New Brunswick, 17 acres, elegant location, buildings, grounds; sacrifice. Lebknecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

FOR NEARBY JERSEY FACTS
write Publicity Manager, Room 512, 90 Church St., New York.

To Let.—11 room modern house; 45 minutes from metropolis; 50x130; reasonable. Thurber, 321 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.

GREENWOOD LAKE LOTS & COTTAGES.
H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED COTTAGES.
BELMAR, N. J.
Season of 1915.
Send for descriptive list, 708 9th Av.
NEIL H. MILLER, Opp. Station. Tel. 540.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; contains 12 rooms and garage; 5 minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station on Pennsylvania R. R.; good shade; plenty of flowers and fruit. 1,365 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Furnished houses, Ridgewood. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A. THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $30.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. or year.
3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, $65.
Exceptionally attractive apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway and "L"; and Surface Cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway,
110th St. and Col. Av.
2 & 3 ROOMS
SPECIALLY
ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 8070.

To Sublet for Summer—Attractively furnished apartment of 7 outside rooms, with 2 baths; convenient to cars and bus. Apply at 307 West 107th St., Apartment 7 E. Phone Schuyler 9900.

Attractive four-room apartment, well furnished, river view; exceptional ventilation; two baths; piano; Pasteur water filter; until October; reference. Address 1-D, 420 Riverside Drive.

80th, 150 West, (Apartment 2A.)—Sublet furnished, unfurnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; extra washstand; furnishings and apartment high class.

To Sublet.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; southern exposure; fireproof apartment; from May 1 to Sept. 30. The Braender, 419 Central Park West. See Superintendent.

Handsomely furnished new apartment, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

West End Av., in the eighties, magnificently furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; sublet for Summer; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

To Sublet—One studio room, kitchenette, and bath, attractively furnished; $40; immediate possession. 21 West 9th St.

Fully furnished 7 rooms, 3 baths; linen and silver; piano; immediate possession; 85th St. and West End Av. W 108 Times.

89TH ST., 2 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, beautifully furnished in
52 WEST. mahogany; phone, electricity.
GRANT COURT.

610 W. 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 room, beautifully furnished; high-class. Fischer.

To sublet until October, 2 large rooms and bath, at reduction. H. Cahill, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, exceptional bargains. Claremont Morris, Apartment Specialist, 30 East 42d.

Attractive 6 room and 2 bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire office.

141, 611 West.—Well- furnished, seven-room, elevator apartment; southern exposure; near Drive, until September. Apt. 3B.

BACHELOR SUITES, COMPLETE SERVICE
211 West 43d St. 210 West 44th St.
Moderate.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; long lease; $75; immediate possession. Meek.

79th, Corner Broadway; six well-furnished, outside rooms, 3 baths. Apartment 81.

177th St., 500 West.—Neatly furnished three rooms; electric light; telephone; $35.

51st, 70-72 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; also single room; $5.

119th, 490 West, (opposite Columbia.)—3 rooms; housekeeping; all transits; Apt. 8.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Expensively furnished (all outside) four-room apartment, ideally located, by the month, $75; only those with best of references and who can appreciate refined home need apply. 536 West 111th St., Apartment 34.

East Side.

Will sublet my two rooms, kitchenette and bath suite, on 49th St., near 5th Av., to desirable tenant; long or short period; antique furnishings; by appointment. Louise E. Dew, 28 East 49th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
308-310 West 15th St.
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

88th St., 10 East.—One room, two rooms, bath, and parlor floors.

Brooklyn.

Apartment, furnished complete for housekeeping; second floor, with deep extension; large, cool rooms; improvements; near Subway; rent, $45. Address Y 255 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Apartment, 7 rooms and bath, all light, to sublet May 1 to Oct.; can get new lease from Oct.; hot water, steam heat; rent, $50; call 9 to 11 A. M. Friedman, 203 W. 87th St., N. Y. City.

The Chelsea, 222 West 23d St.—Very desirable hotel housekeeping apartment; very reasonable; bay window; southern exposure; quiet and high. Apply Apt. 52, Chelsea, 3 to 4 P. M., or E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St.

122D, 620 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM APARTMENT, FACING PARK AND RIVER VIEW; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; WILL SACRIFICE.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 115 W. 40th.

SMITHSONIAN, 60 WEST 129TH ST.
7-8 rooms, high-class elevator apartments; every modern improvement; $55-$60.
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av.

92d St. West, 214 and 251.—Desirable corner apartment, 6 and 8 rooms, $1,400 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

87th St., 59 West—1st floor; 6 large rooms and bath; steam heat; $70. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

92d St. West, 251.—7 to 9 rooms; 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

858-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Five rooms, select elevator apartment house, $50 month. 610 West 139th.

Lenox Av., 842, near 125th St. Subway.—Five rooms, bath; hot water; steam heat; $22.

Admanston, 89th St., Broadway.—A 6-room apartment; 3 baths.

Eight rooms to sublet, $50 a month. B. W. Richert, 256 W. 97th St.

East Side.

28th St., 29 East, (near Madison Av.)—Three extra large, light rooms, with kitchenette and bath; electricity, heat, hot water, telephone; newly decorated; $40, $50, $60.

Bronx.

THE JULIETTE,
2,333 Loring Place, Corner Fordham Road,
Facing De Voe Park.
Fine surroundings; 3, 5, and 6 high-class apartments to lease to select families only; telephone, electric light, showers, &c., rents $22 to $37. Apply premises or E. Osborne Smith, Burnside and Jerome Avs., Bronx.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

PIANO DEPARTMENT
FOR LEASE.

A prominent department with a well-established business in a large department store, 1914 volume about $100,000. Will rent department to representative piano manufacturer or thoroughly responsible individual. Apply for particulars to Y 273 Times Annex.

CUT FLOWER DEPARTMENT
FOR LEASE.

Established business in a large department store. Opportunity, if well managed, for volume of, conservatively, $25,000 per annum. Will lease to right party. For particulars address Y 274 Times Annex.

A Company now being formed to acquire several electric light plants desires the association of a man with the investment of from 10 to 20 thousand dollars; highest references given and expected. Address Industrial, M 74 Times.

My services are available as sales-manager or salesman; long record with world-wide experience; thoroughly familiar with home and export trade and handling sales force; best references. Reply M 71 Times.

Woodworkers—Two light lofts, 70x75, steam power, sprinkler system, large elevator, dry kiln; lumber storage on premises; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Hasbrouck, 501 East 70th, or your broker.

Designer, general manufacturer, on children's colored dresses wanted; interest in established business given; investment required. Y 264 Times Annex.

Partner wanted to take active interest in established manufacturing business; nominal investment required. Address Interview, 116 Times.

BRASSIERE PLANT FOR SALE.
Complete plant for making Brassieres, with machinery and patterns for sale. Owner, 965 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn.

Manufacturing business, profitable, sound, wishes active partner; references; investment required. Profitable, Y 245 Times Annex.

Furnished room house near Columbus Circle, 12 rooms, good tenants, lease, completely renovated, $500; other business. M 65 Times.

Partner wanted with capital for established dress house. W 111 Times.

Party worth $5,000 up wanted in small Stock Exchange firm. C 33 Times Annex.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Selected Long Island eggs; guaranteed by parcel post; four dozen, $1.40. W. D. Llewellyn, Jamaica, Long Island.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Cash advanced manufacturer's, wholesaler's outstanding accounts and notes financed; furs, sweaters, underwear orders and storage financed. Y 220 Times Annex.

Manufacturers and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Merchants', manufacturers' accounts discounted without notifying customers; collect yourself. Credit, 202 Times Downtown.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 800, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
346 Broadway, at Leonard St. | TEL.
956 Broadway, at 25d St. | 5490
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. | FRANKLIN.
101 West 42d St., nr. 6th Av. Telephone
288 Bryant.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6258 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Enske, 598 Madison Av.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.
Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2101 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A quiet, restful FAMILY HOTEL in most exclusive section. RATES MODERATE.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Must immediately dispose of my Cadillac, practically brand new, seven-passenger; not a scratch on the paint; upholstery and everything just as good as when car left factory; no reasonable cash offer refused. Call only 8-9 A. M., or 9-10 P. M., C. Aronowit, 108 West 111th St.

CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1912 model, exceptionally fine condition, original cost $3,600; luxurious equipment; many extras; will sell for $1,000.
MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

CADILLAC | Touring, five passenger, electric
1913 | lights and self-starter, handsomely equipped throughout, $950. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

PACKARD | Little beauty, painted Packard
RUNABOUT | blue, with white stripe; excellent mechanical condition, $625. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

Matheson Silent 6 landaulet, in perfect condition; late model; fine opportunity to buy an extraordinary bargain. Max Cohen, 8 West 36th.

BUICK | C-25, touring, new, 10% off list.
1915 | Car on our floor. MUTUAL, 317
West 59th St.

MERCER | Touring, electric lights and self-
1913 | starter, extra runabout body and top, $1,300. MUTUAL, 317 West 59th St.

Chalmers 30, toy tonneau body; overhauled, repainted; must sell; going South. Wiener, 56 East 57th St. Lenox 442.

Packard auto for sale; private owner, 1914 5-passenger touring; no dealers. Moody, or Mauers, 23 West 62d St. (Circus.)

For sale, 50 shaft Mercedes, 35 Renault, 20 Renault. Hammett, Plaza 6957.

Automobiles for Rent.

Gentleman wishes to rent his seven-passenger Packard touring car few hours daily, with chauffeur; very reasonable. S. Wood, 114 West 79th St. Phone 7140 Schuyler, 7 P. M.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE
will give you
best up-to-date cars at most reasonable prices. You get the finest in the market by calling "774 Circle." 123 West 52d St.

Beautiful Packard touring, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem —6818.

For Rent—Packard landaulette or touring car; monthly, weekly, or daily; owner drives. Gilbert, 1780 Circle.

NEW PACKARD, BERLIN or Touring, very reasonable. Ray Mead, 212 West 80th St.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesse Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 802 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7220 Col. Special class for women.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transient, permanent; also table board.

111TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table; moderate.

62D, 18 EAST.—Large single room; parlor dining; fine table; reasonable.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly comfortable; homey atmosphere.

West Side.

53D, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table and service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, refined; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, BAY WINDOW, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; BOARD OPTIONAL.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests accommodated; terms moderate.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

73D ST., 280 WEST.—Unusual opportunity to secure sunny room, with bath, in newly furnished house; fitted with double brass bedstead, box springs, hair mattresses, Oriental rugs; entertaining parlor, Steinway Grand; accommodations equal to the best hotels at half the price you may pay for room alone; separate table; superior cuisine; reasonable.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (20th Year.)—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

76th, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; excellent table; parlor dining; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now opened for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transients; table boarders.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; excellent board; newly established house.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; shower, electricity, steam; unusually fine table.

94TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

107TH, 822 WEST, Between Riverside, Broadway.—An unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence; two very large rooms, with bath; available April 15.

113TH ST., 606 WEST.—Rooms and board; refined Jewish family; board optional; references; elevator apartment. Harris, sixth floor.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Large and small rooms in private house; table guests; home cooking.

140TH, 455 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

WEST END AV., 531 (86th St.)—Elegant front room; steam, electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required.

Board Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wishes board and room on west side city. M 76 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

27TH ST., Cor. Madison Av.—Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

80th, 119 East.—Newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; private house; reasonable; gentleman.

84TH, 56 EAST; also 18 Park Av.—Large and small rooms; $4 up.

85TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable room; suitable for one or two.

42D, 11 EAST.—Large front rooms; adjoining bath; furnished, $8; other rooms.

55TH 88 EAST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished room; running water; gentlemen only.

DISTINCTIVE bachelor apartment in private house, East 63d near Madison Av.; private bath; breakfast; valet. Address Exclusive, W 96 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,142, (85th.)—For business women; homelike, sunny room in high-class elevator apartment; $15 monthly; references. Kennedy.

MADISON AV., 302, (Near 42d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

Washington Square, 88½.—Three rooms for light housekeeping, $11 1, left hand.

West Side.

127TH, 34 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths; small suite; steam; telephone; reference.

33D ST., (Off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath; $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; electricity, steam; select.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; splendid bath; steam, electricity, elevator.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Dentist's or specialist's office; attractive first floor; every requisite.

58D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or business; also double, single rooms.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large room, near bath, $5; gentlemen; references; private residence.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; heat, running water. Collins.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Small room; also large room; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

56TH, 340 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all modern improvements; references exchanged. Howe.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; terms moderate; convenient to cars.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, all improvements; telephone.

68TH, 30 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private baths; also suites; private residence; all conveniences; reasonable rates; telephone.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, or en suite, facing Park.

118 WEST 68TH.
West Hall.
Large room with private bath; service, house, both high-class; men only.
Telephone Columbus 8775.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Widow, having lovely apartment, will rent, singly or en suite, two or three connecting rooms to desirable business men or women. Lewis.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy room; top floor, front; running water.

71ST ST., 155 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant front room; refinement; reasonable; Subway express.

71ST, 147 WEST.—In private family, comfortable, large, small rooms; all conveniences; breakfast.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; with private bath; small room.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Telephone Columbus —1894. References.

72D ST., Between Broadway and West End.—Will accommodate a refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

73D, 302 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive rooms, with, without board, bath; running water; telephone; near Subway, "L"; references.

78D, 163 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; doctor's office; studio, large and small.

78TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front room; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny room, attractively furnished; every convenience; references; reasonable.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway, L.

76TH, 163 WEST.—Large front basement; also single rooms, nicely furnished; moderate; conveniences.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; Summer rates; Subway; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; reference.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room, private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Clean, sunny room; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Southern exposure; top-floor room; reasonable; all conveniences.

83D, 142 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished room in modern apartment; private family; telephone. A. Smith.

88D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished outside rooms; board, if desired; special rates.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; all conveniences; newly furnished; also single rooms; prices reasonable. Telephone Schuyler 4831.

84TH, 29 WEST. — Sunny, outside, medium room; refined private apartment; references. Ochs.

85TH, 206 WEST. — Beautiful, newly furnished, large, light rooms; single or en suite; kitchen privileges; Summer rates. Telephone Winters.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, large, small rooms; private bath; skylight room; references.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large and small room; private home.

86TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; 1 or 2 gentlemen; references.

92D, 63 WEST.—Two large rooms in private house; single or en suite; reasonable.

93D, 255 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; baths; singly; en suite; private residence.

98D, 263 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; every modern convenience; telephone; references required.

93D, 317 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large adjoining room, suitable for studio; newly decorated; elevator apt. Phone Riverside 4700.

95D, 35 WEST.—Desirable front parlor; $5; small front, sunny room, $2.75; phone.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful single or connecting rooms; electricity; bath; telephone; elevator. Apartments 34.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Back parlor; other large rooms; every convenience; reasonable. Telephone 8249 River.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Nice sunny room, all conveniences; $3. Telephone 7296 Riverside.

102D ST. and Broadway.—Private family offers large room, adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4529.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny front room; select elevator apartment. Phillips.

110TH ST., 200 WEST, Apartment 3D.—Exceptional rooms, newly furnished, in mod

LEGISLATURE SPLITS ON DEATH PENALTY

New Jersey Senate Votes to Abolish it; Assembly to Retain Present Law.

BILL MAY COME UP AGAIN

Minister, Member of House, Says It Is Easier to Commit Murder and Escape Than to Kill a Rat.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—After a spirited debate the Assembly today defeated the bill to abolish capital punishment by a vote of 29 to 20. The bill passed the Senate, 11 to 1. The Rev. H. J. Iobst, Assemblyman from Hunterdon County, spoke against the bill and declared it was easier for a man to commit murder and escape in this State than to kill a rat and get away. Assemblyman Hammond voted against the bill in order to call it up for reconsideration later.

The Senate passed the committee substitute for the series of bills changing the taxing system. The County Tax Board is not affected, but the powers of the State Board are broadened and a State Supervisor is provided. The Senate also passed Speaker Godfrey's bill to reorganize the Labor Dpartment and to continue Labor Commiisioner Lewis T. Bryant in office two years longer. The Senate killed the Godfrey bill that would have removed the $5,000 limit on tax exemption for property used for parsonages and the bill abolishing the Hudson County Board of Vital Statistics.

Gov. Fielder signed the Colgate bill permitting the licensing of Lloyds Insurance Associations in this State to transact marine insurance business.

The Governor appointed George M. Beringer, Jr., of Camden, to succeed Bloomfield Hulick as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy. He named Prof. Allan LeRoy Lock, Solomon Porter Hood, W. H. White, and William Johnson of Camden, Floyd De Los Francis of Atlantic City and H. W. Barrett of Orange as delegates to the exposition to be held at Chicago in August in celebration of the half century of negro freedom. John V. Shull was appointed to succeed George Fithian as Health Officer of the Port of Perth Amboy; Francis H. McCauley of Weehawken to succeed James F. Clark as District Court Judge in Hudson County, and Nicholas J. McDonald of Lakewood to succeed Cornelius D. Kelly on the Ocean County Tax Board.

These reappointments were announced:

To the Board of Trustees of the State Home for Girls, J. Mitchell Reese of Phillipsburg; Hudson County Tax Board, Philip McGovern of Jersey City; Warren County Tax Board, Michael Conniain of Phillipsburg; Commissioner of the Passaic District Sewage and Drainage Commission, Peter Hauck of Harrison; Commissioner for the Promotion of Uniform Legislation, John R. Hartin of Newark, Mark A. Sullivan of Jersey City, and Frank Bergen of Bernardsville.

Senator Read of Camden was elected to be President pro tem. in May, when President Edge will be the acting Governor in the absence of Gov. Fielder, who is going to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

MRS. SHERIDAN PROTESTS.

Appeals to Governor Over Albany Memorial to Husband.

ALBANY, April 7.—Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, widow of General Sheridan, in a letter today protested to Governor Whitman against the model to be used for a memorial to the civil war hero, to be erected here. The memorial, now under construction, will cost $30,000.

Mrs. Sheridan asserted that the statue did not bear any resemblance to her husband, and asked that it should not be erected.

Governor Whitman turned the protest over to the committee, which has the memorial in charge. Edward B. Cantine, a member of that committee, asserted that the work would be continued and the protest disregarded. He said that the statue had been selected by a committee of artists and had been pronounced an excellent likeness of General Sheridan.

The model selected for the equestrian statue of General Sheridan, to be erected in Albany, was that of John Quincy Adams Ward. This same model was offered to the Federal Government for use in the national capital. After a controversy, lasting nineteen years, during which the Cleveland and McKinley Administrations refused to accept it, the model was rejected in 1907, chiefly owing to the opposition of Mrs. Sheridan.

CORONERS' OUSTER PASSES.

Fifteen City Senators Vote to Abolish Office.

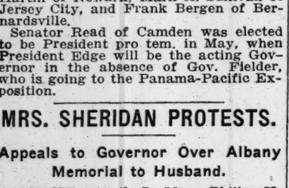
Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—The Stoddard bill abolishing the office of Coronor in New York City, passed the Senate today by a vote of 35 to 10, and now goes to Mayor Mitchel. The efforts of Minority Leader Wagner to have the measure amended to take effect immediately failed.

As it passed, the bill permits the present Coroners to remain in office until the expiration of their terms on Jan. 1, 1918. Much of the opposition to the Stoddard bill in both houses was based on the argument that the Legislature of 1915 should not make a law which will not take effect until 1918.

Of the twenty-two Senators from New York City, fifteen voted for the bill. They were: Democrats, Boylan, Carroll, Carswell, Foley, Hamilton, Joseph, Simpson, Wagner. Republican: Bennett, Burlingame, Cromwell, Gilchrist, Lawson, Lockwood, and Mills.

The New York Senators who voted against the bill were: Dunnigan, Heffernan, Patten, all Democrats. Senators Cullen, Doll, Walker, and Sullivan, Democrats, were not recorded.



MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

KEPT DIARY OF FAMILY JARS.

H. F. MacNamara Reads Record of Spats with Wife in Court.

Supreme Court Justice Whitaker yesterday granted a separation and alimony at the rate of $20 weekly to Mrs. Mary B. MacNamara in her suit against Henry F. MacNamara, a stock broker who had been with many Wall Street houses, but latterly with E. F. Hutton & Co. of 61 Broadway. In his decision the Justice said:

"The conduct of these persons is reprehensible. From a domestic standpoint we know what a wife can be if she just wants to be. I don't think this plaintiff is entitled to much consideration, but she is legally entitled to some support. I am not going to turn this woman loose with nothing."

Mrs. MacNamara had testified that there was constant quarreling between herself and husband at their apartment in the Clearfield, at Riverside Drive and 103d Street. She recited that she had come home one evening and found another woman present with her husband. She objected, she said, whereupon Mr. MacNamara and his companion locked her up in the guest room.

Justice Whitaker ordered the testimony concerning Miss Bettie Marshall as the girl whom Mr. MacNamara kissed at the Great Northern Hotel stricken from the record as improper evidence.

Mr. MacNamara testified in his own defense that his wife threatened him with ruination. He feared she might catch him unprepared, so he kept a diary which he produced in court. Here are some of the notes he read:

Nov. 29, 1912—Said she didn't care as much for me as a dog.

Nov. 30—Talked so much about poisons and the effects that I made an entry in my book to have my body examined in case I should be found dead.

Dec. 1—She wanted more money; wanted a large allowance. I strove for peace.

Dec. 2—I gave her $1.25 to go out and get her own dinner.

Dec. 3 and 4—Atmosphere more congenial. I had just allowed her to have more money.

Dec. 5—I went to the hospital. She refused to let my brother and sister know where I was. Said that if they didn't want to talk to her they couldn't talk to me at all.

Dec. 13—The first thing that she wanted when I got out of the hospital was a larger allowance.

Dec. 16—Gave her a larger allowance. Fairly pleasant evening.

Dec. 20—She demanded a larger allowance. Said she must have a gold mesh bag. She smoked eight cigarettes, and at about 2 o'clock in the morning ordered me out of bed to get her another cigarette. When I refused to do so she said that henceforth I could go out for my breakfast.

Dec. 21—I went by and told the department store not to give her any more credit, but it didn't do a bit of good; she would switch to another store and run up larger bills than ever.

Dec. 22—When I told her that if she kept on making demands for any larger allowances I would go to court and ask for a separation, she merely laughed and said: "Why you little shrimp! What Judge would pay any attention to you after he took one look at me?"

She said to me last night: "Hell has started again. Your finish is in sight. Hell is nothing to what you'll get from me after this." She asked when mother was going to leave, and when I told her that that would depend on how she treated mother she went right off and told mother that she knew that I had been guilty of seven acts of infidelity and a lot of other nonsense like that, just to make mother mad.

Mrs. MacNamara had asked the court for alimony at the rate of $00 a week.

TO AID WOMEN IMMIGRANTS.

New Rules for Better Care if Detained or Deported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Anthony Caminetti, the Commissioner General of Immigration, issued today new rules for the care of women and girl immigrants on their arrival at immigration stations. The purpose of the new regulations is to prevent the operation of white slave agents, who have been detected from time to time at New York and elsewhere. Hereafter immigration officials are to co-operate with charitable organizations here and in other countries in the effort to shield and assist female immigrants so that they may find good homes and opportunities for making an honest living.

No woman or girl is to be incarcerated in a jail or detention house if such a course can be avoided. Where it may be required to hold a woman or girl in custody of immigration officials she is to be placed in the care of some proper institution or organization which has facilities for detaining her under comfortable conditions. Philanthropic organizations of the same nationality as that of the immigrant are to be preferred. At all stations the custody of female immigrants is to be given to female immigrant officials.

Immigration officials have been instructed to co-operate with charitable societies and institutions abroad for the care of deported women, and to avoid giving such cases any undue publicity. Arrangements for this purpose have been made under the white slave traffic international agreement. As far as practicable, societies that undertake to help fallen women to reform will be called on in all such cases, every facility will be offered to shield the woman from publicity, get her employment, and look after her generally. Women who are deported will not be released to go their own way and possibly to sink deeper in immorality, but will be detained until philanthropic organizations can be communicated with and called in to undertake their work of helpfulness.

IGNORED 'FOOL QUESTION.'

Roosevelt Asked If Moose Would Return to Republican Fold.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—"That's a fool question," snapped Colonel Roosevelt when asked on his arrival here this afternon what were the chances of the Progressives returning to the Republican fold. The Colonel lectured here tonight on his recent explorations in Brazil.

As Mr. Roosevelt stepped from the train he was greeted by the four men who constituted the reception committee, and after shaking hands all round tipped his hat to the several hundred persons, most of them arriving and departing travelers, who gathered about him in the station train shed. There were no cheers.

IN CELL FOR GEM FRAUD.

Hugo Bendheim, Alleged to Have Concealed $40,000 Diamonds.

Hugo Bendheim of Klein & Bendheim, diamonds, 49 Maiden Lane, was sent to the Tombs yesterday in default of $10,000 bail by United States Commissioner Houghton on the charge of concealing $40,000 assets from creditors.

Bendheim, it is charged, left the city on June 14 last on the Hudson River steamer Adirondack on a business trip with $40,000 stock in his grip. After the boat had passed Yonkers the grip was found rifled in his cabin.

The boat officials investigated and said it was impossible for any one to have entered the cabin through the window that opened directly on the water, and a watchman had been stationed immediately outside the door.

A few days later Bendheim's firm assigned to Sidney Kaufer, and the creditors decided to put the concern into bankruptcy. Saul H. Immergluck, attorney for the creditors, heard that Bendheim had jewels for sale, and sent an agent to buy some of them. According to the charge the jewels thus bought were identical with those listed in the stock of the bankrupt firm.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evns. at 8:15. For a Limited Number of Performances. Charles Frohman & David Belasco's ALL ★ CAST IN THE DRAMA, A CELEBRATED CASE. MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

LYCEUM B'way, 45 St. Seats Today. Mon., Apr. 12 MARGARET ANGLIN "THE DESERT ISLAND"

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evns. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers In the New Mirthful Musical Medley, FADS and FANCIES

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. FRANCES STARR IN MARIE-ODILE

LIBERTY 42d St., west of Broadway. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50, $1. Twice Daily, 2:15, 8:05. D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle BIRTH OF A NATION. Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. Symphony orch. of 40.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

HUDSON THEATRE TODAY AT 3:30. SPECIAL ALSO Tomorrow, Mon. & Tues. 3:30, and Sat. Morn. 11. ALICE IN WONDERLAND. POPULAR PRICES. Mon. & Tues. Mats. All 2nd Bal. Seats 25c.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER. Today Matinee 2:15; Tonight at 8:15, and Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evs. 8:15, and Thurs. Mat. 2:15. BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles & The Lion. Every Wed. & Fri. Evg. at 8 Sharp; Wed. Mat. 2. BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma. Sat. Mat. 2 MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:10. Phone 4450 Greeley. ARNOLD DALY IN BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY, You NEVER Can TELL

A Word from the Press:

"Why so clever an actor as Mr. Daly should appear in New York only at intervals was a question the revival suggested."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"The performance takes rank with the best that has been seen in New York."—*Journal of Commerce.*

"From beginning to end it is full of whimsical fun."—*Evening Post.*

"The most sparkling comedy in town."—*Eve. Sun.*

"It is one of the merriest, best-humored things that Shaw has done."—*Globe.*

"Happy revival."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"Arnold Daly did a lot to restore the Garrick to the Broadway map."—*N. Y. American.*

"Shaw in his merriest vein."—*N. Y. Press.*

"Bernard Shaw ought to be grateful to his old playmate, Arnold Daly, for the skill and enterprise that have marked Daly's casting of his comedy."—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

Evenings at 8:10. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:10. REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. NORA BAYES, EMMET CORRIGAN & CO., Jas. & Bonnie THORNTON, BARNES & CRAWFORD, others.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon, Rooney & Bent, The Cuttys, oths.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Mrs. Leslie CARTER in tabloid of "ZAZA," Princess Radjah, oths.

BROADWAY 41st Street. RITA JOLIVET THE UNAFRAID. Comedy, Scenic, Cartoons, Big Orch. 11:30 to 12:30. Prices 10-15-25.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way—NOW: "The Man Who Found Himself," with Robert Warwick, and a Chas. Chaplin Picture. Mon., Tues. & Wed., Clyde Fitch's "The Cowboy & The Lady." Best V'drille, 1:30 to 11 P.M., 10, 15, 25c

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. "Between the Two of Them." "The Return of Maurice Donnelly." Beginning Sunday.....Pawns of Mars

Strand B'way; 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. Next Week, HAZEL DAWN in "NIOBE." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Victor Moore in "SNOBS."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—19 BIG ACTS—Courtney Sisters; The Brazilian Nut & Senor Arboaz; Rosie Lloyd; Lucille & Cockie and 15 Big Acts.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. To-day. GYPSY MAIDS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. NOW TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15. (SHORT ENGAGEMENT) RINGLING BROS. BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS AND THE NEW MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR PAGEANT LALLA ROOKH. NEW YORK NEVER SAW A CIRCUS LIKE THIS. 480 WORLD FAMED ARTISTS PRESENTING AN ARRAY OF FOREIGN FEATURES ENTIRELY NEW TO AMERICA. MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS. Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50. Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10, half price to afternoon performances. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros.; R. H. Macy & Co.; Wanamaker's; N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 125th St., 7th Ave.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evening 8:20. Next Matinee Saturday 2:20. ON TRIAL. 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK Col. Circle, 59th. Phone 8590 Col. Evgs. Exp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. POLYGAMY Preceded by "The Dickey Bird"

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. LAST 4 TIMES HELLO BROADWAY With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. MON. NIGHT. Beginning Next Week. SEAT SALE STARTS TODAY. MATS. 2:30—25 & 50c. NIGHTS—25c to $1. SAT. & SUNDAY MATS. EVENING PRICES. FAMOUS PLAYERS FILM COMPANY'S Supreme Dramatic Triumph of the Screen. THE ETERNAL CITY WITH PAULINE FREDERICK.

LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8:30. Next Matinee Sat. 2:30. INSIDE THE LINES

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Sat. 25-50-75c. FISKE O'HARA in "JACK'S ROMANCE." Next Week—"THE PRINCE OF PILSEN."

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats $2.00.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "THE MIRACLE MAN" Next Week—"Mutt & Jeff in Mexico."

TONIGHT—TONIGHT. HOTEL ASTOR.....10:30 P. M. ACTORS' FUND BALL. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALLIED ARTS OF THE THEATRE. Special Features by MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE, MLLE. LOPOKOVA, DOLLY SISTERS and MAURICE & WALTON. Tickets, $5.00, at Hotel tonight, and all hotel agencies and Lyceum.

ADMISSION FREE. 90th ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTING & SCULPTURE. NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN. FINE ARTS GALLERIES 215 W. 57th St. 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. & 8 to 10 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50. "LE RUISSEAU" By PIERRE WOLFF. Friday Mat.—"Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." Every Sunday Night, Parisian Cafe Chantant.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR. RIPWOOD. Slightly lower in front than in back, fashioned for comfort and style, a rare combination 2 FOR 25c. EARL & WILSON MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 7.45. Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. Fri. Special Mat. at 2:30 (50c to $2.50). Hasenel u. Gretel. Mattfeld, Schumann; Reiss. Followed by Ballet. Resina Galli, premiere. Cond., Hageman. Fri. at 8:15. Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Amore dei tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $5). Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Tegani, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Sun. at 8:30. Concert (50c to $1.50). Kurt, Garrison; Amato. Entire Orch. Cond., Hageman. Next Mon. at 7:30. Siegfried. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond., Hertz.

Tues. Aft. Special Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5). Last Performance of Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Conductor, Toscanini. Seats Now On Sale.

Wed. at 8:15. Iris. Same Cast as Above. Thurs. at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Next Tues. at 3. Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Polacco; foll'd by Hasnel u. Gretel. Schumann, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Thursday, April 8. A Night in Poland. Historical Pageant. Polish Folk Songs and Dances. MARCELLA SEMBRICH will sing ADAMO DIDUR. For the Benefit of the Polish Relief Fund. Tickets, including supper and dancing, $5. At The Biltmore. 9 o'clock.

GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE. Sixth Biltmore Morning Musicale To-morrow, Friday, at 11:30. Hempel Amato Ganz Siegel. Res. Seats now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Ev., April 12, at 8:15. The most unusual Musical Event of Season. Concert of Negro Music. An immense chorus in genuine Negro plantation songs and "Hiawatha." A STIRRING NEGRO ORCHESTRA. The best soloists, including the famous ROSAMOND JOHNSON and the remarkable tenor, ROLAND HAYES. SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, 50c. TO $2.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Apr. 17, at 2:30, In Aid of American Polish Relief Fund. Sembrich—Gluck Hofmann—Zimbalist. Tickets $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Boxes, $25-$50. Now at Hall. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

DIONYSION CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. Every Evening, 8.30; Wed. & Sat. Matinees, 3. ISADORA DUNCAN. To-day at 3, Special Children's Matinee. To-night, Iphigenia. Friday Evg. & Sat. Mat., Orpheus.

SAT. EVE., Apr. 10—Sixth Chamber Concert. People's Symphony Auxiliary Club. Tollefsen Trio. Wm. Durieux 'Cellist. First Time, C. W. Cadman's American Trio. Franz X. Arens' Lecture "The Sonata," Illus. Washington Irving H. S. (Irving Pl. & 16th St.) Tickets at door. All seats 25c.

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sun. Aft. at 3. 10TH NEW YORK CONCERT—JOHN McCORMACK. Tickets now at box office. (Steinway Piano.)

BANDBOX THEATRE, 205 East 57th St. TUES. AFT., APR. 13 at 3—Song Recital. GEORGE HARRIS, Jr. TENOR. Tickets at Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER, 1425 B'way, and Box Office Day of Concert.

Dartmouth Musical Clubs. CONCERT AND DANCE. At WALDORF-ASTORIA. FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9TH. Concert 8:15. Tickets $2.00. Dancing until 2.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., April 10, at 2:30. Last Recital This Season. ELENA Gerhardt. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., April 9, at 3. PIANO RECITAL JOHN POWELL. 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. LOUDON CHARLTON.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL EDITH WADE. Accomp., Andre Benoist. Tickets 50c to $2.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., April 12, at 3. Second Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH. MGT. M. H. HANSON. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Tonight at 8:15. Piano Recital HENRIETTE MICHELSON. Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft., April 18, at 3. BAUER & GABRILOWITSCH. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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